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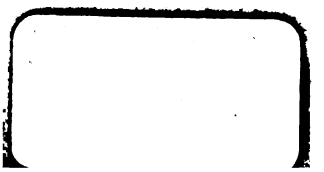

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AND OF THE

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OF

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For the Year 1799.

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To the Right Honourable

HENRY DUNDAS,

C. OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, AND

PRESIDENT

OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

AND

To the Honourable

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

United East India Company,

THIS WORK

IS,

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BY

THEIR MUCH OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS,

THE PROPRIETORS.

LONDON, *8th March* 1800.

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PREFACE.

THE nature and plan of the Work which we now lay before the Public, have been already unfolded and explained in our general Prospectus; and our idea of its utility has been amply justified, not only by the liberal and almost universal patronage we have met with, but by the approbation of men whose opinions, as they add authority to truth, so they have given confidence to our hopes, as well as energy to our exertions. It would therefore be superfluous, if not improper, to detain the reader with any observations on the merits of our undertaking, or to solicit attention by a declamatory discourse on its importance; but it seems necessary to give a sketch of our original plan, and to state the reasons which have induced us to deviate from it in a few particular parts.

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We proposed to arrange our Miscellany under six distinct heads; namely, a *History of British India*; a *Chronicle of Public Events in Asia* at large, and a particular Detail of all Civil and Military Transactions in India; an *Account of Characters*, both Asiatic and European, who have been distinguished either for their talents or virtues; Narratives of *Voyages and Travels*; *Miscellaneous Essays* on the Arts, Sciences, and general Literature of Asia; and, lastly, an *Account of all the best Publications* on Asiatic Affairs, with Remarks upon them. It will be found that in substance, though not exactly in form, we have faithfully followed up this plan.

Anxious that our first article should be as complete in itself, and as useful to the Public, as we were capable of making it, we have commenced our *History* with a View of the Indian Empire, from the earliest Ages to the beginning of the seventeenth Century of the Christian Æra, comprising an account of the Civil and Religious System, the Arts and Sciences of the Hindus, together with a relation of such parts of their authentic History as we have been able to separate from the popular Fables in which the whole of it is involved, and a connected narrative of the Mussulman

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man Conquests, as well as of the Rise and Progress of their Dominions, in Hindustan. Considering an historical account of these important subjects as the true basis of a History of the British Empire in the East, we have aimed at the utmost accuracy; for the strength and permanency of the superstructure, must, in a great measure, depend on the ground-work on which it is raised: Without a competent knowledge of these subjects, it would be the height of presumption to write a History of British India; and without an adequate notion of them, no reader, who is not conversant in Asiatic politics, could possibly understand it. The view which we have taken, will, we trust, render the characters, political sentiments, and civil histories of the Hindus, and Indian Mussulmans, familiar to every reader; and thereby enable him to form a correct judgment of the conduct of the English, in their wars and negotiations with the Princes of India, which it has been but too much the fashion to decry.

It was our intention to have brought down our History, in this volume, to the year 1708, when the Incorporated Union of the *Old* and *New East India Companies* was confirmed by Parliament; but the various and important political occurrences of

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the present year, together with the voluminous State Papers relative to them, have increased our Volume to so great a size, that we thought it requisite to set aside that portion of the early History of the Company, and their first establishments in India, in order to make way for matter not only more curious in itself, but more immediately interesting to the feelings of the Public.

In the *Chronicle*, it will be found, we have registered every public event in Asia during the period of time which we have embraced, and have given particular details of the political and commercial affairs of the British Empire, as well as of the other nations in India. But, after much mature consideration, we have deemed it advisable to postpone, until next year, our *General View of Asiatic Politics*; as well from the recent events in India being far too momentous to be treated in a cursory manner, as from our own inability to view them with that calmness and impartiality essential to the nature of our work. We should, indeed, have but little to boast of as Englishmen, if, amidst the first bursts of joy which the magnanimous actions of our Councils, and the glorious achievements of our Arms, have diffused around us, we could abstract our minds from those generous emotions

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emotions which they naturally excite in every patriotic bosom, and which, therefore, it is the duty of the Politician to encourage rather than restrain.

In the other parts of the Chronicle, our original promise has, in every particular, been strictly fulfilled; though we are perfectly aware, that in our arrangement of the materials, there is yet much to improve. To the Chronicle, we have added a *Supplement*, containing many curious papers respecting Tippoo Sultaun, together with several articles of intelligence, received by the last dispatches from India.

With a view to preserve due order and perspicuity, we have formed a distinct department of *State Papers*, of the *Proceedings in Parliament* relative to the Affairs of India, and of the regular series of the *Debates at the India House*; to which we have subjoined a copious *Supplement*, containing the whole of the official documents relative to the conquest of Mysore, and the subsequent partition of that kingdom.

Respecting our *Biographical Accounts*, we shall not offer any remarks, as they require no elucidation, nor, we trust, any apology. We have

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with those important affairs, is our peculiar province; and if we shall be found to merit a continuance of that patronage which we have already received, neither Time, Diligence, nor Expense, shall be spared, to render our labours satisfactory and beneficial to the Public.

London, March 8, 1800.

SUB-

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British India. The brilliant prospect which that invaluable country now presents, under the wise and auspicious administration of the Noble MARQUIS who presides over it, while it excites the admiration and envy of surrounding nations, cannot but afford the most solid satisfaction to every British heart. We there behold, under the mild and just government of Britain, an ancient and highly cultivated people restored to the full enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, after having endured, for seven centuries, the most inexorable tyranny recorded in the annals of mankind: we behold the useful industry of that people exerted, not less for their own benefit, than for that of their rulers; and, instead of being wasted in the support of unprincipled and destructive wars, is nourished in the bosom of commerce, to secure the peace and happiness of nations: and, above all, we behold the immeasurable resources of the most fertile region in the world at the command of the British Legislature, and employed by the consummate wisdom and enlightened policy of the Great Statesman who administers the affairs of India, at once to increase the Wealth and maintain the Freedom of Britain.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1798–9.

THE

HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

CHAP. I.

A VIEW *of the* HISTORY *of* INDIA, *from the earliest Ages, to the Year* 1603 *of the Christian Æra.*

BEFORE we proceed, in conformity with our original plan, to give an Historical Memoir of the British possessions in India, it is necessary to look back to the ancient state of that country, to observe the unchangeable character of its inhabitants, to shew the nature and spirit of its religion, laws, and civil government, and to trace the rise of the commercial intercourse which subsisted between it and the nations of Europe. It is also requisite to separate truth from fable, and to combine and illustrate a few leading facts in the history of India, which lie scattered over the mystic volumes of Sanscrêet literature, or the doubtful narratives of Mahommedan historians, and which will convey to the most uninformed reader a correct notion of the condition of that extensive and renowned empire, in all ages of the world.

The ancient empire of India comprehended all those countries in which the primitive religion and laws of Brahmà prevailed. It extended from the Tibetian and Tartarian mountains on the north, to the island of Ceylon on the south, and from the river Ganges on the east, to that of the Indus or Attock on the west. This vast region contains as great a number of square miles as one half of the continent of Europe; and the number of its inhabitants may be estimated at nearly seventy millions. It was called *Bharat-vêersh*, or *Bharata*, by its ancient inhabitants; to which names they sometimes prefixed the epithets of *Medhyama*, or central, and *Punyabhumi*, or the land of virtues.

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The word *Hinduſtân*, by which the Perſians denominated all that part of the empire that lies between the Indus and the Ganges, and the latitudes of 30 and 21 north; and the word *Deccan*, which they applied indiſcriminately to the whole of the great ſouthern peninſula, are names which their own fancy invented, and which were altogether unknown to the natives of the country in the early periods of their hiſtory, although they have univerſally adopted them ſince their ſubmiſſion to the Mahommedan yoke. In the Perſian language, *Deccan* means *South*, and *Stân* ſignifies *Country*; but the true meaning and etymology of the word *Hindû*, the moſt learned inveſtigations concerning it have not hitherto ſatisfactorily proved. From this word, however, the Greeks derived that of India, which they uſed as a general name for that immenſe tract of country that lies between Perſia and China, the mountains of Tartary, and the ſouthern ocean.* And in modern Europe, India has been underſtood to compriſe all the different countries which theſe extenſive limits ſurround, beſides Ceylon, and the iſlands of the eaſtern Archipelago. We ſhall, therefore, uſe the term INDIA on the ſame enlarged ſcale, in order to be the more conciſe; although, in ſtrict accuracy, it can only be applied to the ancient empire, the boundaries of which we have deſcribed, and which we ſhall uniformly diſtinguiſh by the name of HINDUSTAN.

Whether the primeval inhabitants of this country migrated from Perſia†, or were natives of the ſoil, is a queſtion which has given riſe to much learned and ingenious diſcuſſion. But the various arguments which have been employed upon it ſerve rather to amuſe the fancy than to ſatisfy the underſtanding. Inquiries into the origin of nations of remote antiquity, though they may furniſh curioſity with entertainment, are in effect detrimental to the growth of rational knowledge, by deluding with ſpecious theories the common ſenſe of mankind. On this ſubject, when facts cannot poſſibly be obtained, it is more in the ſpirit of true philoſophy, as well as more conſonant to the ſober dignity of hiſtory, to adopt the current opinion of ages, if it be ſupported by probable circumſtances, than to uphold by elaborate reaſoning the moſt plauſible conjecture, in which there is, at leaſt, an equal chance of being wrong, without any well-founded hope of ever arriving at the truth. We therefore concur in the received opinion, that the Hindû race were the aboriginal inhabitants of Hinduſtân; becauſe, to uſe the language of an accurate hiſtorian‡, "they "have no reſemblance either in their "figures or manners with any of the "nations which are contiguous to "them;" and becauſe they have poſſeſſed this diſtinct character from the earlieſt periods of authentic hiſtory.

The deſcription given of the Hindûs by Megaſthenes,§ two thouſand years ago, correſponds, in every material

* *Vide* Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian, and Diod. Sic.

† The late Sir WILLIAM JONES, whoſe name can never be mentioned but with the moſt profound veneration, but with whom, on this ſubject, we preſume to differ, was decidedly of opinion that Hinduſtân was peopled from *Iran* or *Perſia*. And in his ingenious diſcourſe *On the Origin of Families and Nations*, he indulges in the hypotheſis, that Perſia was the fruitful mother of all the nations of the earth!—*See Aſiatic Reſearches*, Vol. III.

‡ Mr. ORME.

§ Megaſthenes was the Grecian ambaſſador ſent by Seleucus to Sandracottos, king of *Palibothra*, the ancient name given to that part of Hinduſtân which compriſes the provinces

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material part, with all the accurate accounts which have been written of them, from that memorable epoch in their hiſtory, until the preſent time. That delicacy of corporal frame and placid urbanity of manners, that intelligence of countenance and ſubtlety of underſtanding, and that devout reverence for their cuſtoms, religion, and laws, which have been remarked by the Grecian hiſtorians, ſtill diſtinguiſh this extraordinary people. Interdicted by the rigid ordinances of their faith, under pain of entailing perpetual infamy on themſelves and their families, from intermarrying with foreign nations, they have preſerved inviolate the purity of their origin. Mahommedan fanaticiſm ſpent its rage on their inflexible firmneſs. Their conquerors enſlaved their perſons, but could not wholly ſubdue their minds: neither the hope of reward, nor the dread of puniſhment, could induce them to abandon the immemorial uſages of their anceſtors, which, the great author of their religion had ſanctified, and enjoined them to obſerve. The example of a voluptuous people did not debauch their principles;—the oppreſſion of an unrelenting tyranny did not bend their reſolution: And the Hindû race, after having withſtood many hard ſeaſons of perſecution, now enjoy, under the protection of Britain, the ſame mixed ſyſtem of theology and juriſprudence which had rendered them a highly civilized people long before the nations of Europe had emerged from the groſſeſt barbariſm.

At what period in the hiſtory of the world this ſyſtem was promulgated among them, it is extremely difficult to determine. Their own accounts of its antiquity are ſo enveloped in allegorical myſteries, that they cannot ſafely be truſted. But from a particular inveſtigation * of this curious ſubject, it appears highly probable that the INSTITUTES OF MENU, which are a compendium of the religious and civil duties of the Hindûs, were written about 880 years before the Chriſtian æra; that the Vèdas, which are the Hindû ſcriptures, were compoſed 300 years before theſe inſtitutes; and that the ancient ſages of Hinduſtân had preached the doctrines of the Vèdas for many centuries antecedent to their being committed to writing. It is indeed perfectly evident, that a moral ſyſtem of ſuch wonderful complexity, and holding ſuch an abſolute ſway over the minds of its votaries, could alone have been reared by the accumulated wiſdom of ages. Its religious principles might originally have been introduced into India, by ſome great legiſlators, in the early dawn of knowledge and arts; but the civil inſtitutions which have been engrafted on thoſe principles, by the ingenuity of human invention, muſt have grown according to circumſtances, and flouriſhed through the influence of time.

The genuine principles of the Hindû religion inculcate the moſt ſublime notions; though its rites are debaſed with idolatry and ſuperſtition. Theſe principles teach, that the univerſe is governed by one ſupreme and intelligent Ruler, whoſe divine eſſence pervades the whole circle of nature, gives motion to the bright luminaries of the ſky, and vivifies the animal creation; that the ſoul, after death, re-aſcends to the immortal ſpirit of God, and that the body returns to duſt; that he,

vinces of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Oude. He reſided a conſiderable time at Baliputra, the metropolis of that kingdom; and the journal of his embaſſy fell into the hands of Arrian, who has preſerved the ſubſtance of it in his Hiſtory of India.

* See Sir WILLIAM JONES's Preface to the Inſtitutes of Menu.

who diſtinguiſhes himſelf in this world by pious and charitable actions, ſhall attain immortality; but that he, who deſtroys the purity of his own ſoul, ſhall dwell, for a certain time, with evil ſpirits in the regions which utter darkneſs involves, and that, after he has received the puniſhment due to his crimes, his ſpirit ſhall be ſent back to this world, to inhabit the bodies of beaſts.

This doctrine was rigidly adhered to by the philoſophers of ancient Hinduſtân, and it forms the creed of the learned Brâhmans of the preſent day; but prieſtcraft and ignorance have introduced into the popular belief a multitude of abſurdities.

The Hindûs of every deſcription, however, implicitly believe that there is an inviſible Deity who rules over all things, that the human ſpirit is immortal, and that there is a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, which conſiſts in the tranſmigration of the ſoul, after death, into different bodies, according to the guilt or innocence of thoſe whom they had previouſly animated. In the Vèdas, one God only is acknowledged, who is called Brahmà, or the great one. He is declared to be a being without ſhape, whoſe eſſence is incomprehenſible, and who muſt therefore be worſhipped through ſymbolical repreſentations of his divine attributes. The triple divinity of Viſhnû, Brahmà, and Shiva, which are expreſſed by the myſtical word Om, are ſaid to be emblems of the creative, preſervative, and deſtructive powers of the Almighty; and it is ordained, that adoration ſhall be offered up to him before images of theſe powers, as well as of all the other qualities of the divine nature. Hence aroſe that ſyſtem of Polytheiſm, which an artful prieſthood, working upon the fears of a ſimple people, ſo permanently eſtabliſhed throughout the nations of India: and hence, too, in conjunction with the fancies of poetry, ſprung that brood of prepoſterous fables, which ſo much learning and ability have been employed to explain.

The Hindû mythology, in many particulars, bears ſo ſtriking an affinity to thoſe extravagant but beautiful fictions which the genius of Greece and Rome bequeathed to the admiration of the world, that there is every probability of their having proceeded from the ſame ſource.* And thoſe very deities whom we read of with rapture, in the divine pages of Homer, may perhaps be found among the idols of Indian ſuperſtition.

It is not within the province of an hiſtorical view, to give an account of that ſtupendous fabric of ſuperſtition, and of the various images with which it is adorned; but under another head of this publication, in the progreſs of our annual labours, it may be amuſing to deſcribe them.

The Hindû people have been divided, from time out of memory, into four diſtinct claſſes or orders; each of which poſſeſſes its ſeparate immunities and appropriate laws; and none of which are permitted to intermarry, or to have any farther connection with one another, than the fellowſhip of cuſtom, and the communion of faith. Theſe orders are denominated the *Brâhman*, the *Cſhatriya*, the *Vaiſy* and the *Sùdra*.

The duty of the *Brâhman*, or the ſacerdotal order, and the higheſt in rank, is to perform divine worſhip, to expound the laws, and to teach the people the benefits of knowledge. The next in rank is the *Cſhatriya*, whoſe province is the admini-

* *See* Sir William Jones's Diſcourſe on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India; *Aſiatic Reſearches*, Vol. I.

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administration of justice, and the execution of the civil as well as military affairs of the state; and to this order, therefore, all kings and princes belong. It is the business of the *Vaisya* to attend to agriculture and commerce: And on the *Sùdra* devolve all the lower offices of life. Besides these four great classes, there is an adventitious tribe called the *Burrún Shunker*, which is composed of artizans, who are again separated into as many distinct casts, as there are different branches in mechanics, and occupations in trade. There is still another class called, *Chandalas*, which is composed of all those whose errors or crimes may have expelled from their order. It is declared in the Vèdas, that this division of society was ordained by God at the creation of the world, and that any violation of its radical principles would be attended with the greatest misery in this life, and with the most terrible punishment hereafter. This ordinance the Bràhmans are instructed to engrave on the hearts of the people, and to call forth their reverence for it, by every means that can either engage their interests, or awaken their fears. So perfect a conviction of its truth and justice has, therefore, been established throughout Hindustân, that even among the modern Hindûs, who have in some degree degenerated from the rigid virtue of their ancestors, there are very few instances of any material deviation from the sanctity of their casts. *

The elevation of the priesthood above all other orders of men has greatly contributed to the strength, durability, and splendour of the Hindû system, as it enabled them to keep alive the prejudices, without inflaming the passions, of the people. Religion has naturally a powerful influence over the human mind; and the ancient lawgivers of Hindustân successfully employed that influence, at once to fortify and embellish their doctrines. With this view, theology was not only interwoven with the whole code of civil and criminal law, but was also mingled with the very habits, and made to sanction the minutest actions of life: And in order to preserve and perpetuate the paramount ascendancy of religion, its ordinances were written in a language which the lower orders of the people, under the severest penalties, were expressly prohibited from learning; its ministers were endowed with more than mortal privileges, and the priestly office was rendered hereditary. Yet this extraordinary pre-eminence and extensive sway has not infused into the Bràhminical hierarchy the smallest particle of that presumptuous pedantry and intolerant pride which religious domination has too frequently engendered. The Bràhmans merit distinction as much for their modesty and mildness in the main-

 tenance

* It has been erroneously imagined by some writers, that the present race of Hindûs have totally departed from the strict rules by which the different casts were originally commanded to abide; because, even Bràhmans are now found in military and commercial capacities. But the truth is, that the Hindû law has providently provided against the evils, to which the positive necessity of following the occupations that have been allotted for each particular tribe might, in times of difficulty, give rise. And it is therefore ordained, "that if a Bràhman cannot procure a subsistence by the exercise of his own appointed occupations, he shall earn a livelihood by applying to the occupations of the Cshatriya; and if he fail in supporting himself by these occupations, he shall apply to those of the Vaisya."—If the Cshatriya cannot exist by his own proper occupations, he shall exercise those of the Vaisya; and if the Vaisya fails of a subsistence from his occupations, he shall apply to those of the Sùdra.—*See the Account of the Creation, prefixed to* HALHED'S *Translation of the Hindû Code.*

tenance of their own theological opinions, and their liberality in the toleration of thoſe of others, as for the unexampled firmneſs and conſtancy with which they have adhered to their faith.

They are expreſsly forbidden, in their ſacred writings, to admit converts to their religion; and are at the ſame time exhorted, in a ſtrain of the moſt ſublime eloquence, to be hoſpitable and benevolent to ſtrangers, as well as to friends, and to look up with reverence to all the various forms of worſhip, which the Almighty, for various but inſcrutable purpoſes, hath allotted to the different races of man.* This exalted exhortation, which is ſo eminently calculated to call up, in the human heart, all thoſe ſentiments that mould and ſoften the paſſions, has not, however, availed to produce, throughout the great body of the Hindû people, ſuch benignant and wholeſome effects: For, though their general character partake of the mild ſpirit and philanthropic maxims of their religious ſyſtem; and though their manners be juſtly diſtinguiſhed for ſuavity and politeneſs, it muſt not be forgotten, that, at one period of their hiſtory, their altars were polluted with human ſacrifices,† and that, in the preſent day, there are ſome practices too prevalent among them, which manifeſt the utmoſt violence of temper, and even betray ſtrong ſymptoms of a vindictive and ſanguinary diſpoſition.‡

The laws of the Hindûs are intimately blended with their religion. They believe them to have been promulged by MENU, the ſon of BRAHMA, and to have received the ſanction of God. The ſtrict obſervance of them is therefore enjoined as a religious duty, and the ſmalleſt breach of them is deemed a glaring impiety. No human power is authoriſed to alter, much leſs to annul them. And if, in the opinion of the moſt learned of the Brâhmans, any additional regulations ſhould appear eſſentially requiſite, they are required to prepare them with the moſt ſcrupulous caution, and after the fulleſt and moſt mature conſideration.

Though theſe laws be not founded on the broad principles of general equity, they are, upon the whole, admirably adapted to the peculiar genius of the people for whom they were deſigned, which is in truth the perfection of all laws. In order to ſupport their artificial diviſion of ſociety,

* In the ancient empire of Hinduſtân, all religions were tolerated; and the modern Hindûs act upon the ſame liberal principles. In Poonah, the metropolis of the Mahratta ſtates, and at preſent under the government of Brâhmans, there are ſeveral Mahommedan moſques, and one Chriſtian church.

† See Sir WILLIAM JONES's Diſcourſe on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India; *Aſiatic Reſearches*, Vol. I.;—and the Hecto-pades of Mr. WILKINS.

‡ See a very curious and intereſting paper on this ſubject by Lord TEIGNMOUTH, *Aſiatic Reſearches*, Vol. IV.; in which ſome extraordinary inſtances are adduced, wherein Brâhmans themſelves, ſtimulated by avarice, have committed acts of the moſt atrocious cruelty, and aggravated their guilt by endeavouring to cover it with the ſacred ſanction of religion and law. It has alſo been fully ſubſtantiated, that a race of Hindûs, called Rajikoomârs, who inhabit the frontiers of Juanpore, not far diſtant from Benares, the hallowed ſeat of their religion and learning, practiſe the dreadful cuſtom of ſtarving their female children, in order to ſave the expence that would neceſſarily attend their marriages when grown up. Practices ſo repugnant to humanity ſeem, at firſt ſight, difficult to reconcile with the idea of a civilized people; but a cloſer examination of the ſubject will ſhew, that theſe ſhocking barbarities are the natural offſpring of polytheiſm, and are nouriſhed in the boſom of ſuperſtition. Even in the poliſhed nations of ancient Europe, the moſt enormous outrages were committed on the ſenſibilities and virtues of nature.

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ciety, it was indiſpenſable in the legiſlators of Hinduſtân to give to each claſs its appropriate privileges; and conſequently to introduce into their penal code a variety of different puniſhments for the ſame offence, which were to be awarded according to the rank and condition of the criminal: So that a crime, for which a Sûdra muſt forfeit his life, is, in a Brâhman, only puniſhed with a ſlight pecuniary amercement. Yet, at this inequality in the laws, the people do not repine; though a ſuffering Sûdra may occaſionally expreſs a wiſh that he had been born in a more elevated order.

The inſtitutions of property and marriage, which are the bonds of ſocial union, and the foundation of civil ſociety, are, by the Hindû law, ſtrongly fortified and vigilantly guarded. Perſonal rights are deſined with the utmoſt clearneſs and preciſion, and the general ſafety is ſecured by wiſe and ample proviſions. Marriage is declared to be the indiſpenſable duty of all men; parents are therefore enjoined to enforce that duty on their children, by contracting them in marriage before the age of puberty. Polygamy is allowed; but in this particular the manners correct the law, and advantage is very rarely taken of that indulgence. The indubitable virginity of the bride is an indiſpenſable preliminary to the matrimonial union:—and conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife is, in ſome caſts, puniſhed with death; in others, with the moſt rigorous penalties. Conſtancy in the huſband is ſtrongly recommended; but for his violation of the marriage bed there is no puniſhment preſcribed, unleſs the adultery be committed with a woman of a ſuperior caſt, in which caſe he is put to death. Men are, however, bound by a very forcible tie to preſerve the purity of the nuptial engagement. The offspring of adulterers are branded, from their birth, with the indelible ſtigma of public diſgrace. *

In all theſe particulars, the ſentiments of the people correſpond with the laws. And the rigid notions of female chaſtity which have thereby been acquired, gave riſe to the extraordinary and dreadful cuſtom of women burning themſelves with their deceaſed huſbands, which has naturally excited ſo much aſtoniſhment and horror in the minds of all Europeans who have ſeen the awful ceremony. The law recommends, but does not enforce the practice. Yet the obſervance of it is conſidered a religious duty, as well as an infallible proof of the moſt exalted virtue. It has therefore prevailed, in a greater or leſs degree, among the higher orders, in all ages; and notwithſtanding the marked diſcouragement it has received from the Britiſh government, we know, from poſitive evidence, that it ſtill exiſts in many parts of Hinduſtân.

The Hindû laws regulate and ſecure all property by the rights of inheritance; and theſe are laid down with the greateſt exactneſs, and eſtabliſhed with the moſt binding force. No man can alienate his eſtate, whatever may be the particular ſpecies of property in which it is veſted, or even make any partial diſtribution of it in behalf of a favourite child.

He muſt divide it among his children; and, failing of them, among his relations in the next degree of affinity, according to the allotment preſcribed by law; except ſuch effects as he may have obtained by his good fortune in war, by his induſtry in the arts of peace, or by the

 bequeſts

* See the Inſtitutes of Menu, by Sir WILLIAM JONES.

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bequeſts of his parents or friends who ſhall have acquired property in any of theſe ways. All ſuch effects are indiviſible, and may be diſpoſed of as the will of the poſſeſſor ſhall direct. Sons can demand their portion of the patrimonial eſtate during their father's life-time; and parents cannot, under any circumſtances, except loſs of caſt and deprivation of honour, refuſe to grant it. The property of women is defined and regulated by diſtinct and appropriate laws, but upon the ſame general principles. Whatever money or jewels a woman may receive from her parents or huſband, ſhall, at her death, belong, by right of inheritance, to her unmarried daughters; and, failing of them, to her ſons, whether *they* be married or not.

In ancient Hinduſtân, all landed property was held by a grant from the ſovereign, who was called the ſole proprietor of the ſoil, and lord of the univerſe. But theſe pompous and empty titles were nothing more than the gaudy colouring with which the vain extravagance of oriental fancy delights to trick up and bedaub royalty. The Hindû kings were, in fact, merely the nominal proprietors of the ſoil; and the grants of land which they diſpenſed to their ſubjects were given in perpetuity, without any claim, either expreſſed or implied, of an *abſolute* paramount right in the property. The landholders, therefore, were in reality the true proprietors of the ground they poſſeſſed and cultivated; and the tenures by which they held it very much reſembled our ſocage tenures in England at the preſent day.

To give efficacy to theſe rules and ordinances, courts of law were eſtabliſhed throughout the empire, in which all judicial proceedings were conducted with the moſt perfect order and regularity. The ſtricteſt attention was paid to the examination of evidence: both the plaintiff and defendant were allowed to employ counſel; and the judges never paſſed ſentence without previouſly conſulting a learned Brâhman, who, for that purpoſe, was directed to attend all civil as well as criminal trials.

The civil governments of the ancient ſtates of Hinduſtân, although abſolute monarchies, were yet confined in the exerciſe of their functions to the juſt limits of thoſe laws which, from an implicit belief in their divine origin, it was accounted ſacrilege to tranſgreſs. The Hindû princes were, by their religion, equally bound to obey the laws themſelves, to cauſe them to be duly adminiſtered, and to enforce a ſtrict obedience to them among their ſubjects. Under the immediate controul of a religion, whoſe miniſters were not only born in a higher order of the community, but were inveſted with greater immunities than themſelves, theſe princes were reſtrained in their ambition, and temperance and moderation formed the diſtinctive features of their character. There are undoubtedly particular exceptions, in ancient as well as modern hiſtory, to this general deſcription of the Hindû governments: but, to uſe the language of that illuſtrious writer, who, above all other men, had moſt deeply inveſtigated this ſubject—"the princes of Hinduſtân never had, nor *pretended* to have, an *unlimited* legiſlative authority, but were always under the control of laws believed to be divine, with which they never claimed any power of diſpenſing."* Yet the Hindûs had not the moſt remote idea of political liberty; for thoſe proud feelings and generous

* See Sir WILLIAM JONES's Preface to the *Al Sirajiyyah*.

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generous ſentiments, out of which it grows, never warmed or agitated their cold and tranquil boſoms. The influence of the climate, conjoined with the deſpotiſm of prieſtcraft and ſuperſtition, unfitted their minds for the reception of thoſe maſculine virtues which dignify our nature, while they cheriſhed the mean vices of avarice and ſlavery. Their knowledge of the arts of civil life, and their acquirements in literature and ſcience, though they rendered them an ingenious, intelligent, poliſhed, and induſtrious people, yet did not infuſe into their diſpoſition that ſpirit of independence, without which commerce never fails to ſwell the ſelfiſh paſſions in proportion as it accumulates wealth, and even learning itſelf fruſtrates thoſe beneficent purpoſes which it is deſigned to promote. Thus the advancement of trade among the Hindûs foſtered that knavery and cunning which they practiſe in all their mercantile tranſactions; and the literature of the Brâhmans, while it enriched their country with many noble productions, in effect contributed to rivet the chains of ſuperſtition, which were originally forged to faſten the people in a total ignorance of thoſe principles and opinions that teach mankind to prize the bleſſings of freedom.

Nevertheleſs, this peaceful race ſeem to have enjoyed, under their ancient governments, no ſmall degree of contentment and happineſs. Of this the progreſs which they had made in the abſtract ſciences, as well as in many of the uſeful and elegant arts, is a ſufficient proof. It is only in that ſtate of proſperity and eaſe which reſults from the mutual confidence of a people and their rulers, that ſo much knowledge and refinement can be acquired.

But neither their religion nor their philoſophy had taught them to queſtion the juſtice of making a traffic of their own ſpecies, and of ſubjecting ſeveral millions of their fellow-countrymen to the moſt degrading bondage. Slavery was authoriſed by law; and the purchaſe, ſale, and enfranchiſement of ſlaves, were regulated by particular modes and ordinances. This miſerable body of men did not form a ſeparate order in the community; they were taken without diſtinction from all the claſſes but the Brâhmans, and were conſidered as a neceſſary part of the domeſtic eſtabliſhment of every man who could afford to procure and retain them; and in the houſehold of princes and nobles, the captives taken in honourable war were doomed to ignominious ſervitude.

As the greateſt evils may, under peculiar circumſtances, be converted into benefits, ſo the Hindû ſlaves were rendered ſerviceable in time of war, by expeditiouſly recruiting the ranks of the army on any critical emergency, or after an unexpected loſs: For the military eſtabliſhment of the empire was not, like the inſtitutions of its civil polity, reduced to a ſyſtematic arrangement. The Hindûs are indeed deſervedly renowned in Aſiatic ſtory, for courage and perſeverance; but they have always been more of a pacific than a warlike people. The art of war was among the few arts which they neglected to cultivate; and their victories which are recorded in hiſtory, were obtained by their valour rather than their ſkill.

Their ingenuity, however, furniſhed them with ſome deſtructive weapons, which appear to have diſconcerted the intrepid warriors of Greece. They had known the uſe of gunpowder and fire-arms many centuries before the invaſion of Alexander, and they ſucceſsfully employed them as inſtruments of vengeance againſt that formidable conqueror. Their walled towns were defended both

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both with wooden and iron cannon, though of a very rude and miſhapen kind; and the rockets, which are thrown with ſo much dexterity and effect in the preſent day, are thoſe very engines of war that ſhook the firmneſs of the Macedonian phalanx, on the banks of the Hyphaſis, and that Philoſtratus calls the thunder and lightning of the gods. Bĕĕ-ſhŏŏkermā, a celebrated artiſt, is ſuppoſed to have been the inventor of fire-arms.

But ancient Hinduſtân more particularly claims attention, as the tranquil ſeat of literature and commerce, whence Europe was deſtined to receive much of her knowledge, and many of her refinements. The wiſdom of the Eaſt is celebrated in ſacred hiſtory;* and its wealth ſeems in all ages to have excited the envy, and inflamed the cupidity, of the weſtern world. Its coſtly commodities were ſought after with the utmoſt eagerneſs at the annual fairs of Babylon and of Tyre. Among the voluptuous throng which flocked to thoſe renowned marts, the various productions of the ingenious workmanſhip of the Hindûs, but eſpecially the delicate and beautiful manufactures of their looms, found an ample and a rapid ſale. By the aid of the camel, whom the Arabs emphatically call the ſhip of the deſert, the Perſians were enabled to carry on, with the northern provinces of Hinduſtân, a regular intercourſe, and an extenſive trade; and the ſpirit of enterpriſe which invigorated the induſtry of the Phenicians, firſt opened the navigation between the Red Sea and the ſhores of Guzerat and Malabar. Through theſe channels the opulence of the Eaſt flowed in upon Egypt and Greece, from the ſame exhauſtleſs fountains that now ſupply the vaſt ſtream of commerce which ſpreads riches and luxury over modern Europe.

Thus a knowledge of all the elaborate and curious arts in which the Hindûs excel, was communicated to the Egyptian and Grecian people: and, without attempting to decide the queſtion, whether Egypt or Hinduſtân had made the firſt advances in civilization? it may be affirmed, as an undoubted truth, that they derived reciprocal benefit and aſſiſtance in their progreſs, from the commercial intercourſe which immemorially ſubſiſted between them. This truth, the legendary poems that are preſerved in the Sanſcrêet language, together with the obvious reſemblance between many of the Hindû and Egyptian cuſtoms, not to mention the ſtriking affinity of their mythological ſyſtems, very ſatisfactorily atteſt.†

What advantage the literary genius of Athens may, through this means, have obtained from the learning of the Brâhmans, it is difficult to determine: but there is no doubt that the principles of the Pythagorean philoſophy, as well as thoſe of the ethics of Ariſtotle, were inculcated with pious ardour on the banks of the Ganges, when the claſſic ground of Attica was yet inhabited by the Palaſgic hordes. At that period, the Brâhmans had obtained conſiderable proficiency in aſtronomical ſcience, and their favourite ſtudies, of metaphyſics and logic, were publicly taught in the philoſophical ſchools of Hinduſtân. In the ſimplicity and perfection of their arithmetical operations, they ſurpaſſed all the world; and the common numerals now univerſally uſed in Europe,

* Kings—Ezekiel.

† On this curious ſubject, ſee Mr. WILFORD's moſt learned and ingenious Diſſertation on Egypt and the Nile, from the ancient books of the Hindûs—*Aſiatic Reſearches*, Vol. III.; in which the profundity of his knowledge is no leſs conſpicuous, than that modeſty which diſtinguiſhes his character.

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age, were invented by them.* Nor were they less skilful in geometry, though they did not apply its principles to the purposes of life, as their ignorance of mechanics too clearly indicates. With physiology, and all its subordinate sciences, they had a very slight acquaintance; and consequently their knowledge of physic was extremely limited and imperfect. In the cure of diseases, like the Hindû empirics of the present day, their sole guide was experience; and in complaints that required surgical assistance, they trusted to time and nature. Notwithstanding their knowledge of the heavenly bodies, and the abilities they displayed in calculating eclipses, their notions of geography were altogether confused and absurd; and of navigation, as well as of the arts that are connected with it, they were no less ignorant.

Yet, if the attainments of the Hindûs in the severer sciences were imperfect and confined, their numerous and often sublime productions in those arts which solace and embellish life, shew the splendour, if not the elegance, of literary talents. The boundless scope and opulence of their imaginations enabled them to clothe their sentiments, by turns, in the rich attire of poetry, or in the measured diction of eloquence: and though their poetical compositions be greatly deficient in those bewitching beauties and graces that woo the affections and captivate the heart, and which are the characteristic ornaments of true genius, they must nevertheless be allowed to possess a very considerable portion both of fancy and fire. That vein of enthusiastic piety which runs through the whole of the Hindû literature, and which, too frequently, leads the best writers into a strain of the wildest imagery, tended much to enfeeble their judgment, and to render them unsusceptible of all critical taste; for, in the most highly finished Sanscrêet works which have yet been brought to light, there is nothing of that chaste and harmonious order which results from the cultivation of philology and criticism, and which the general taste of polished nations has considered as essential to the spirit and beauty of all literary compositions. The Brâhmans, however, did not neglect the grammatical structure of their copious and energetic language, the several idioms of which they have adjusted and refined by a full and perspicuous syntax, and by a prosody that comprises "almost all the measures of the Greeks."† Such is the nature of the Sanscrêet language, from which all the various dialects of India were originally derived, which is now spoken only by a few learned Pândits,‡ but in which all the science and learning of the Brâhmans exist. The vigour and melody of this beautiful language have enabled the Hindû poets, both to soar in epic, and to warble in lyric numbers; both to kindle the mind with the ardour of heroism, and to melt it with the tenderness of love. Hence their dramatic poetry is full of the most animated and pathetic touches, although these be sometimes encumbered with pompous ornaments, and generally surrounded with a multitude of deformities: but those performances are not to be measured by any standard of dramatic excellence with which we are acquainted; they can only be considered by us as tedious dialogues, occa-

* The Arabs received this method of notation from the Hindûs, which the Saracens introduced into Europe after their conquest of Spain.

† See Sir WILLIAM JONES, on Hindû Literature; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I.

‡ Doctors of Science and Expounders of the Law.

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occaſionally ſparkling with genius, but for the moſt part tame and verboſe, for they are altogether deſtitute of the unities of action and time. The drama of Sacontala, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh, certainly contains many ſcenes that ſhew a ſimplicity and refinement rarely met with in the productions of Aſiatic writers: and the whole performance exhibits the moſt faithful picture which has yet been preſented to the public, of the ſentiments, the manners, the habits, and the polite amuſements of the ancient Hindûs. This play was written by by Calidas, the moſt celebrated of the Hindû dramatiſts, and is eſteemed one of the beſt of his numerous compoſitions.

Theatrical repreſentations were always among the favourite entertainments of the Hindûs. They were ſupported by the bounty of the ſovereign, and encouraged by the applauſe of the people; and if the actors attained not much excellence in the hiſtrionic art, it is to be attributed to a deficiency in taſte, rather than in talents. They were not unaided by the congenial arts of painting and muſic; for the theatres were decorated with ſplendid ſcenery, and enlivened with muſical airs.

Painting, indeed, had never reached any degree of perfection in Hinduſtân. The artiſts had no idea of perſpective, and knew not how to animate the canvaſs with the delightful illuſion of light and ſhade.

In muſic, the Hindûs had made greater advances. They ſeem to have cultivated that divine art with a zeal correſpondent to the feelings it inſpires: many of their moſt celebrated authors have written ingenious treatiſes on the theory of harmonical ſounds; and though their knowledge of the elementary principles of muſic be extremely imperfect, yet the fervour with which they expreſs themſelves on the ſubject evinces, that if they wanted the philoſophy to illuſtrate, they at leaſt poſſeſſed the ſenſibility to feel, the charms of harmony. But in the practice of muſic, if we are to judge from the compoſitions which are extant, and which, the Pândits inform us, are the productions of their moſt diſtinguiſhed muſicians, we muſt entertain a very mean opinion both of their taſte and ſkill in harmonic tones. And as to the modern Hindûs, though they be ſuſceptible, in common with all mankind, of that ſucceſſion of agreeable ſounds which is called melody, and though their ſongs and glees be grateful to themſelves, yet are they in reality ſo diſcordant, and, to the ears of an European, ſo harſh, that they produce, in his mind, the moſt painful and diſguſting ſenſations.

Architecture and Sculpture, from their being rendered ſubſervient to the purpoſes of religion, naturally roſe to a higher degree of excellence in Hinduſtân, than any of the other polite arts. The whole empire was every-where adorned with magnificent pagodas, or temples, erected to the honour of Brahmâ, and dedicated to public worſhip; and, in order to command the reverence and to warm the piety of the people, the walls of theſe hallowed edifices were decorated with various images of the gods, hieroglyphic emblems of ſacred things, and ſculptured repreſentations of events in hiſtory. Many of theſe, together with other public buildings, are ſtill ſtanding; and, in point of ſtyle, we trace in all of them a moſt exact reſemblance both of the Saxon and Gothic architecture of our ancient churches in England.*

The

* An examination of Mr. Daniel's incomparable Views of ſeveral Hindû Buildings, will afford complete ſatisfaction on this point.—*See* DANIEL's *Views in Hinduſtân.*

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The most considerable of the Hindû temples is the pagoda of JAGERNAUT, situated on the coast of Orissa, about one hundred miles to the northward of the British settlement of Ganjam. To this renowned sanctuary, Hindûs of all casts, and from all parts of the country, perform annual pilgrimages; and within its sacred precincts, the most perfect equality is observed: there, all the various sects of the Brâhminical religion, laying aside their distinctions, eat and drink promiscuously together, and offer up their prayers and thanksgivings to the only true God.

But this pagoda is not so much distinguished for its architecture, as many others of less note, which sometimes gratify the eye of taste with a boldness of design, but too often disgust it with a profusion of ornaments. The inscriptions on the walls of some of these ancient fabrics, are unintelligible to the present race of Brâhmans; and few of them have yet been satisfactorily deciphered by the utmost diligence and research of our most learned Sanscrêt scholars. They are, however, supposed to allude to some signal occurrences in civil history; and, on that account, excite an interest to which they would otherwise have little claim. For history is a branch of literature which the Hindûs have altogether neglected: we have no certain knowledge that they ever possessed any regular narration of the events, much less any well-attested annals of their country;* and it is therefore in their heroic poems and moral legends that we must look for historical records, and in their mystic astronomy for chronological facts.

In the Puranas,† we find an account of the *Creation* and the *Flood*, which, when separated from the ridiculous fables that are interwoven with it, is, in substance, nearly conformable to the tenor of the first book of Moses.‡ The Hindû account supposes, that the *first Menu* was the great progenitor of the human race; that the earth was peopled with his descendants, who, after a long period of time, became so corrupt, that God, offended at their enormous wickedness, caused all creatures to be destroyed by an universal deluge, save only the *seventh Menu*, who, together with several wise men and their wives, and pairs of all animals, were preserved in a miraculous *ark*. According to the deductions which we have made from the calculations of Maya and Parasara, the two most celebrated of the Indian astronomers, this event took place about the year of the world 4000, which, by the Newtonian chronology, is 147 years subsequent to the diluvian æra. The Hindûs divide their chronological history of the world into four ages, the last of which appears to us to have commenced at the general deluge.§ During these four ages, it is supposed that the Deity descended time

* The ancient Cashmirians are *said* to have written *regular histories* of their own nation, in the Sanscrêt language; but we strongly suspect that these productions are nothing more than poetical narrations of some splendid incidents in the lives of particular heroes, or kings.

† The Puranas are the ancient books of the Hindûs, which treat of the creation, and of the genealogy of their gods and heroes.

‡ We state this curious fact with a confidence that results from the fullest investigation of the subject.

§ Upon this subject there will always be a variety of opinions, as there is no hope of the truth ever being clearly ascertained. But we agree with the ingenious Mr. Bentley, that the *Cali-yug*, or the present age, is the true astronomical æra of the Hindûs. See Mr. BENTLEY'S *Remarks on the principal Æras of the Ancient Hindûs*; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V.

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nine times in different forms, in order to fortify the virtues, and punish the vices, of man; and he is yet expected to descend a tenth time,* when the errors of our frail mortality shall again render his presence necessary.

But these fictions would little deserve our notice, did they not throw some faint light on the dark ages of Indian history, from being intimately blended with many of those writings that contain the greatest part of the scanty information we possess, respecting the different kingdoms of which the ancient empire was composed.

About two thousand years before the birth of Christ, the empire of Hindustân comprised four rich and powerful kingdoms, together with many subordinate principalities. We are told in the Puranas, that these kingdoms, though virtually independent of each other, yet for several centuries acknowledged one supreme head in the sovereign of the most potent of the four nations, with whom they all confederated for their mutual defence against foreign aggression, and under whose authority, in time of war, they consented to act. It appears that *Prâchi*,† or the East, which name was given (as we have already mentioned) to the modern provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Oude, was the most distinguished nation of Hindustân; but whether its king was considered as the supreme power in the empire, we have no satisfactory evidence to determine. *Báliputra*, which is renowned in Grecian story, was the metropolis of this kingdom. Various opinions have been given, and much discussion has in consequence taken place, with respect to the actual site of this famous city. But we think Mr. WILFORD's elucidation of the matter decisive on the question. He informs us, that Báliputra, which the Greeks called Palibothra, was situated in the vicinity of the modern town of Rajemehal; and that the whole confusion regarding this city has arisen from the similarity of sound between the names of the two distinct places, Báliputra, and Patàliputra. The last-mentioned place, which is the modern Patna, was the capital of ancient Magadha, or South Bahar; whereas Báliputra was the seat of government in the great kingdom of Prâchi, and the same magnificent city which is described by Quintus Curtius and Arrian.‡

The

* With respect to *Câlcî*, or the *tenth avatar*, very warm controversies have arisen among the Brâhmans themselves. The most learned astronomers are of opinion, that he made his descent in the third age; while, on the other hand, the most devout priests maintain that he has not yet appeared.

† From Prâchi the Greeks corrupted it to Prasii, as they also did Gangara-desa, the ancient name of Bengal, to Gangaridai.—*See Mr.* WILFORD's *Treatise on the Chronology of the Hindûs*; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V.

‡ We have endeavoured to transfuse into our context the spirit of Mr. Wilford's admirable observations on this subject: but he mentions one material circumstance more, which, notwithstanding our narrow limits, we shall state in his own words. "While the sovereignty," says he, "of the kings of Magadha was exercised within the limits of their hereditary dominions, the seat of their government was Patàliputra, or Patna, but Garasanda, one of the ancestors of Chandra-gupta, having subdued the whole of Prâchi, as we read in the Puranas, fixed his residence at Báliputra, and there he suffered a most cruel death from Krishna and Bala-Rama. Bala restored the son, Sahadéva, to his hereditary dominions: and from that time the kings of Magadha, for twenty-four generations, reigned peaceably at Patna, until Nanda ascended the throne, who proving an active and enterprising prince, subdued the whole of Prâchi, and having thus recovered the conquests that had been wrested from his ancestor, probably re-established the seat of empire at Báliputra: the historians of Alexander positively affirm that he did." *See Mr.* WILFORD's *Treatise on the Chronology of the Hindûs*; *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. V.

The next nation to Prâchi, in point of opulence and ſtrength, was the kingdom of Bejanagur,* which comprehended the whole of the great peninſula, from the river Kiſtnah, in the latitude of 16 degrees north, to Cape Comorin.

The third moſt conſiderable ſtate extended from the Gulph of Cambay to the mouths of the Ganges, and from the latitude of 22 to 17 north, including the provinces of Guzerat, Malwa, Candeeſh, Berar, and Dowlatabad, as they are laid down in Major Rennell's map: And the provinces of Lahore, Moultan, Delhi, and Ajimeer, formed the laſt, though not the leaſt powerful, of the ancient nations of Hinduſtân. The different provinces of which each of theſe kingdoms was compoſed, were governed by rajahs, or petty princes, who had the ſole management of their internal politics, but who were nevertheleſs tributary to their reſpective ſovereigns, as well as reſponſible to them for all their public acts.

Thus the ſtates of Hinduſtân formed an extenſive, if not a vigorous confederacy; differing much in language and manners, but all influenced more or leſs by the ſame religion, laws, and ſuperſtitious obſervances. This confederacy, however, was of ſhort duration. The union of ſo many oppoſite intereſts, ſo widely diffuſed over a vaſt and fruitful region, contained in its own boſom a perpetual ſource of jealouſy and diſcord. Hence diſſentions aroſe among the different ſtates, which, together with the wealth of the people, no leſs than their unwarlike character, invited the inroads of the Perſians, and expoſed the northern provinces to the deſtructive eruptions of the fierce barbarians of Tibet. Foreign war, inſtead of producing domeſtic concord, ſeems to have heightened the commotions that previouſly prevailed; and at the invaſion of Alexander (A. M. 3688), the nations of the peninſula were totally diſunited from the kingdom of Prâchi, though the weſtern provinces of Hinduſtân were more cloſely connected with it than at any former period.

This connection ſeems to have enabled the princes of the weſt to preſent an impoſing front to the victorious arms of Alexander, and at once to excite his aſtoniſhment and admiration.† But their patriotic reſiſtance, unaided by ſkill and diſcipline, was borne down by the martial ardour of the Greeks. All the eloquence of the Brâhmans,‡ which, on this occaſion, was nobly exerted to rouſe the ſpirit of the people, and which called upon them with pious enthuſiaſm to rally round the holy banner of their religion, did not however avail to ſecure their independence. Alexander, after having ſubdued ſeveral ſmall ſtates on the banks of the Indus, paſſed the different rivers of the Panjab,§ attacked Porus, a powerful and valiant prince, who had collected a numerous army to oppoſe his march, obtained a deciſive victory in ſpite of the gallant defence

* So called from its metropolis, the ancient city of Bejanagur, ſituated on the river Tumbhudra.

† *Vide* Arrian, Diod. Sic. Plutarch in Alexandro.

‡ In this particular the Hindû accounts corroborate the teſtimony of the Grecian writers.

§ The Panjab, through which the celebrated rivers Hydaſpes and Hyphaſes take their courſe, was the country of Porus, and the ſcene of Alexander's exploits in Hinduſtân. It is now inhabited by the Seiks, a ſect of Hindûs, who have renounced the doctrines of the Vedas, who live under the government of numerous chieftains, and who are alike diſtinguiſhed for their rapacity and courage.

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defence which was made, and crowned his ſucceſs by the capture of that prince, together with ſome of his moſt diſtinguiſhed generals.* But the mutiny which ſoon after broke out in the Macedonian camp, put a period to the brilliant career of Alexander, and compelled him to retire from Hinduſtân, leaving only ſome of his moſt experienced officers, with a ſmall portion of his army, to keep poſſeſſion of the conquered territory on the banks of the Indus. Theſe officers, loaded with wealth and honours, ſoon loſt that vigour by which they had acquired and could alone ſupport them; and, forgetful of the glories they had won, as well as of thoſe ſentiments which feed and ſuſtain the generous pride of the ſoldier, they gave way to every corruption and debauchery to which vice can ſtimulate the paſſions of men. Mutual animoſities and inteſtine broils were the inevitable conſequences of this ſhameleſs depravity: And the temperate and ſagacious Hindûs, looking on with a mixture of ſurpriſe and ſatisfaction, neglected not to miniſter to the paſſions of their degenerate conquerors, as the ſureſt, if not the ſpeedieſt means of effecting their deſtruction. The death of Alexander, which happened about this time,† together with the ſubſequent diviſion of his empire, greatly facilitated their views, and haſtened the downfal of the Grecian power in Hinduſtân: but its feeble remnants were finally reduced by the zeal and abilities of Chandra-gupta,‡ king of Pràchi. This powerful prince, who was equally celebrated for his bravery and wiſdom, was the ſon of Nanda, king of Pràchi, of whom the Hindûs relate ſo many wonderful ſtories. Chandra-gupta aſcended the throne under the moſt inauſpicious and afflicting circumſtances. His father had been privately murdered in his old age by a faithleſs courtier, who was urged, by ſome fancied injury, to the perpetration of the crime; and having left ſeveral ſons, the ſucceſſion to the kingdom was diſputed with that violence and rancour which are inſeparable from ſuch iniquitous contentions. At length a great majority of the nobles declared in favour of Chandra-gupta; and after a ſucceſsful though bloody conflict, in which many of his brothers fell a ſacrifice to their ambition, he took poſſeſſion of the throne.

The claim of Chandra-gupta was ſupported by ſome of the weſtern princes, who afforded him powerful ſuccours, both of their own troops, and of Greek ſoldiers whom they had bribed into their ſervice. Nor was he ungrateful for their eminent aſſiſtance. He marched a formidable army to the banks of the Indus, in order to expel the Greeks from Hinduſtân, and to meet Seleucus, the Grecian prince, who, it was underſtood, was coming in great force to recover the valuable poſſeſſions he had loſt by the fraud and folly of his officers. The king of Pràchi, actuated by the nobleſt motives, puſhed forward with an energy worthy of his cauſe; and having reſtored the conquered provinces to their rightful maſters, offered battle to Seleucus, which that prince, though fluſhed with recent victories, thought it prudent to decline. And Chandra-gupta, whoſe moderation kept pace with his ſucceſs, reſted ſatisfied with the attainment of his original object, or at leaſt preferred an

* The generous clemency of Alexander, who ſubdued nations by his humanity as much as by his valour, ſoon reſtored the royal captive to his liberty.

† This extraordinary man died at Babylon about 330 years before the birth of Chriſt.

‡ The ſame monarch whom the Grecian writers call *Sandrocottus*.

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an honourable peace to the doubtful iſſue of a combat, in which he had little to gain but perſonal renown, and every thing to loſe that was valuable to his country. Seleucus, on the other hand, ſeeing no proſpect of accompliſhing his purpoſe, deſiſted from the hopeleſs attempt, and made propoſals of peace, alike favourable to his adverſary, and creditable to himſelf. A treaty was therefore ſpeedily concluded between them: the Greek renounced all right to the conqueſts of Alexander on the eaſt bank of the Indus; and the Indian, who contended for nothing more, returned to his capital amidſt the applauſe and gratitude of his ſubjects.

Though Seleucus was thus conſtrained to relinquiſh his favourite project of re-eſtabliſhing the Grecian coloniſes in Hinduſtân, his politic conduct and addreſs enabled him in effect to ſecure all the commercial advantages which he could have derived from the full completion of his wiſhes. For the ſpecious candour he diſplayed in the negotiation for peace, impreſſed Chandra-gupta with the moſt favourable opinion of the Greek character, and induced him to enter readily into any ſcheme calculated to promote a friendly intercourſe between the two nations. With a view to the accompliſhment of this deſireable end, the Grecian prince deputed the celebrated Megaſthenes to the court of Paliputra, who reſided ſeveral years in that metropolis, and who by his extenſive knowledge and good ſenſe, reſtored the trade between Perſia and India, which the Macedonian conqueſt had interrupted and almoſt deſtroyed.

This trade was thenceforward purſued with increaſing ſpirit; and at the cloſe of Chandra-gupta's proſperous reign, the empire of Hinduſtân flouriſhed in peace, in wealth and in glory.

From contemplating a period ſo brilliant in the hiſtory of a people eminent for talent and acquirements, and who lived under a government diſtinguiſhed for its juſtice and lenity, the mind turns with indignant ſorrow to obſerve the ſubverſion of that government, the inexorable cruelties of its uſurpers, and the multiplied ſufferings of innocence and virtue.

The ſucceſſors of Chandra-gupta on the throne of Prâchi, are ſaid to have ruled with the ſame mild ſway, which was exerciſed by that illuſtrious prince. But from the extinction of his family,* until the invaſion of the Mahommedan princes of Ghizni, the hiſtory of Hinduſtân is obſcured in a cloud of fables, which the rays of modern genius have not yet been able to diſpel. During that long and gloomy period, it would, however, appear, from the current tales of the Hindû poets, ſome of which, it may be ſuppoſed, had their original in real events, that the empire was continually diſtracted with civil wars, which terminated in the diſunion of all the larger kingdoms. Yet we know, from the teſtimony of ſome Egyptian merchants,† as well as from the extenſive commerce which actually ſubſiſted between weſtern India and the imperial cities of Palmyra and Alexandria, that the cultivation of the uſeful arts, was no way affected by thoſe commotions. The diſſentions among the different princes were merely perſonal; ariſing from their avarice or ambition, and never interfering with the cuſtoms, the laws, and religion of their country, which

* About 200 years before the birth of Chriſt.

† *Vide* Athenæus—Hiſtoire de Commerce des Anciens—Baptiſto Ramuſio Viaggi, & Lambulus.

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which they were all equally bound to maintain. Hence we find those small states which had been subjugated by Alexander, again uniting to repel the predatory inroads of the Bactrians, after that people had revolted from the Seleucidæ,* in the declension of the Assyrian power. And their spirited struggle with those hardy and martial hordes, rendered them worthy of a far different fate than that to which they were doomed.

The Hindûs had hitherto known foreign nations through the peaceful medium of commerce, or the hostile intercourse of honourable war; but they were now to behold, in the bosom of their country, a race of men who designed never to quit it, who robbed them of the fair inheritance of their fathers, and profanely insulted the religion of their God. In the seventh century of the Christian æra, the religious enthusiasm of the Arabs, received a new direction, and acquired a more impetuous ardour, from their conversion to the doctrines of Mahommed. Their predilection for merchandize had already induced them to participate largely in the Indian trade. Their skill in navigation, which at this period had made no inconsiderable progress, enabled them the more effectually to carry on this valuable branch of commerce. And their zeal for the propagation of their new religion, whetted by their avarice, prompted them to the boldest enterprizes. While they penetrated into Persia by different routes, they sent trading vessels across the Indian ocean to Guzerat, Malabar, and Ceylon; and while they were disseminating the principles of the Koran, in the southern parts of Hindustân, under the mask of friendship, they were spreading them in the northern provinces of the empire by the unceasing ravages of the sword. Before the close of the fourth century of the Hijerah,† they had established the kingdom of Ghizni in the provinces of Korasan and Cabul, or the ancient Transoxiana and Bactria; and had completely succeeded in converting the inhabitants of these countries to the Mahommedan faith. They had also crossed the Indus under the command of Subuctaji, and having over-run the greatest part of Lahore, they returned to Ghizni, laden with the spoils of sacrilege, and enriched with their inglorious victories. But far more dreadful calamities awaited the devoted nations of Hindustân. Upon the accession of Mammood the First, to the throne of Ghizni, he made a solemn vow to subjugate the Hindûs, and to convert them, by force of arms, to the religion of Mahommed. This impious vow, alike abhorrent to humanity and reason, he sealed with the blood of his unoffending fellow-creatures. In the course of twenty years he invaded Hindustân twelve times, and finally reduced under his yoke, the whole of the western provinces, from Guzerat to Delhi; and he marked his conquest throughout, not only with the devastation of cities, the plunder of palaces, and the destruction of temples, but also with the depression of industry, the ruin of agriculture, and the wide-spreading miseries of famine. After he had sacked the city and pillaged the pagoda of Sumnat,‡ he became enraged at the obstinate adherence of the Hindûs to their ancient religion, and giving full reins to his sanguinary temper, massacred, in cold blood, an helpless peasantry, already half

* The descendants of Seleucus.

† Or the tenth century of the Christian æra.

‡ This famous pagoda was situated contiguous to the harbour of Diu, in the province of Guzerat.

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half famiſhed with hunger, ſparing neither the ſanctity of age, nor the ſacredneſs of affliction. The brave reſiſtance which he met with from the princes of Guzerat, who had nobly confederated to maintain their independence, awaked no pity, no commiſeration, no compunction, in his obdurate and remorſeleſs heart; it ſerved only to ſharpen his rapacity with reſentment, and to arm his zeal with fury. The ſufferings of kings dragged from their thrones, the wailings of women torn from their huſbands and children, and the groans of a whole people expiring under the weight of their injuries, or the ſwords of their oppreſſors, pierced not the breaſt of this abandoned and profligate tyrant, who purſued with ſavage triumph his guilty career, and with unheard-of blaſphemy, called upon offended Heaven to reward his exertions in the cauſe he had eſpouſed.

Mammood, having at length ſatiated his avarice, if not his cruelty, and having appointed governors to the different provinces he had conquered, for the laſt time bade adieu to Hinduſtân, and returned to his native country,* the moſt wealthy monarch of his race. But his reſtleſs and adventurous ambition, unenfeebled by age or luxury, diſdained the quiet enjoyment of his riches, and prompted him to turn his victorious arms againſt the northern provinces of Perſia, which had hitherto withſtood the torrent of Mahommedaniſm, that poured in upon them from the weſt. In leſs than ten years he extended his conqueſts, together with his religion, over the greateſt part of Perſia and Georgia:—and thence returning by the Caſpian Sea, through the province of Hyrcania, he croſſed the Oxus, and proceeded to Bokara, a ſmall ſtate which he had conquered in the early part of his reign. But not yet ſatisfied with the vaſt acquiſitions he had made to the Ghiznian empire, he ſubdued the fierce inhabitants of Bucharia,† from Samarcand to the Jeſpera mountains; and after having rendered himſelf the moſt powerful warrior of his time, he died, at an advanced age, in his palace at Ghizni, in the year 1030 of the Chriſtian æra.‡

The immediate ſucceſſors of Mammood, poſſeſſing all his religious fanaticiſm, without a ſingle ſpark of his fire, or any portion of his talents, inceſſantly provoked foreign wars which they had neither the judgment nor ſpirit to conduct. The princes of weſtern Hinduſtân, ſtill ſmarting with their wounds, and eager to avenge their wrongs, as well as to recover their kingdoms, loſt no time in ſeizing an opportunity ſo favourable for the attainment of their deſires. And the animoſity that prevailed among the governors, whom Mammood had appointed to his Indian provinces, no leſs than their diſſolute manners and wanton cruelty, at once encouraged the hopes and exaſperated the feelings of the Hindûs, who reſolved, by one manly effort, to cruſh the puny deſpotiſm by which they were oppreſſed. Accordingly the prince of Delhi, who appears to have been a man of great courage and ſome abilities, formed a confederacy of all the ſtates that had felt the ſhock of the Mahommedan conqueſt; and having raiſed a powerful army, marched againſt the Muſſulmans, and completely defeated them in ſeveral bloody engagements. But the tide

* Anno Domini 1020.

† The Uſbeck Tartars.

‡ We have been particular in deſcribing the conqueſts of Mammood, in order to give the reader an adequate idea of the progreſs which the Mahommedan religion had made in Aſia at the time of his death.

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of victory did not run long in his favour. Being elated with his first success, he imprudently pushed forward with too much celerity; and by driving his enemies to the confines of their own country, he enabled them to receive considerable reinforcements of fresh troops, animated with religious zeal, and enured to military duty. The prince of Delhi, however, was not to be intimidated by their formidable aspect. He attacked them with his usual impetuosity; and, after a dreadful conflict, in which much obstinate valour was displayed on both sides, the frantic fury of the Mussulmans overcame his utmost exertions; his army was entirely discomfitted; and he narrowly escaped himself, with a few followers, to bear the melancholy tidings to his native country.*

After this event, nothing worthy of our notice presents itself in the history of Hindustân, until the conquest of Ghizni, by Mahommed Ghrio, the Afghan prince.† During the long interval between the defeat of the prince of Delhi, and the elevation of Ghori to the Ghiznian throne, the whole of the western provinces remained in the possession of the Mussulmans, who had now began to colonize in the country, and who had greatly increased their numbers by the proselytes they had made from the out-cast Hindûs. Yet the rancourous and incurable antipathy that subsisted between them and the bulk of the Hindû people, kept alive the embers of war, which the breath of discontent occasionally blew into so fierce a flame, that even the vast effusion of human blood which deluged the land could hardly extinguish it. The Mussulmans, however, gained little by this barbarous warfare, which wasted their strength without extending their dominion. And it was reserved for the dauntless intrepidity of Ghori to penetrate into the eastern provinces.

This furious, but skilful leader, though repulsed with great loss, at the commencement of his operations in Hindustân, still pursued his purpose with undiminished ardour; and, in the course of two years, he repaired his misfortunes, routed the allied army of the Hindû potentates on the plains of Delhi, ravaged the provinces of Oude and Allahabad, and finally stormed the ancient city of Benares, giving up to the unbridled rage and foul atrocities of a licentious and brutal soldiery, that chosen seat of literature and science, the fair abode of art and elegance, and the hallowed sanctuary of a virtuous and venerable priesthood. When he had stripped the sacred edifices of every thing that was valuable, and broke down and destroyed above one thousand idols,‡ he closed this scene of rapine and carnage, by consecrating the temples of Brahmà to the holy prophet of Mecca, whose spirit he profanely invoked to sanction his criminal ambition. But an insurrection having at this time broke out in the northern part of Korasan, Mahommed was compelled to relinquish his conquest, and to contend for the wealth he had acquired, with enemies of a far more determined character. Undejected however, at this disaster, and confident in his strength, he withdrew his army from Benares, appointed Cuttub, a favourite general, viceroy of the Indian provinces, and proceeded, by forced marches, to Ghizni. His presence in that capital, with so numerous an army, soon reached the knowledge of the insurgents, who were both astonished and alarmed at his unexpected arrival. Apprized of their consternation

* A. D. 1046. † A. D. 1194.
‡ *See* Dow's Ferishta, vol. i. p. 161.

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nation, he loſt not a moment in attacking them: and his promtitude would have been crowned with ſucceſs, if the prince of Samarcand had not arrived with a powerful reinforcement to the relief of the Koraſanians, which changed the fortune of the day, and involved Mahommed in difficulties, from which it ſeemed hardly poſſible to eſcape. Still his active ſpirit was not to be diſmayed; he fought with the moſt deſperate fury; and, at laſt breaking the ranks of the enemy, by a dexterous movement, threw himſelf, with the ſhattered remains of his army, into a ſmall fort adjoining the ſcene of action. The prince of Samarcand immediately inveſted the place; and Mahommed ſeeing little chance of making a ſucceſsful defence, offered him a large ſum of money, on his being permitted to return, unmoleſted, to his own dominions. To this propoſal, the needy Tartar very gladly agreed, and the unhappy Mahommed proceeded to Ghizni; but he did not long ſurvive this diſgraceful affair. As the misfortunes of a man, eminent for bravery and talents, awake the compaſſion of generoſity and virtue, and in their eyes even throw a veil over his crimes, ſo they invariably incite the enmity of cowardice and vice; and the unſucceſsful tyrant never ſits ſecure on his throne. Thus the calamities which befel this renowned prince, emboldened the revenge of ſome ſecret enemies, who had not the courage to aſſail him in his proſperity, and he was foully aſſaſſinated, after having reigned for thirty-two years over the moſt potent empire of the Eaſt.*

The death of Mahommed was the ſignal for rebellion to raiſe its ſtandard: and the preſumptive heirs to the vacant throne, wallowing in luxury, and wanting the ſpirit to aſſert their rights, the Ghiznian empire was uſurped and divided by Eldoze and Cuttub; the former took poſſeſſion of Turkeſtân and Perſia; and the latter, who had already been elevated to the government of the Indian provinces, declared himſelf king of Hinduſtân.

Cuttub was the founder of the Patan or Afghan dynaſty. He was a native of Afghaniſtan, or the country of the Afghans, and originally a ſlave. He was purchaſed by the late emperor, whoſe notice he ſoon attracted by his brilliant talents, and whoſe favour he gained by his ingenuous diſpoſition, and firm fidelity. The ſkill and valour he diſplayed at the taking of Benares, induced Mahommed to enfranchiſe him, and ſhortly after to adopt him as his ſon.

On the death of the emperor, Cuttub changed his ſeat of government from Lahore to Delhi, that he might be the more approximate to the provinces of Bahar and Bengal, and therefore, with the more facility, carry into execution his favourite project of reducing them under his ſubjection. But his premature death for a while averted the impending deſtiny of theſe devoted countries; and the conqueſt of them was reſerved for Altmuſh, who aſcended the throne of Delhi, A. D. 1210, and who was cotemporary with the celebrated conqueror Zengis Khan. In A. D. 1225, Altmuſh had nearly ſubdued all the kingdoms and principalities in northern Hinduſtân; and his empire extended from the mountains of Thibet to that part of the Deccan which lies in the latitude of 20° north, and from the Ganges to the Indus. He appears to have been a ſpirited and judicious prince, who had the diſcernment to diſcover as well as the reſolution to reſtrain the

* A. D. 1205.

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folly of inordinate ambition, and who was lenient from policy, if not from principle. Tolerant in his religious notions, his zeal yielded to his prudence, and his victories over the Hindûs were not tarnished by any acts of cruelty, nor was his reign disgraced by that systematic persecution of the Brahminical religion, which had hitherto stained the Mahommedan name. He appointed governors to the different provinces of his dominions, and established strict and wholesome regulations for the guidance of their conduct; though their avarice often prompted, and their power enabled them to violate these laws. The Hindûs, therefore, instead of deriving benefit from the remedial edicts of the emperor, were only treated by their inhuman masters with the harsher rigour, in order the more effectually to stifle their complaints. The mild and effeminate natives of Bengal submitted in silent sorrow to the yoke of their oppressors, and while they were unmolested in the exercise of their religious rites, and permitted to attend to the cultivation of their lands and the pursuit of their ingenious labours, they endeavoured not to regain their independence. But the robust and hardy mountainers of Agimere and Malwa, as well as the intrepid peasantry of Guzerat, still continued to oppose the authority of the Mussulmans, and to seek, with restless anxiety, for opportunities to assert their freedom. Hence these provinces were constantly agitated with fierce wars, which the whole force of the supreme government of Delhi was often employed to suppress. And during the reign of Altmush, the insurrections in the western parts of the empire were very frequent and destructive.

At this period,* Zengis Khan had over-run all Asia to the northward of the latitude of 30°, from the eastern extremities of China, to the Arabian deserts; but the difficulties he experienced in repressing the turbulent spirit of his Tartar subjects, very probably deterred him from attempting the conquest of Hindustân, which his heroic genius had doubtless contemplated in his vast scheme of universal dominion. He, however, subdued all the countries on the west bank of the Indus, and portioned them out to his Mogul generals, as a reward for the eminent services they had rendered him in the progress of his victorious career.†

In the short and feeble reigns between the death of Altmush and the elevation of the emperor Balin, the Mogul chieftians made several predatory incursions into the Panjab; and led on by the ferocious Turmeshirin Khân, they even penetrated to the confines of Delhi, tracking their march with blood, plundering all they could grasp, and devouring, with brutal avidity, the fair fruits of industry and toil: but the warlike and patriotic Balin repelled their inroads, and chastised their aggressions. Amidst the uniform prospect of wars, massacres, and devastations, which (excepting Altmush) the history of the Mahommedan princes of Hindustân, exhibits to the view of indignant humanity, the reign of Balin presents a scene on which the moral eye may with complacence dwell. Nursed in adversity, and educated in the school of military discipline, this

* A. D. 1231.

† Petit de la Croix Histoire de Genghizcan; et Histoire de toute la Dinastie des Mongous ses successeurs conquerans, de la Chine par le R. P. Gaubil, de la Societe de Jesus Missionaire à Peking;—*See* also the Travels of the friar William Rubruquis, preserved in the first volume of Hackluyt and Harris.

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this generous prince knew how to feel and to avenge the wrongs of his fellow-creatures. Juſt, moderate, and magnanimous, he exerciſed the powers without incurring the guilt of a deſpotic monarch, and maintained the ſplendour and luxury of Aſiatic courts, without yielding to their corruptions. It was his higheſt gratification to make his palace an hoſpitable aſylum for oppreſſed or indigent virtue, as well as a ſplendid retreat for men of learning and genius. Inſtead of ſquandering his treaſures in ambitious wars, or voluptuous enjoyments, he employed them in encouraging trade and manufactures, and in patronizing the fine arts. He invited men of talents from the moſt diſtant parts of Aſia, to reſide at his court, in order that he might profit by their knowledge and advice. Although zealous for the propagation of the Mahommedan faith, he wiſhed to gain mankind to his doctrine by argument rather than by arms. Upon the whole Balin, ſeems to have been endowed with many ſhining and eſtimable qualities; and his greateſt fault was one to which his doubtful title to the throne, and the conſequent inſurrections againſt his government, that frequently happened, very naturally gave riſe. He puniſhed the authors of theſe diſturbances in the moſt rigorous and cruel manner, equally unbefitting his love of juſtice and the dignity of his ſtation; and it has been remarked that he never pardoned a traitor.* Yet was he reſpected, even by his enemies, and he died univerſally regretted.†

In the ſucceeding reigns of Kei-Kobad, and Feroſe the Second, little change took place in the political aſpect of Hinduſtân; but under the uſurper Alla, who aſcended the throne in A. D. 1306 the imperial power of the Muſſulmans was extended over the northern provinces of the Deccan.

Alla was a man of great abilities, but of dreadful wickedneſs. He was nephew to Feroſe the Second, and had raiſed himſelf to the throne by the murder of his uncle. This parricide was attended with circumſtances of peculiar atrocity; and the horror which it excited even in the minds of his profligate courtiers, was neither to be concealed by their own diſſimulation, nor ſuppreſſed by the terror of his implacable reſentment. He was, therefore, obliged to watch the conduct of his nobles with the moſt unremitting vigilance; and in order to guard againſt conſpiracies and rebellion the more effectually, he levied an immenſe army, whoſe attachment he ſecured by gratuitous advances of pay; he confiſcated the property of every man of rank or wealth throughout the empire; he publiſhed an edict forbidding all private meetings among the grandees, and prohibiting the uſe of wine and all intoxicating liquors on pain of death;‡ he ſtrictly forbade the nobles to marry without ſpecial licence from him; he diſmiſſed men of rank and talents from all public offices, and filled them with wretched ſycophants who bowed implicit obedience to his will; he exacted from his Muſſulman, as well as Hindû ſubjects, half the yearly produce of their lands; and, finally, he ſet aſide every part of the Mahommedan law that did not exactly tally with his own ſcheme of government: and he uſed to declare, "that religion had no connexion "with civil government, but was "only the buſineſs, or rather the "amuſement, of private life; and "that

* *See* Dow's Ferishta, vol. i. page 251.
† A. D. 1286.
‡ *See* Dow's Ferishta.

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"that the will of a wise prince was "better than the variable opinions "of bodies of men."* These regulations, though framed from motives of mere personal aggrandizement, and though many of them contained much intrinsic iniquity, were, nevertheless, beneficial in their operation to the bulk of the people. The Hindûs who had been uniformly plundered and oppressed, by the governors of provinces and their subordinate officers, were now not only allowed, but encouraged to pursue their occupations; and were, moreover, secured in the undisturbed possession of whatever property the Emperor permitted them to retain. Instead of being incessantly harassed by the flagitious exactions and unwearied cruelties of several petty tyrants, they had now only one master, who seldom deviated from the rules which he originally prescribed for the administration of his government, and who never interfered with their religion, unless it stood in the way of his own ambitious projects. In Bengal, and the other provinces that had long been under the Mussulman authority, and that had already been drained of their treasure, the native inhabitants experienced very little molestation, while they regularly paid the taxes he imposed: but in those parts of the Deccan which he had himself subdued, he pillaged with a rude rapacity, every temple that came within his reach, and feasted his voracious avarice with that wealth which a pious people had deposited within those sacred edifices to propitiate the favour of heaven.

While Alla was pushing his conquests into the Deccan, he was suddenly called upon to defend his own capital, against the Moguls, who had laid siege to it with a powerful army. He arrived at Delhi just in time to save it from destruction: and after one of the most terrible and obstinate battles that is recorded in Indian history, the Moguls were entirely discomfited, and with great difficulty effected their escape across the Indus.

The pride and spirit of Alla were raised to the highest pitch, by this signal and decisive victory; and as is usual with men whom the intoxication attendant on extraordinary success, has carried beyond the sphere of their talents, he began to form schemes of the most boundless and excentric ambition. He wished at once to be a prophet and a hero; to lay the foundation of a new religion, and to attain the conquest of the world; to unite in his own person the characters of Mahommed and of Alexander; and to surpass them both in power and in fame. But Alla possessed not the intrepidity and address of the Arab, nor the generous heroism, and gallant courtesy of the Greek. He was doubtless a man of a comprehensive mind and a bold spirit, but he appears to have been greatly deficient in those qualities which were essential to the execution of the plan he had conceived. The disaffection of his nobles, together with his inability to conciliate them, presented an insurmountable obstacle to any attempt at distant conquest; and the furious bigotry of his Mahommedan subjects, as well as the mild but invincible firmness of the Hindûs in support of their own doctrines, rendered it both dangerous and useless to set up a new system of religion, or even to try any experiment in a matter so deeply interesting to the prejudices of the community. He, therefore, abandoned all his gigantic

* *See* Dow's Ferishta, vol. i. p. 298.

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tic projects, and contented himself with the prospect of conquering the southern nations of Hindustân.

The continual irruptions of the Moguls, however, rendered his presence necessary in the northern provinces, and prevented him from leading his army in person to the conquest of the Deccan, the honour of which he assigned to Cafoor, an able and enterprizing general, who, in a few years, subdued all the kingdoms north of the river Kistnah, except some small states, which comprised the mountainous tracts of Oriffa and Berar. Cafoor having dethroned the Hindû monarchs, and stripped them of their treasures, divided the conquered country into different districts, appointed distinguished nobles to the command of each, and returned to Delhi, to present the rich* fruits of his victories to his enraptured master.

During the remainder of Alla's reign little of moment occurred, and he closed a prosperous though tempestuous life, after having added to the Mussulman empire above one half of the great southern peninsula, and established throughout his vast dominions, a systematic order and regularity in the administration of public affairs, which had not been known in Hindustân since the subversion of the ancient governments.

This system of government, however, appears to have expired with its founder; and the imbecillity and folly of the immediate successors of Alla, in a few years threw the empire into the utmost confusion. The Hindû princes, ever watchful for an opportunity to revolt from their imperious conquerors, took advantage of the direliction of discipline and order that prevailed, and everywhere appeared in arms. In the Deccan, a powerful confederacy was formed under the direction of Balaldeo, king of the Carnatic, who marched against the Mussulmans in great force, and after an obstinate contest, wrested the whole of the peninsula from their gripe, excepting the fortress of Dowlatabad, and some part of the province of Candeish.†

But it was not the Hindûs alone, whom the Mussulmans, at this disastrous period of their history, found cause to dread. They were assailed from the north by the Mogul princes, the descendants of Zengis Khan, who were every year becoming more formidable; and whose lust of conquest was now tempted as much by the weakness, as by the wealth of their enemy. Towards the close of the fourteenth century, they made frequent inroads into Hindustân, and reduced under their dominion, some part of the province of Lahore. The Mussulman empire, thus attacked on the one side by the numerous armies of the Hindûs, and on the other by the furious bands of the Moguls, while a civil war raged in the interior, sunk under the pressure of its calamities, which the minority of the reigning Emperor Mahmood the Third, greatly contributed to augment. This young prince had the misfortune to ascend the throne of his father Mahommed the Fourth, when it was surrounded with anarchy and treason. The nobles who were entrusted with the direction of public affairs, as destitute of wisdom and vigour, as of all public spirit and integrity, seemed more desirous to foment than to suppress the tumult that prevailed; and instead of making any exertion to save, they secretly endeavoured to ruin their country. Another prince

* The treasure taken upon this occasion is said to have been one hundred millions sterling.—Dow's Ferishta, vol. i. p. 307.

† A. D. 1340.

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prince was ſhortly ſet up in oppoſition to Mahmood, and a ſcene of carnage enſued in the city of Delhi, which has no parallel in the annals of Aſia. For three whole years a deſperate conflict was maintained within the walls of that diſtracted capital, between the adherents of the rival princes; and the force of the contending parties being nearly equal, little advantage was obtained on either ſide. Every day was ſpent in furious battle: at night they retired to reſt, and in the morning returned to the charge. Thouſands daily fell; and both parties were recruited from the provinces: till at length exhauſted with this inceſſant warfare, a truce was mutually agreed upon, with a view to make an amicable adjuſtment of their differences, and to ſettle their reſpective claims.

During this ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, and before the wounds of either party were entirely healed, they were both attacked by the moſt formidable warrior that India had ever yet beheld.

In A. D. 1397, the famous conqueror TIMUR, BEC, or TAMERLANE, the lineal deſcendant of Zengis Khan, the chief of the Moguls, and the King of Zagatai,* and Bocharia, having over-run all the northern nations of Aſia, and even carried his invincible arms into the eaſtern provinces of Ruſſia, propoſed to his emirs, or nobles, to invade Hinduſtân, where he hoped to reap a richer ſpoil than in the rugged plains of Muſcovy: and having received intelligence of the diſſentions at Delhi, his cupidity was raiſed to the higheſt pitch, and his ambition was ſtimulated with the proſpect of ſoon adding to his conqueſts the wealthieſt empire in the world. He accordingly marched from Samarcand with the flower of his army, and arrived at the Jallali, one of the moſt weſterly branches of the Indus, about the latter end of the year 1398. From thence he proceeded down the river to the confluence of the Jimboo and Chinab, where he formed a bridge of boats, and paſſed his army over in ſafety. He here met with ſome reſiſtance, which, however, inſtead of checking his career, ſerved only to irritate his paſſions. Being in want of proviſions, he gave up the large and populous town of Tulmubini to the plunder of his ſoldiers; and what was yet more dreadful, when its wretched inhabitants murmured at being ſtripped of their property, he ordered them to be maſſacred, without feeling either ſhame or remorſe, at the nefarious proceeding.

But this ſcene was only a prelude to the calamitous drama which he was about to act. He thenceforward advanced through the province of Moultan, bearing down with an irreſiſtable impetuoſity, every barrier that oppoſed his progreſs; carrying havoc and diſmay in his van, and leaving nothing behind him but deſolation and miſery.

In the mean while the contending factions in Delhi, had united for their mutual defence; but their feeble efforts were ill ſuited to repulſe the experienced valour of the Tartars. Yet Mahmood and his miniſter Eckbal, appear not to have been intimidated by the formidable aſpect of their enemy; for when Timur approached the city, they ſallied out and attacked him, and although they were driven back with conſiderable loſs, they ſuſtained the conteſt for many hours with much ſpirit and bravery.

During this affair, ſome priſoners in

* *Zagatai* is now better known by the name of *Candahar*; it forms the greateſt part of the dominions of Zemaun Shah, and is ſituated between Perſia and Turkeſtân.

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in Timur's camp had naturally but indiscreetly manifested great joy at the zeal and intrepidity displayed by their countrymen; which conduct so greatly alarmed and incensed their barbarous and sanguinary conqueror, that he instantly ordered the whole of the Indian prisoners in his possession, to the number of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND, to be put to death; and his order was executed with a promptitude and dispatch unequalled in the records of cruelty. "As soon as this order was made "public," says Sherifeddin, "they "began to put it in execution; and "*in less than an hour* were put to "death a HUNDRED THOUSAND "Indians, according to the smallest "computation*."

The day following, while the swords of the Tartars were yet reeking with the blood of the miserable victims of their savage ferocity, Timur prepared for a general assault, which being observed by the vigilant Eckbal, he sallied forth, with the best part of the army of Delhi, to give him battle. But the luxurious Delhians, though enured to civil broils, were little acquainted with the art of war, and therefore ill able to sustain the well planned and furious onset of the heroes of Chighitta. Eckbal animated and encouraged his troops with a bravery that reflects honour on his memory; but the intrepid Tartars were not even to be checked; the Indians were routed on every side, and pursued with immense slaughter to the gates of their city: and Mahmood and Eckbal seeing no possibility of defending their capital, escaped under cover of the night, and flew to Guzerat, whither they were pursued by a strong detachment, which Timur, who had gained intelligence of their flight, had sent after them. This detachment came up with Mahmood; and after a short engagement, he effected his retreat, with the loss of his two infant sons, and a considerable number of his retinue.

Timur in the mean time had taken possession of Delhi, and had received the submission of all the principal nobles of the city, who waited on him in his camp, and to whom he promised protection, on condition of their consenting to pay such contributions, as the right of conquest authorized him to exact, and as his army, therefore, expected. The nobles prudently acquiesced in a demand, to which they foresaw they would be ultimately compelled to submit; and orders were accordingly given to the magistrates to levy the contribution, by a scale duly proportioned to the wealth and rank of the inhabitants.†

Whilst the ransom was collecting, Timur, as was his custom, celebrated his victory by a magnificent festival, which, however, was to be polluted with the blood of the vanquished, and by sacrificing, at the altar of an insatiable avarice, thousands, not only of brave men who defended their families and property from brutal lust, and indiscriminate pillage, but of helpless women, whom the power of beauty did not avail to

* This horrid account is fully confirmed by Ferishta. Yet Sherifeddin, in his Preface, says of Timur, "that in all his enterprises he had *no other end* than the glory of "God, the increase of Religion, and the good of the people!!!" Perhaps this zealous Mahommedan thought that in promoting the cause of the *true religion*, every enormity was justifiable. But what shall we say to Mr. WHITE, the learned translator of the *Institutes*, who talks so pathetically in his Preface, of the "*amiable moderation* of Timur!!" Mr. ROW, in his tragedy of Tamerlane, does not say more in praise of his hero's *clemency*; and he too has gone much farther, in this instance, than even poetical licence will admit.

† *See* DOW's Ferishta, vol. ii. p. 7.

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to ſpare, and even of unoffending children, whom the ſacred ſhield of innocence could not protect.

The Tartar officers employed to receive the aſſeſſment from the magiſtrates, not ſatisfied with the regulated ſums which it fell to the lot of a few wealthy inhabitants to pay, declared that they had concealed their property, and violently broke into their houſes, which the enraged citizens in endeavouring to ſecure, put ſeveral of the Moguls to death. A ſerious tumult conſequently aroſe, which ſoon reaching the ears of Timur, he gave orders for a general maſſacre; and this conqueror, whom ignorance has denominated a generous hero, beheld, with a rancorous pleaſure, the proud metropolis of a great empire ſacked and and plundered, its palaces and temples levelled with the ground, and its ſtreets choaked up with the mangled carcaſes of its murdered inhabitants.

The vindictive fury of Timur, however, was not yet ſpent. The Muſſulmans of Delhi were forgiven; but his enmity towards the Hindûs, no ſubmiſſion could diſarm, and no atonement could appeaſe. Having heard of the famous cavern of *Coupele*,* and of the adoration paid to it by that pious race, he marched thither without delay; and filled the meaſure of his enormities in Hinduſtân, by impurpling the hallowed ſtream of the Ganges, with the blood of its ſuperſtitious but peaceful votaries.

But the diſturbances in the north of Aſia, now called him from this ignoble warfare, to a conteſt more worthy of his genius. The ambitious views of Sultaun BAJAZET, rendered his preſence neceſſary in Georgia and Anatolia; and to ſet boundaries to thoſe views, as well as to pull down the pride of the Ottoman, became the favourite objects of his future life. He haſtened, therefore, to Samarcand, where, having lodged the treaſures and trophies of his Indian conqueſts, he proceeded on his march againſt Bajazet.

Timur left no force in Hinduſtân to keep poſſeſſion of the provinces that had ſubmitted to his arms; for it was his ambition to ravage, rather than to ſubdue, a country. The people of Delhi, therefore, being freed from all authority, gave a looſe to every bad paſſion; and that devoted city, for upwards of two months, exhibited a conſtant ſcene of riot and depravity too hideous and loathſome to be deſcribed. In this ſtate, it was ſeized upon by a petty uſurper, with a handful of troops; but he was ſoon driven from his throne by the reſtleſs Eckbal, who having collected a conſiderable army, reſtored the unfortunate Mahmood to his capital, though not to his dignities and power.

The civil diſſentions to which this event gave riſe, it were no way inſtructive to recount: for ſuch a narrative would be little leſs than

* The rocks of Coupele, which are ſituated at the foot of Mount Kimmaleh, in weſtern Thibet, form a cavern worſhipped by the Hindûs, on account of the Ganges diſemboguing itſelf through it, and becauſe ſuperſtition has pictured it to their fancy in the ſhape of a Cow's mouth, which animal, the reader knows, is held ſacred by them.

The ſource of the Ganges is on the weſtern ſide of the Kentaiſſe mountains, in the latitude of 33° north. "Two ſtreams ſpring from the foot of Mount Kentaiſſe, and take their courſe weſtward, inclining conſiderably to the north, for above 300 miles, when meeting the ridge of Mount Kimmaleh, they turn to the ſouth, in which courſe they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed the Ganges. It then forces a paſſage through the ridge of Mount Kimmaleh, and ſapping its baſe, ruſhes through the cavern of Coupele; whence turning to the eaſtward, it runs through the rugged country of Serinaghur, and opening a paſſage through Mount Sewalick, at Hurdwar, it diſcharges itſelf on the plains of Hinduſtan."—*See* RENNELL's *Memoir of Hindoſtan*, p. 313.

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thin a counterpart of those crimes and atrocities at which the heart of the reader must already have so often recoiled. It is only necessary, therefore, to observe, that the subahdars of the provinces, throughout the whole of the Mussulman empire of Hindustân, had at this period revolted from the supreme government of Delhi, in consequence of Timur's conquest, and of the disasters in which that occurrence, together with the incapacity of Mahmood, and the insidious arts of Eckbal had involved the state.

Though these circumstances might have paved the way for the Hindû people to recover their independence, yet their spirit was now so much broken that they took little advantage of them; and the subahdars, the petty tyrants of the provinces, instead of rewarding their moderation, by ameliorating their condition, oppressed their weakness by adding to their burthens, and wounded their feelings not only with every outrage that contumely could offer, but with every sting that malice could inflict. Their invincible attachment to the sacred institutions of Brâhma, subjected them to the rigours of a systematic cruelty, unequalled in the annals of the world; but it belongs to the retributive justice of history to extol their pious fortitude, and to brand the memory of their inexorable persecutors with indelible infamy.

In A. D. 1413, the Emperor Mahmood died a natural death, and with him expired the Patan dynasty, after having ruled over Hindustân for upwards of two centuries. The family that immediately succeeded to the throne of Delhi, styled themselves *Seids*, or descendants of the holy line of the Prophet Mahommed; and their founder Chizer, with a view to secure himself from the hostility of the Mogul Princes, assumed not the imperial titles, but affected to hold his authority from Timur, in whose name he ordered the coin of the empire to be struck. But an artifice so shallow, could not long deceive the watchful sagacity of those warriors, who soon recommenced their inroads into Hindustân, and who kept the western provinces for nearly thirty years, in a state of continual agitation.

The feeble and inauspicious reign of the Seids, terminated in A. D. 1450, by the abdication of Alla, the last of those Princes, and the subsequent elevation of Belloli, an Afghan of the tribe of Lodi,* a commercial people, who carried on the inland trade between Persia and Hindustân. Belloli was an humane and generous Prince; but being destitute of the talents and vigour requisite for managing the vessel of the state, amidst the storms by which it was surrounded, his long reign of thirty-eight years ended in shipwreck and ruin. In 1488, the empire was completely dismembered. The authority of the Emperor did not extend beyond the province of Delhi, and the circumjacent districts. The whole of Bengal and Bahar was under the dominion of a Mussulman usurper, who had taken the title of King; and the provinces of the Deccan, north of the river Kistnah, had long before thrown off their allegiance, and were now formed into five Mussulman states, equally independent of each other, and of the imperial government.

Yet, although the monarchs of Delhi had thus lost their influence and power, their diadem was still preserved; and Secunder the son of Belloli, an enterprizing prince, regained some part of its dignity, and would probably have restored to it much of its former lustre, had not a premature death put an end to his projects. He died at Agra, in 1508,

* *See* Dow's Ferishta, vol. ii. p. 51.

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1509, to which city he had transferred the seat of government.

His son Ibrahim, who had succeeded to the throne, lost all that he had gained: for having rendered himself no less ridiculous by his vanity, than detestable for his wickedness, his nobles became turbulent and factious; and their resentment at last provoked by repeated cruelties, broke out into open rebellion, which, however, the tyrant would have mustered strength enough to quell, if they had not solicited the aid of Sultaun Baber, the Mogul prince whose territories were situated between Samarcand and the Indus, who marched against him with a small but veteran army, and who totally routed him on the plain of Panniput, where he, in some degree, expiated, by a brave resistance and a glorious death, the errors, at least, if not the vices of which he had been guilty.

Sultaun Baber, in consequence of his victory, proceeded first to Delhi, and afterwards to Agra, took possession of both these cities without much opposition, ordered himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Hindustân (A. D. 1525), and thus laid the foundation of the celebrated Mogul dynasty, whose name has been so often employed in Europe to dignify and embellish a tale.

The Sultaun was lineally descended from the great Timur, and he therefore conceived, that he swayed the sceptre of Hindustân, not more by the right of conquest than by that of inheritance. To mount the throne of Delhi had long been the first wish of his heart; and he had previously crossed the Indus four times with the resolution to accomplish it; but was, on each occasion, obliged to return, in order to protect his own country against the formidable irruptions of the Usbecks.

This prince only lived five years to enjoy the fruits of his conquest; but during that short period, he both reduced by his arms, and conciliated by his clemency, many of the refractory nobles; and re-annexed to the imperial domain the provinces of Oude and Allahabad. He was alike distinguished for his abilities and virtues, for his heroism and moderation, for his boundless generosity, and his firm adherence to the principles of justice: his toleration in religion begat the love and the reverence of his Hindû subjects; and his liberal zeal for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, together with his own acquirements in polite literature, obtained him the applause of all the polished nations of Asia. "He excelled," says Ferishta, "in poetry and music: and he wrote his own commentaries in the Mogul language with such elegance and propriety, that they are universally admired."

His eldest son Humaioon, who had been the companion of his victories, and the partaker of his fame, ascended the throne in A. D. 1530: and possessing all the virtuous qualities, and much of the military talents of his father, it was his ambition to follow his illustrious example. But Humaioon, in the progress of his career, encountered greater adversity, and sustained severer trials. After having subjugated the valuable provinces of Guzerat and Malwa on the west, and those of Bengal and Bahar on the east, the viceroys of which, as it has been stated, had declared themselves independent of the supreme government, he was attacked by a species of treason which it belonged not to his generous nature to foresee. His younger brothers, jealous of his power and emulous of his grandeur, formed a league against him, too wicked and hardened for his fraternal tenderness to dissolve, and too active and powerful for his sove-

reign

reign authority to crush. His generous offer to divide one half of the empire between them, did not satisfy their ambitious views; and his most vigorous efforts to subdue their rebellion proved ineffectual: and being deserted at the same time by the best part of his army, he deemed it advisable to abandon Hindustân to its fate, and to secure his personal safety in a foreign land, until a more favourable juncture should occur of re-establishing his power. He therefore retired to Persia with a few faithful Generals, who still followed his fortunes, where he was received with the utmost cordiality by Tamasp Shah, then King of that country, and treated with all the dignity and respect due to his rank and eminent talents.

His brothers, however, did not long retain their unprincipled usurpation. Quarrelling with each other, they exposed themselves to the hostility of Shere, an Afghan chief, who soon deprived them of all that their turpitude and perfidy had acquired, and who mounted the imperial throne in A. D. 1542.

Though this usurper possessed a spirit of enterprize, guided by a considerable share of judgment, yet his short reign of three years did not allow him sufficient time to consolidate the acquisition he had made: and the imbecillity and ignorance of his son Selim, as well as of four other princes of his family, who succeeded him, opened the road for the return of Humaioon, whose patient and gallant spirit, nine years of exile had not broken. In 1554, he marched into Hindustân with a considerable army, which the friendship of the King of Persia had enabled him to raise, and the same year regained his crown by a decisive victory over the Afghans and Patans at Sirhind, where his son Akbar, who had not yet attained his thirteenth year, displayed the dawn of that luminous genius, which, in its meridian, was to diffuse happiness and glory throughout his vast empire.

The reign of Akbar is the most brilliant as well as the most prosperous in the history of the Mussulman empire of India. That accomplished prince was elevated to the throne, upon the death of his father in A. D. 1556, when he was yet in his fourteenth year: and even at that early age, he comported himself with a prudence and dignity that has not often been equalled, under the circumstances in which he was placed. He had been left by his father under the special guidance of Byram Khan, who was appointed minister during his minority, and who was a man of great abilities, but of a boundless ambition, and an imperious temper. Yet Akbar had the consummate address to render the minister's talents solely subservient to the advantages of the state, and at the same time, by asserting his own authority, restrained the passions of Byram, and put limits to his views. Nor was the liberal clemency of Akbar less conspicuous than his spirit and sagacity. When his haughty minister, impatient of control rebelled against his government, he first subdued, and then pardoned him.

Inspired with such sentiments, and gifted with such parts, his whole life was a continued succession of splendid, wise, and noble actions. He completely reduced under the imperial standard all the provinces of Hindustân from the Indus to the Ganges; and he penetrated into the Deccan as far as the Mussulman kingdom of Ahmednagur, whose king was constrained to acknowledge his supremacy, and to pay him an annual tribute.

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bute. But Akbar conquered not leſs for the benefit of the vanquiſhed, than for his own aggrandizement. In every province that he ſubjected to his power, he granted to the Hindûs an unlimited toleration in the exerciſe of their religious worſhip; and reſtrained the licentious ſpirit of the Mahommedans within the bounds of order, by the enactment of equal laws, and the eſtabliſhment of a ſtrict and vigorous police. By theſe means the moſt perfect ſubordination was maintained throughout his extenſive dominions; and his inſtitutes *, compiled by his learned ſecretary and hiſtorian Abul Fazel, evince the regularity, juſtice, and ability with which he adminiſtered both his civil and military affairs. Under his mild and equitable government, which laſted fifty-years, agriculture flouriſhed, commerce revived, civil arts proſpered, literature advanced, and the people enjoyed that wealth, and thoſe comforts of which they had been ſo long deprived.

The death of Akbar, which happened in A. D. 1605, enabled the Muſſulman princes of the Deccan to purſue their conqueſts in the peninſula, and to endeavour to reduce a few remaining dependencies of the ancient Hindû monarchy of Bejanagur. This ſtate, which compriſed the whole of the peninſula from the river Kiſtnah to Cape Comorin, had withſtood the combined attacks of its enemies until A. D. 1565, when it received its death blow from the Mahommedan arms at the battle of Tellecottah, in which Ram Rajee, the Hindû king, fell glorioufly in defence of his country. Yet though the kingdom of Bejanagur was thus diſſolved, its ſouthern provinces of Myſore, Bidenore, Ginjee, Tritchenopoly, Tanjore, and Madura, maintained their independence; and the naicks, or governors of theſe provinces, aſſumed the titles and dignities of ſovereign princes. The Nair ſtates of Travancore, Cochin, Koork, and Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, which, from time immemorial, had been tributary to the king of Bejanagur, alſo became independent, in conſequence of this conqueſt.

The people of theſe ſtates, accuſtomed to the mild manners of the Mahommedan merchants of Arabia, who had ſettled among them in the tenth century of the Chriſtian æra, dreaded not the approximation of the Muſſulman princes of the Deccan, more eſpecially, as they at this time required the aid of vigorous allies to repel the encroachments of the Portugueze, who, under valiant leaders, inceſſantly waged war againſt them, and whoſe power had now attained its utmoſt plenitude.

Such was the political ſtate of India, at the commencement of the ſeventeeth century, when the flag of England was firſt diſplayed on its coaſts. To give an account of its connexion with the nations of modern Europe; and to trace the riſe and progreſs of the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt, from its firſt rude eſtabliſhments, to the greatneſs and ſplendour at which it is arrived, ſhall be the more pleaſing buſineſs of our ſucceeding chapters.

* *See* the Ayin Akbary, or the Inſtitutes of the Emperor Akbar, tranſlated by Mr. FRANCIS GLADWIN; to whoſe abilities, learning, and induſtry, every lover of eaſtern literature is ſo much indebted.

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CHRONICLE.

THIS Diviſion of our Work contains the moſt remarkable Occurrences which have happened in Aſia, and an authentic detail of the Civil and Military Affairs of Britiſh India, from the 1ſt of May 1798, to the date of the laſt Diſpatches from CALCUTTA; together with Monthly Liſts of the Civil and Military Promotions; and an Annual Liſt of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of the European Inhabitants of India. We have procured the moſt accurate Reports of the Debates in Parliament, relative to the Revenues and general Politics of India; as well as of the highly important Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Directors, concerning Illicit Trade, and the Debates on that intereſting ſubject, which took place in the courſe of the Year, at the General Courts of Proprietors held at the India Houſe: and as all ſuch tranſactions are naturally referable to this department, we have accordingly ſubjoined them. As much conciſeneſs and order have been obſerved, as the multiplicity of public events, and the diverſity of the materials, would admit. We are nevertheleſs aware, that much of the intelligence, and many of the circumſtances, here related, will, to the generality of our Readers, be extremely dry; but they are too important to the intereſts of thoſe who are any way connected with India, to be omitted in a Publication which aims at being a Record of the Political and Commercial Occurrences of that Country. The accounts which we have given of the Meetings that were held in every part of the Britiſh Indian Empire, for the purpoſe of contributing pecuniary aid to the ſupport of the preſent War in Europe, together with the different Liſts of the Contributors, have ſwelled this head of our collection beyond the limits within which it was our original intention to confine it: but we conſidered it no leſs beneficial to the great cauſe in which our Country is engaged, than due to the proud feelings and the manly ſentiments of our Countrymen in that diſtant region, to hold up their prompt and generous Patriotiſm to the admiration of Europe—and to regiſter their Names, that they may thereby obtain that praiſe from Poſterity, the hope of which, to ſuch minds, muſt be the higheſt reward.

MAY.

CALCUTTA.

May 1, 1798.—The following letters, giving an accurate account of the conduct of Scindeah, the celebrated Mahratta Chief, and General Perron, a French officer in his ſervice, reſpecting the impriſonment of Balajee Pundit (otherwiſe Nana Furnaiveſe), are extracted from the eleventh number of the Indian Telegraph, and will be found highly intereſting.

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To the EDITOR *of* THE TELEGRAPH.

Calcutta, Saturday, May 5, 1798.

SIR,

I understand from a friend, that a paragraph appeared in your paper of January last, intimating, as an article of Mahratta intelligence, that Scindeah had received a sum of money from Balajee Pundit (otherwise Nana Furnaivese) for his intended journey to Hindustân: that he had persuaded Nana to visit him; and that, on the arrival of Nana, Mr. Perron, with two battalions, seized the Nana, according to a preconcerted plan between Scindeah and Mr. Perron. It is immaterial to transcribe particulars—the above leading points must sufficiently mark the paragraph to which my friend alludes.

As I am well acquainted with the principal facts which attended the seizure of Nana, permit me to assert, that the above paragraph is shamefully false with respect to Mr. or General Perron—and that you have been grossly imposed upon by some interested person, who, perhaps from private motives of malevolence, wished to make your paper a medium to traduce General Perron; for the person who sent you the above news, could not be so uninformed as not to know that General Perron, at the time the Nana was seized, was at Coel, and that he is still there. After stating this fact, I am confident you have too much regard for your character as an editor, not to contradict, in a public manner, a false article of intelligence, which implies that a respectable character was accessary to the treacherous seizure of a politically important personage; and I assure you, Sir, General Perron has too much principle and pride to have facilitated or assisted such a treacherous act of violence. The channel from which I have derived my information is undoubted, and is such as few of your correspondents have access to; and as most of the accounts of the seizure of Nana are incorrect, I beg to offer you a more perfect sketch.

After solemn asseverations, and the ratification of a treaty of peace and amity between Scindeah and Nana, in which a Major Filoze (who commands four battalions, composing Scindeah's body-guard) was not only personally concerned, but of which Major Filoze guaranteed the validity, Nana agreed to visit his most inveterate, private, and political enemy;—not that he confided in the solemn assertions or oaths of Scindeah; but the sacred and solemn pledge of the Major's honour, and his oath that he should meet neither treachery nor injury, removed the doubts of the subtle politician. To the honour of Europeans it may be said, and grateful it must be to their pride, that one of the most cunning and diffident ministers which ever India produced, relied so much on the faith of an European's pledged honour, that he trusted his riches, his power, and his life, into the hands of his most inveterate enemy. After exulting thus on our national character, what must be the aggravated and painful recoil to our feelings to learn, that *this* confidence was misplaced!—Nana visited Scindeah on the 20th of Rajub without fear or anxiety, and was treacherously seized by two battalions of Major Filoze, and imprisoned. Whether the Major was himself betrayed, or whether he had brought the political pliability of the Italian school with him to India, I leave the public to determine:—for the sake of human nature, I do not wish to deliver my opinion.

To

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To enrich the intelligence I now offer through the medium of your Telegraph, I beg to lay before the public the *authentic* copy of an *intercepted* letter of General Raymond, who commands the Nizam's army, to Major Filoze.

The letter never reached him, as it was intercepted and presented to Scindeah. The intrigues it unfolds, the valuable political intelligence it contains, and the *politically* important person it is written by, will help to develope some of the black clouds which seem at present to impend over the Mahratta empire, and threaten to burst on the head of Scindeah:—how far he will be able to contend against the storm, a few months will decide.

Copy of a Letter from General Raymond to Major Filoze, dated Jan. 13, 1798.*

"SIR,

"It is a long time since circumstances have permitted me to recal myself to your remembrance:—what I have just learnt of the seizure of Balajee Pundit, offers reflections which induce me to write to you, to give some certain detail of the affair.—Your reputation is too well fixed, to imagine that you have been personally concerned in the violation of a treaty which you should forward and see executed: nevertheless, the report which prevails at present is, that this unfortunate person has been arrested, contrary to the rights of men, and to the clauses of a treaty, of which you were the security.

"I have no other interest in speaking of this, but that which I take for every European, whose reputation is dear to me—for we have not yet had an example of European officers having falsified their oaths. I perceive a considerable storm, which is forming, and which undoubtedly will burst, to the disadvantage of Dowlut Row Scindeah.—The Nawab (Nizam Allee), the English, Ragogee Bosla, and even Tippoo Sultaun, will be fully sufficient to give liberty to Balajee Pundit. So, if your credit, or your rights (since you are the guarantee of the treaty), can contribute towards it—if you are able to effect this liberty of which I speak, I am not able to calculate the honour that this proceeding will do to you on one side, and the great advantages you will derive from it on the other. If you can enter into my views, I will be able to grant you one fourth more than all you have with Scindeah, and a jaghire of one lack of rupees a-year; and I will be shortly on the frontiers, when we shall be able to keep up a correspondence.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) "RAYMOND."

"*P. S.* Burn my letter, if it should not suit you—but write to me."

May 5.—Letters from Patna and its vicinity state, that the whole country thereabouts is over-run with the most daring and desperate bands of robbers, who plunder without distinction of persons, and otherwise commit the most violent outrages.

The H. C. ship Queen, Capt. Sturmer, arrived at Bencoolen on the 18th February.

* Deceased at Hydrabad, on the 25th of March; five days after the date of the above letter.

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The ſhip Bergen, on her paſſage along the coaſt, fell in with a large ſhoal, which has been thrown up by the laſt great earthquake that run through the north-weſt coaſt of Sumatra. This ſhoal is laid down in no chart, nor was it ſeen before the Bergen diſcovered it: an accurate account has been taken of its bearings, which will be made public, for the information and guidance of the mariners who ſail or trade to that coaſt.

The Peggy brig, Capt. Carey, is arrived from Rangoon; ſhe ſailed on the 6th ult. and is ſaid to have brought diſpatches from the Hon. Company's Reſident at Pegue. Some important conceſſions have been made in favour of our commerce by the Pegue government; in particular, that of the exportation of lead—an article from Rangoon which was heretofore prohibited, and now permitted to be ſhipped free of all duties. The free exportation of rice from that port has alſo been permitted.

May 6.—The Perſian papers, received this morning by the way of Cawnpore, dated the 26th ult. mention, that Nana Furnaiveſe has been transferred to the fort of Amednagur, there to be kept a ſtate priſoner, probably for life. Monſ. Perron has been preferred to the rank of a General by Dowlut Row Scindeah, and appointed ſucceſſor to General Du Boigne.

The Bombay Courier of the 14th, received alſo this forenoon, contains the following particulars:—To the many important events which have reſulted in the courſe of the Mahratta revolution, one has recently been added, which will hereafter be told without detracting from the general intereſt.

Nana Furnaiveſe, whoſe brilliant political career we have lately ſeen cloſed by an unmanly ſtratagem, and who has ever ſince the firſt of the year, been a priſoner in Scindeah's camp, was ſent off, as our accounts adviſe, on the 9th inſtant, under a ſtrong guard, to the fort of Amednagur; ſince which, Scindeah has detached a body of his troops againſt Lowghur, a ſtrong hill-fort about thirty miles on this ſide Poonah, and commonly ſuppoſed to be the grand depoſit of the old miniſter's treaſures.

Our accounts through Poonah alſo announce the death of Monſ. Raymond, at Hydrabad——an officer, who, by his talents and enterprize, had elevated himſelf to a rank and fortune ſuperior, we believe, to what any European had ever before attained in the ſame walk of his profeſſion. He is ſaid to be a Frenchman by birth, and to have ſerved in early life under Lally, in the Myſore. About nine years ago, he entered the ſervice of Nizam Allee Khan, by whom he was engaged to raiſe a corps of 500 men; his firſt eſtabliſhment was 300, and the arms of theſe he hired from a merchant of his own nation, at the rate of eight annas (or 1s. 3d.) a month:—this handful of men was increaſed to about 700, when the confederate war took place againſt Tippoo, which he ſhared in the troops of the Nizam, and upon ſeveral occaſions diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

Monſ. Raymond, now becoming every day a greater favourite with the Nizam, increaſed his corps to 5000 men, which, at that juncture, it is ſaid, he was enabled to ſupply with arms by the ſale of military ſtores from Pondicherry; and in this ſituation he was, when the Nizam's ſon, Ali Jah, appeared in rebellion againſt his father. It is well known, that to Monſ. Raymond

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Raymond was confided the duty of reducing the prince; and the prompt as well as effectual manner with which he performed this ſervice, may be ſaid to have raiſed him to the eminence he latterly attained.

He now increaſed his army to 15,000 men, including a complete train of field artillery, poſſeſſing in his own right all the guns and military equipage belonging to it, of every denomination, with 600 horſes, 6000 bullocks, beſides elephants and camels. To pay this army, the Nizam had aſſigned him a jaghire to the extent of 52 lacks a year, which he collected and controled by revenue officers of his own nomination, rendering the overplus into the treaſury of the Sircar. Of his annual net pay, it would be difficult to form any eſtimate; yet, upon this head, it will not be unworthy of notice, that he held one jaghire of about 50,000 rupees per ann. ſeparate from his military ſervice, conferred upon him by the Nizam as a *Pahu Soopary* grant to provide him with beetle-nut. It ſhould not be forgotten, that among other tokens of the Nizam's favour and confidence, which he acquired by his ſervice againſt Ali Jah, the whole of the Nizam's tope-konna, or ordnance department, was committed to his charge.

Monſ. Raymond, as an officer, is ſaid to have poſſeſſed a very ſuperior degree of merit; and thoſe who have ſeen his troops, generally confeſs that they diſplayed a high ſtate of diſcipline and military character. In the ſtyle of his domeſtic life, he collected around him every luxury and elegance within the reach of an European in the heart of India, and affected, particularly in military parade, the magnificence of a prince. He has been ſucceeded by Monſ. Perron.

Extract of a letter from ONORE, *9th April*, 1798.

"The Princeſs Amelia was burnt, off this place, a few nights ago;—forty of the crew unhappily periſhed in her. She took fire at 11 o'clock at night, and burnt until one o'clock in the morning, when ſhe blew up. The Woodcote Indiaman was in company, and was the means of ſaving the paſſengers, and the remainder of the crew. The Princeſs Amelia was freighted with public ſtores for Admiral Rainier, then lying in Tellicherry roads."

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

The bearings of the ſhoal or rock on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, diſcovered by the Bergen, are as follow:—North latitude 2° 47′—longitude 96° 35′ eaſt of London; diſtance off ſhore, three or four leagues; extremities of land, N. E. by N. to N. W. by N. A remarkable clump or hillock appearing on the land, with a circular projecting top to it.

Letters from Chunar acquaint us, that on the night of the 29th of April, they experienced a dreadful gale of wind there, which has done conſiderable damage.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, Governor General of India, landed at Madras in the afternoon of the 26th ult. under a ſalute of 19 guns.

We notice, with much concern, the loſs of another ſhip by fire:—it is mentioned in a poſtſcript to the Bombay Gazette of the 18th ult. received on Wedneſday, as follows:—"Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we were ſorry to obſerve a fire in the harbour, which, on inquiry, proves to be the ſhip Bombay, Capt. Robertſon. This ſhip was expected to have ſailed today (Wedneſday 18th April) for Bengal.

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Bengal. She burned with great fury; but it fortunately being the firſt of the flood tide, ſhe drifted clear to the northward of the ſhipping.—Notwithſtanding every exertion to ſave the ſhip, ſhe was totally loſt. Whether any lives were loſt, or how the accident originated, we have not yet been able to learn."

Farther particulars reſpecting the loſs of the Princeſs Amelia.

On the 1ſt April, the Princeſs Amelia was diſcovered to be on fire, in or near the after-hold—the flames burſting out with a velocity and force, which indicated that the fire had ſecretly obtained for ſome length of time before it became apparent. In leſs than half an hour, the ſhip blew up; and by this dreadful cataſtrophe, the fourth officer, and forty of the crew, unfortunately periſhed: happily, however, the ſhip was ſurrounded by boats from the ſhore, and from the Woodcote, which ſaved the remainder of the officers and crew, and the whole of the paſſengers.

It appears, that ſtrong ſuſpicion was entertained of the ſhip's having been willfully ſet on fire by the boatſwain and a part of the crew, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of the treaſure which had been ſhipped in the Princeſs Amelia at Bombay, and intended for payment of the troops on the coaſt of Malabar. It is alſo imagined, that the villains had in ſome meaſure accompliſhed their purpoſe, as they had deſerted from the ſhip on the night of her deſtruction, and had not ſince been heard of.

On the 16th ult. the Quarter Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer commenced at Bombay, before the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Lieut. Gen. James Stuart, James Rivett, and Wm. Page, Eſqrs.

May 19.—On Thurſday noon the 17th inſt. the arrival, at Kedgeree, of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, in the frigate Virginie, was announced in Calcutta. In the afternoon, about three o'clock, his Lordſhip arrived off the Chaundpaul Ghaut, in the Hon. Company's yacht: he landed at five, and was received at the Ghaut by the principal gentlemen of the ſettlement, civil and military, under the honours due to his rank. The next morning, at 11 o'clock, his Lordſhip took the oaths and his ſeat as Governor General in Council, when the following Minutes of Council, and Proclamation, together with his Lordſhip's Commiſſion, were read at the head of the troops in garriſon. The arrival and appointment of his Lordſhip, were alſo proclaimed by the Sheriff of Calcutta, with the uſual formalities.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, of the 18th May, 1798.

The Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Knight, Companion of the Illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, &c. &c. appointed Governor General by the Hon. Court of Directors, being arrived, his Commiſſions, bearing date the 6th of October, 1797, are read:—The uſual oaths having been adminiſtered to the Earl of Mornington, he now takes his ſeat as Governor General.

Ordered, That the arrival of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, in Bengal, and of his having taken his ſeat as Governor General, be formally announced in garriſon, where the troops are to be aſſembled, and his Commiſſions read, under a ſalute of 19 guns, and three vollies of ſmall arms.

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Re-

Resolved, That copies of the Commissions appointing the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General of Bengal, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the fort and garrison of Fort William, and of the town of Calcutta, and of all the forces within the said fort, garrison, and town, be read at the head of the troops in the different garrisons, and at the military stations under the Presidency.

Resolved, That the following proclamation be read, with the usual ceremonies, to the troops in the garrison of Fort William, and at the different stations of the army:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dengan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington in the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, in the kingdom of Great Britain, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in the kingdoms of Great Britain and of Ireland, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath, and Knight Companion of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, hath been appointed, by the Honourable Court of Directors, to the office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the aforesaid Richard, Earl of Mornington, did, on the day of the date hereof, receive charge of the said office of Governor General, and take the usual oaths, and his seat, accordingly.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council,
G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to the Gov.*
Fort William, May 18, 1798.

Accounts from the coast of Malabar, of the 21st April, mention, that on the afternoon of the preceding day, a French frigate had stood into Tellicherry roads; and, after a short action, captured the Hon. Company's ship Woodcote, then at anchor in the roads. At the time of the capture, the Company's ship Raymond was standing into Tellicherry roads: she was immediately attacked by the frigate, and, after a short and ineffectual resistance, was taken possession of by the enemy. About six o'clock, the frigate, accompanied by her prizes, made sail, and stood out to sea, steering S. W. The Raymond had on board a cargo, which, with the ship, is valued at twelve lacks of rupees; she had also a quantity of specie on board, not included in the estimate. Admiral Rainier had sailed from Tellicherry roads on the 16th ult. The enemy had captured a ship belonging to the Bibee (Queen) of Cannanore, previous to falling in with the Indiamen; from which ship they received the information of their being in the roads of Tellicherry.

We are sorry to be obliged to add to the unfortunate list of ships lately burnt, that of the Fairlie, Capt. Elliot, on the 10th inst. in Madras roads. Most of these accidents, it is said, can be traced to have been occasioned by the malicious avarice of the Lascars; an evil which will not be got the better of, until the custom which leads to it is abolished—we mean, that of advancing *four* months impress, on shipping the crew at the several ports. It would be well worth the trouble, if the owners and commanders of ships navigating in India, would take the matter into serious consideration, and exert their

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their united efforts to abolish a custom so pernicious in its effects. To pocket four months pay, and be exempt from working it out, is a temptation which not one in twenty of the Lascars is able to withstand, where the chance of being detected is so small.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cavalry Lines, Cawnpore, the 7th of May, 1798.

This morning Joseph Gardiner, private in the 1st regiment of European infantry, was executed, in virtue of the sentence of a general court martial (assembled by order of Major General Sir James Craig, K. B.) for the murder of a Banyan in the bazar of the Futty Ghur division, on the night of the 3d of Jan. last.

Richard Summonds, a private also in the same regiment, was shot, by virtue of a sentence of the same court martial, for desertion.

Official Communication relative to the loss of the Princess Amelia.

ROBERT RICHARDS, Esq.
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

With extreme sorrow I acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. Governor in Council, that the Hon. Company's ship the Princess Amelia caught fire on the 5th of April, at one o'clock in the morning, in the after-hold; and, notwithstanding every exertion, was entirely in flames, fore and aft, in a quarter of an hour, and every soul obliged to jump over-board. Nothing of any description was saved from the ship, except the people of whom I inclose you a list. I have not been able to trace any circumstance that might lead to the origin of this dreadful accident. I should have come back to Bombay myself, but am exceedingly ill; and if I did, I might not be in time to save the season to England, which I think I ought to reach with all possible expedition, to give the Hon. Court of Directors an account of this melancholy accident. Mr. Vautier, the purser, who arrives with this, and to endeavour to get copies of the owners' accounts, will use his utmost endeavours to join me again on the coast.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN RAMSDEN.

Ship Woodcote, April 8, 1798.

List of the Crew saved from the Princess Amelia.

Capt. J. Ramsden, commander; Mr. W. Farley, chief officer; Mr. R. H. Brown, 2d ditto; Mr. J. Marsh, 3d ditto; Mr. J. Locke, 4th ditto; Mr. J. J. Vautier, purser; Mr. C. Dakers, surgeon; Mr. W. Sehcott, ditto's mate; J. Farrington, boatswain; S. Sayer, carpenter; J. Thompson, ship's steward; N. Hughes, midshipman; G. Frith, ditto; T. Dunkan, gunner's-mate; M. Florence, sail-maker; J. Poole, seaman; T. Hoskins, quarter master; J. Braham, boatswain's mate; T. Potter, ditto; J. M'Kennon, quarter-master; J. Gabriel, seaman; Alexander Behrons, ditto; D. Zhan, ditto; F. Gunkell, ditto; W. Hornburg, ditto; C. Shaumburg, do.; J. Krug, ditto; J. Burke, ditto; S. Shandley, ditto; N. Smith, ditto; J. Kelly, ditto; T. O'Hara, ditto; J. Nalemate, ditto; G. Recardo, ditto; J. Ember, ditto; T. Dunkley, butcher; A. Josea, seaman; J. Ferrara, ditto; A. de Cruz, ditto; J. Pedro, ditto; T. Gunn, ditto; P. Green, ditto; W. Fairbrother, ditto; G. Hughes, ditto; M. Dickenson, ditto; W. Brown, ditto;

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ditto; J. Ryan, ditto; H. Nail, ditto; J. Carrol, ditto; J. Harrifon, ditto; C. Meſſo, ſhip's cook; J. Petney, quarter-maſter; H. Land, ſeaman; S. Hughes, ditto; T. Watſon, ditto; J. Swift, ditto; R. Gatty, ditto; P. Obury, ditto; S. Sayer, ditto; E. Worſley, ditto; W. Colthurſt, ditto; J. Campbell, ditto; J. Myers, ditto; T. Howel, carpenter's mate; W. Barneld, late ſurgeon's mate; and J. Matthews.

Paſſengers ſaved.

Miſs Dick; Major Conran, of the 52d; Captain Evans; Lieutenants, Savage, Burdet, Stanney, Gilbert; and Lieut. Moreland, of the 77th.

Serjeants, Hum, Mathews, Darby, Smith, Sloper, Moore, Kelley, Poole, and Harding. Corporals, Garrel, Burns, Wild, Campbell, Wethers, Winwood, Henby, Collins, and Mackenzie. Conductors, Haſty and Ryan. Serjeant Jefferys. Privates, Fox, and W. Simpſon.

Capt. Torriano; Lieuts. Martin, Elphinſtone, and Brown; ſerjeants Frazer and Neviſl; privates, Jones, Philips, Hammond, Helegfelt, Rees, Rully, Moloney, Kelly, Wilks, Coburne, Whittane, Bhoomer, Cullen, and Grimming; 2 followers; 2 women: 2 bullock Wallahs; 14 Laſcars belonging to the ſhip, and Miſs Dick's native female ſervant, and Emanuel, a boy.

TOTAL NUMBER SAVED.

Ship's company - -	80
Paſſengers - - - -	59
	139

Liſt of the Crew drowned.

Mr. Millet, 5th officer; J. Barber, gunner; J. Stamp, captain's ſteward; J. May, ſeaman; T. Smith, ſurgeon's ſervant; J. Cook, baker; F. Hall, captain's ſervant; C. Legnam, ſeaman; J. Bony, ditto; J. Nance, cooper; R. Davis, cooper's mate; R. Fidgetts, carpenter's boy; B. Wood, gunner's ditto; W. Sedgwick, ſeaman; J. Murphy, ditto; A. Joſea, ditto.

Paſſengers drowned.

Maſter Selby; Serjeants of the 52d, Cannick, Bodycoat, and Tedence; Corporals, Nichols, Brett, Welwood, Ruſon, Double, and Wiggins; 9 women, 1 follower.—One Dutchman, 2 women, 1 child.

TOTAL LOST - 41

J. RAMSDEN.

Advices from Poonah notice, that Col. Palmer had received the viſit of the Peſhwa, attended by his brother Chimnajee Appa, and the leading characters of his Durbar, on the 21ſt inſt. when the Colonel took occaſion to preſent the Peſhwa with the jewels, on behalf of the Company, that had belonged to his father Ragonath Row.

The news of Poonah is principally confined to the meaſures of ſeverity that Scindeah has lately adopted towards ſome Brahmins attached to the intereſts of Nana, in order to extort their treaſures:—ſome are ſaid to have died in conſequence of the diſcipline to which they have been expoſed; and Appa Bulwant Row, a Brahmin among the firſt in conſideration in the empire, threatened with perſonal ſeverity, has removed himſelf from perſecution by poiſon.

May 26.—The Right Hon. the Governor General held his firſt levee yeſterday morning, which was very numerouſly attended, by the Chief Juſtice, Sir W. Dunkin, and

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and members of the Supreme Court, and by all the other gentlemen of the ſettlement, civil, military and commercial.

May 27.—The Bombay Courier of the 5th inſt. gives accounts from the northward, which convey the acceptable intelligence of the price of cotton falling from the exorbitant rate to which it had riſen in the early part of the ſeaſon—it being procurable at 105 rupees the candy, with the likelihood of its abating ſtill more. Another information, no leſs welcome, is, that the fraudulent and very injurious practice of wetting cotton to increaſe the weight, is at length exploded. For this, our merchants are partly indebted to the reſolution, in which they co-operated, of declaring ſuch cotton unmerchantable; and partly to Sir Charles Malet's repreſentation to Scindeah, who, it is ſaid, has recently made ſome ſevere examples of perſons detected in this artifice.

Extract of a Letter from a Perſian Newſpaper, dated Poonah, April 22, 1798.

His Excellency the Peſhwa, and his brother Chimnajee Appa, at the requeſt of Lieut. Col. Palmer, ſet out on a viſit towards his encampment: the Colonel, on hearing the near approach of his Excellency, advanced as far as the river Mowlah Motha, from whence he conducted his Excellency to his tent.

Capt. Michie, who had the care of the jewels (that were mortgaged to the Company by the father of the preſent Peſhwa, and now the ſame has been ſent in charge of the above gentleman, to make a preſent of them to the Peſhwa) brought them forth, and preſented them to his Excellency.

Extract from a Perſian Newſpaper, received from Lucknow, dated May 11, 1798.

His Highneſs the Vizier, on peruſing a newſpaper, found that Zemaun Shah had ſent a letter to Emdaud Hoſein Khan, the prince of Furrúckabad, directing him to hold himſelf in readineſs, in order to join his Majeſty's troops, on the event of his proceeding towards Hinduſtân—and that his attention in complying to his Majeſty's will and pleaſure, will ſtrongly imprint and confirm on the heart of his Majeſty, the unremitting loyalty and attachment his anceſtors ever had for the proſperity and ſway of the Mahometan faith and ſceptre. The anſwer forwarded by Emdaud Hoſein Khan, was all obedience and ſubmiſſion—promiſing to pay due compliance to his Majeſty's orders.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

About a mile and a half W. from the rocky projecting point of Columbo, lies a rock (not laid down in the maps) in 10 fathoms water :---it is covered by about four or five feet of water, and breaks ſometimes with a ſwell, though not generally. A ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Alfred Indiaman, ſtood in, tacked, and ſtood off again, between it and the point, without knowing it was there, and fortunately without touching. It is called the Drunken Sailor.

The following is an account of the loſs of the ſhip Fairlie:

"A little after 10 o'clock *p. m.* on the 8th inſt. a fire was diſcovered amongſt the craft in the north roads, which appeared and diſappeared by intervals, at one time ſo long, as to induce ſpectators to believe that the flames had been got under.

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"Shortly afterwards, every hope on that head vaniſhed, by an increaſed appearance of fire and ſmoke; and, in leſs than half an hour, the whole of the ſhip, from head to ſtern, ſeemed to be one blaze. The cable was ſhortly burnt aſunder, when the ſhip caſt with her head towards the ſhore, and fortunately, with the timely aſſiſtance of the gentlemen at the head of the beach department, drifted clear of every other veſſel into the ſurf, where ſhe grounded about 26 minutes paſt eleven, nearly abreaſt of the Company's ſtore-houſes.

"The veſſel, which proved to be the Fairlie, Capt. Elliot, continued on fire until the evening of the 9th, when the flames were at length extinguiſhed by the ſurf breaking over her bows, and by the aſſiſtance of an engine which had played on the veſſel for ſome time previouſly; but not before ſhe had burnt to the water's edge, near her copper.

"It is ſaid that the Fairlie had on board, at the time of the accident, tin and tutanague, valued at 4000 ſtar pagodas, and ſeveral other articles of conſiderable worth, ſome of which there are great hopes of ſaving, as the veſſel has not parted. About thirty large ſpars drifted from the ſhip, ſeveral of which were not the leaſt injured by the fire.—The fire was firſt perceived by the officer in command of the ſhip, between decks, where a large quantity of dammar and ſome ſpars had been ſtowed, before the fore-hatch-way; a part of the ſhip where no perſon, on the ſhip's duty, had been with a light for two days before—a circumſtance which occaſions a ſtrong ſuſpicion, that the veſſel had been ſet fire to by ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon on board. The Fairlie, it is added, by way of caution, is the third ſhip that has appeared on fire on the next night after having ſhipped Laſcars at this port. The Ghaut Syrang, and ten of the crew, are under examination before the Juſtices; the reſult of which, at this juncture, it would be improper to anticipate."

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Lloyd, to be aſſiſtant in the office of the ſecretary to government, in the judicial and revenue departments.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Bevan, to be regiſter of the dewanny adawlut, and aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of the zillah of Berbhoom.

Mr. James Bell, to be aſſiſtant to the regiſter of the dewanny adawlut, and ſecond aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of the zillah of Sylhet.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, May 9, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that the ſum which is expected to be applicable to the payment of the regiſter debt of this preſidency, in the courſe of the month of May, 1798, amounts to ſicca rupees ten thouſand, (ſicca rupees 10,000), which will be ſufficient to diſcharge the outſtanding bonds and notes, as far as No. 3533, of the third of January, 1793.

Fort William, May 9, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that ſuch of the bonds and notes of this government, regiſtered under the date 3d January, 1793, as ſtand on the general regiſter of 1792-3, to No. 3532, incluſively, will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury, at any time after Sunday the 14th May, 1798; on which day the intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

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Fort William, May 16, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that ſuch of the bonds and notes of this government, regiſtered under the date 3d of Jan. 1793, as ſtand on the general regiſter of 1792-3, to No. 3533, incluſively, will be diſcharged, on application at the Treaſury, at any time after Sunday the 21ſt of May, 1798; on which day the intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robert Fullerton, to be deputy commercial regiſter, at Imanger.

Mr. H. D. Ogilvie, ditto, ditto, at Ganjam.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Caſtle, Accountant-General's Office, April 9, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that the ſum which is expected to be applicable to the payment of the regiſter debt of this Preſidency, in the courſe of the month of April, 1798, amounts to Bombay rupees ten thouſand, (Bombay rupees 10,000), which will be ſufficient to diſcharge the outſtanding promiſſory notes iſſued on and before the 7th November, 1793, including No. 6 of 229, of 1793-4.

Bombay Caſtle, April 10, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that No. 6, of 229, of the promiſſory notes of this government, dated the 7th Nov. 1793, and ſtanding on the general regiſter of 1793-4, will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury, on or any time after Monday next, the 16th inſt. on which day the intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Bombay Caſtle, April 13, 1798.

The annual ſtatements of allowances and eſtabliſhments required from the different departments, and members of the civil ſervice, as per act of parliament 24th Geo. III. having been, in the courſe of laſt year, very incorrectly drawn out, as far as regarded the liſts of eſtabliſhments, the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the ſtricteſt attention be paid to theſe liſts in time to come, and that they be tranſmitted, as uſual, to the civil auditor's office.

The ſtatements required, are, from the head of every office or department, a liſt of the eſtabliſhment and allowances for his office, as the ſame may ſtand on firſt of May, 1798; ſpecifying, as far as it will admit, the names of all the Company's ſervants, and of the European and native aſſiſtants, employed therein, with the allowances they reſpectively receive, or the fixed allowances that may be drawn for the office, or from any contingency; being careful to include therein every expence that is fixed in its nature.

From every covenanted ſervant is required, a ſtatement of the monthly, annual, or other allowances drawn by him from the Company; and alſo, of all the emoluments he enjoys in conſequence of any office or employment held on the firſt of May, 1798, ſpecifying the ſame, and the ſource from whence he derives ſuch emolument.

The covenanted ſervants employed at the factories of Surat and Tannah, will deliver in ſimilar accounts to the accountants of Surat and Tannah; and thoſe in the revenue department in the province of Malabar, to the ſecretary to the commiſſioners. The reſidents at all the other ſubordinate ſtations will tranſmit them to the office of civil audit.

BENGAL

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BENGAL ARRIVALS.

April 28.—Brig, Peggy, Carey, Pegue; left the 6th April.—29, ſhip Meldred, Jordan, Cape of Good Hope; left the 14th Feb.

May 2.—Ship Endeavour, Eaſtwick, Madras; left 20th April—ſhip Bergen, Burgh, Sooſoo; left 10 April.—4, ſhip Gabriel, Carſe, Cape of Good Hope; left 15th Feb.—Ship Varuna, Elmore, ditto; left 17th Feb.—10, ſnow Swallow, Gaudine, Penang.—25, H. C.'s ſhip Earl Fitzwilliam, Tweedale, Vizagapatnam; left 18th of May.

BENGAL DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Ship Fridenſburgh, Sheel, Copenhagen;—ſhip Chriſtian-ſand, Holbick, ditto;—ſhip Sophee Nuttoo Rajah, Smith, Trincomallée.——27, ſhip, Dove, Duffin, Madras.

May 3.—Snow Tordenſkiold, Prom, Tranquebar.——8, ſnow Dezempenho, Mendes, Macao.—21, ſhip Brothers, Buſe, Hamburg;—ſhip Abercromby, Clark, China.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

April 10.——Ship Fatyſalam, Fryer, Tranquebar.—12, ſhip Endeavour, Eaſtwick, Bombay.—5, ſnow Guſtavus, Stewart, Columbo;—brig Succeſs, Smallſon, Chittagong.——16, a pilot ſchooner, De Sewer, Bombay.—17, cutter Serampore, Cornelius;—ſhip Succeſs Galley, Binney, Calcutta.—21, ſhip Glouceſter, Smith, Amboyna.—26, ſhip Glaſgow, Arther, Cape of Good Hope; left 10th of March, 1798.—28, ſhip Fairlie, Elliot, China.—29, ſhip Commerce, Janſtrup, Tranquebar;—ditto, ſhip Ravenſberg, Halliſon, Batavia.——30, ſhip Margaret, Mackenzie, Penang.

May 1.—Bark Anna, Crokat, Coringer.—4, ſhip Cæſar, Lanſton, Bombay.——5, ſhip Reſtoration, Galloway, Trincomallée.

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

April 18.—His Majeſty's ſhip Orpheus, Hill, Trincomallée.—20, ſhip Endeavour, Eaſtwick, Calcutta;—ſnow Tita Mongala, Deroſter, Rangoon.

May 1.——Cutter, Serampoor, Cornelius, Acheen.—5, ſhip Angelique, Echardy, Tranquebar.—6, ſhip Fateſlam, Frier, Pulo Penang;—ditto, ſhip Commerce, Johnſtrup, Manilla.——7, ſnow Guſtavus, Stuart, Penang and Mallacca.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Ship Upton Caſtle, Thomas, Bengal;—ditto, H. C.'s ſhip Drake, Margotty, Coaſt.—3, Fly brig, Relph, Sûrat, with convoy.—4, ſnow Panther, Speak, Suez.—7, ſhip Apollo, Henderſon, Bengal.——9, Princeſs Auguſta, ſnow, Keys, Surat, with convoy,—12, Arab ſnow, Sulemany, Nacquedah Huſſon Bien Abdulla, Muſcat;—ditto, ſhip Swift, Bond, Coaſt.—13, ſhip Jehangeer, Sylveſter, China.——22, Strombolo, bomb ketch, Hall, Surat, with convoy.—23, ſhip Phœnix, Maxwell, ditto.—24, ſhip Candidate, James, Bengal;—ditto, ſhip Carron, Simpſon, Europe.—29. Queen ketch, Forteſque, Surat;——ſhip Pearl, Spence, Buſſora.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Ship Princeſs Amelia, Ramſden, Coaſt;——ditto, ſhip Woodcote, Hannay, Coaſt;—ditto, ſhip Emliz, Gipſon, China;——ditto, Alert, ſchooner, Skinner, Buſſora.——7. H. C.'s cruiſer, Drake, Margotty, Malabar, Coaſt.——8, H. C.'s brig Fry, Relph, ditto;—ſhip Cæſar, Richardſon, Calcutta.——12. Panther, ſnow, Speak, Surat, with convoy.

JUNE.

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JUNE.

CALCUTTA.

June 5, 1798.—The Right Hon. the Governor General had a levee at the government houſe on Monday the 4th inſt. in honour of his Majeſty's birth-day. A weekly levee will be held every Tueſday, at the ſame hour:—the firſt to take place on the 12th inſt.

The following addreſs from the Madras army to Lord Hobart, is ſigned by 524 officers of the King's and Company's troops:

To the Right Hon. Lord HOBART, *&c. &c. &c.*

"MY LORD,

"We the underſigned Officers of the Coaſt Army, deeply ſenſible of the national advantages which attended your Lordſhip's public exertions in this country, lament that your ſudden and unexpected departure deprived us of the opportunity of expreſſing, jointly with our brethren at the Preſidency, our eſteem and reſpect for your perſon and character, and our ſincere regret at your retiring from power in India.

"Owing to the wiſdom and ability of your Lordſhip's plans, and the confidence repoſed in them by all ranks, thoſe conqueſts were achieved, which have proved no leſs beneficial to the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire, than reflective of new luſtre on the reputation of this army: while the native troops, firmly relying on your good faith and uniform attentions, have embarked for foreign ſervice with a zeal and alacrity which has no example.

"To theſe ſentiments, which grow out of the feelings of gratitude and juſtice, we are induced to add an earneſt and anxious hope, that in critical times like theſe, your country may avail herſelf of that integrity and thoſe talents which ſo admirably qualify your Lordſhip for the moſt arduous public truſts.

"We have the honour to be,
"My Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
"humble Servants."

At Poonah all buſineſs of late has been at a ſtand, in conſequence of an impoſt of an arbitrary kind on houſes and merchants of all deſcriptions. This meaſure was, during the adminiſtration of Nana, ſeveral times reſorted to, and never without giving great diſguſt, which was evinced by the ſhutting of ſhops, &c. during the collection of the aſſeſſment. The attempt now, or lately, carrying into execution, is of a kind more extenſive than any former example; it included every mercantile inhabitant of the city without exemption.

We do not learn that any movement of conſequence is in agitation in Scindeah's camp. The threats that were ſome time ago iſſued againſt the Nizam, might probably have had for their chief object the acquiſition of caſh, in which article we underſtand the coffers both of Dowlut Row and his nominal maſter, are very unpleaſantly deficient. At all events, his Highneſs of Hydrabad ſeems reſpited for a while.

Extract of a letter from Trincomallée, May 3.

"The non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the firſt battalion of Coaſt artillery, who have long been and are now ſtationed at the iſland of Ceylon, have voluntarily joined in a requeſt to their commanding officer Capt. Hayes, to be permitted to ſubſcribe one rupee each, towards

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towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant ſeamen and ſoldiers on board Admiral Lord Duncan's fleet, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late glorious action in the North Seas; and have alſo requeſted it to be remitted to England by the firſt opportunity."

On the 10th ult. between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, the ſhip Hornby, Capt. Mackenzie, in the harbour of Bombay, was diſcovered to be on fire; the ſecond officer was awoke by an unuſual heat, and his cabin almoſt filled with ſmoke; he immediately ran upon deck, where he obſerved ſeveral of the people buſied in moving about, but not giving to the officers any alarm of fire. He ordered the hatches to be unlaid immediately, when the ſhip was diſcovered to be on fire on the ſtarboard ſide of the main-hold, and which had already made too much progreſs to be ſuppreſſed by any means then at hand; her cables therefore were ordered to be cut, and ſhe was fortunately towed to the northward, clear of the ſhipping, and grounded near the fiſhing ſtakes. One man was unfortunately killed by the falling of the main-maſt. It is eſtimated that the loſs on this occaſion, in ſhip and cargo, cannot amount to leſs than three lacks of rupees.

On the 13th ult. between eleven and twelve o'clock, ſymptoms of fire were diſcovered on board the ſhip St. Cecilia, Capt. Sheen, alſo in the Bombay harbour. On opening the fore-hatches, a ſudden column of fire and ſmoke, iſſuing from the hold, ſo alarmed the people, that they let the hatch fall into the hold, and were then obliged to cover the hatchway with tarpaulins, &c. The fore top-ſail fortunately being bent, the cables were directed to be cut, and the ſail ſet, which was with ſome difficulty effected. moſt of the laſcars having deſerted the ſhip; the maſter-attendant, with praiſe-worthy exertion, was the firſt on board to their aſſiſtance; and getting the ſail properly ſet, ſtood over to the iſland of Caranjarh, where the ſhip is now on ſhore.—We do not underſtand any lives were loſt on the occaſion. The St. Cecilia is ſaid to have had about 1000 bales of cotton on board.

A reward of 10,000 rupees has been advertiſed at Bombay, to be paid to ſuch perſon or perſons as can give information againſt any perſon, ſo as to bring them to juſtice, as may have been acceſſaries in the late fires.

A meeting of the principal merchants and ſhip-owners at Bombay, was held on Sunday the 13th ult. to take into conſideration the beſt means of preventing theſe dreadful conflagrations in future. Amongſt other ſalutary regulations, all the crews of ſuch veſſels as may hereafter be burnt in Bombay harbour, ſhall be obliged to work out their time due to the ſhip, in the docks; unleſs the captain or officers of the ſhip ſhall publicly declare, that he or they did their utmoſt in ſuppreſſing the fire, and did not precipitately and unwarrantably quit the ſhip in diſtreſs. We doubt not but this regulation will be attended with beneficial effects.

During the thunder ſtorm on Thurſday ſe'ennight, in the afternoon, the houſe of Meſſrs. Davidſon and Chalmers was ſtruck by a flaſh of lightning, which damaged it conſiderably. The electric fluid firſt ſtruck the circular part of the baluſtrade, to the north, on the roof of a ſmall room on the top of the houſe; and from thence it was conducted, by the bolts, to the bottom of a window immediately under-

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underneath, where it appears to have divided and paſſed downwards by two ſpouts on each ſide of the ſtair-caſe, tearing one of them off the wall from top to bottom; when near the ground it ſeems to have been attracted by the hinges of the north entrance-door, which is tore to ſplinters, many of which were found in the middle of the ſtreet. A young gentleman in the top room was very much ſtunned, as was another on the middle floor; but what appears moſt extraordinary is, that there were eight or ten Sirdars ſitting in an open verandah, within two yards of the place where the lightning ſtruck the ground, none of whom were hurt, except one who was a little cut by a piece of the ſhattered ſpout, which fell upon his leg.

An Ambaſſador to Tippoo Sultaun, attended by nearly fifty perſons, in the character of ſecretaries, aids du camp, interpreters, &c. was landed at Mangalore, from the Prenuſe.

The troubles which lately exiſted in the diſtricts poſſeſſed by the Kimmedy Rajah have ſubſided; the Rajah having been brought to terms of reaſonable accommodation: the troops lately aſſembled near Chicacole, are in conſequence to return to their former ſtations.

June 16.—The half-yearly Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, were opened on Saturday laſt, in the Supreme Court, before the Hon. the Chief Juſtice, Sir Wm. Dunkin, and Mr. Juſtice Royds. Sir Henry Ruſſel was prevented from attending by indiſpoſition. The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by Sir W. Dunkin.

The Prince of Johanna*, lately arrived in the Chriſtiano, appears in a diplomatic character, and is in charge of certain propoſitions from the king, his father, to the Madras government.

Extract of a Letter from Patna, dated June 15, 1798.

"At half paſt four in the afternoon, a large flight of locuſts was ſeen to paſs this place: they ſeemed to have come from the north-weſt, croſſed the Ganges, continued their courſe in the tract of the river, and went through the air with great velocity, keeping in a ſouth-eaſt direction down the river. At a quarter before five they were very numerous and thick; and were about half an hour in paſſing. At five they were gone, but were ſeen like clouds till they had got below Patna. The natives ſeemed alarmed at ſeeing them, in their flight through the air, go ſo quick and regular in a body."

A naval court martial was aſſembled at Trincomallée, on the 18th ult. for the trial of Capt. W. R. Broughton, the officers and crew of his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Providence, for the loſs of that veſſel, whilſt on a voyage of diſcovery. The proceedings were finally cloſed on Tueſday the 21ſt, when Captain Broughton was honourably acquitted.

Capt. Martin, of the Irreſiſtible, had captured a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, valued at 232,000l. ſterling.

June 30.—Two Spaniſh ſhips, of great bulk and value, lately arrived at Mauritius, and have ſailed thence under convoy of two of the frigates of Sercey's ſquadron, for which protection they had paid 60,000 dollars.

Extract of a Letter from Madras, dated June 12, 1798.

"I little thought the ſubject of any of the letters I intended myſelf the

* An iſland ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar.

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the pleasure of writing you from time to time, would ever contain the melancholy information I now communicate to you:—My friend, Dr. Bernard M'Mahon (who was surgeon of the first regiment of European infantry, stationed at Ceylon), had unfortunately taken his passage for this place, in the Crocodile, which touched at and sailed from Trincomallée on the 29th ult.— but on the 1st instant, encountering a severe gale in the mouth of the gulph of Manar, foundered with six or eight people, just at the moment he had got into the long-boat, with the Captain and thirty-four of the ship's crew and passengers, in all thirty-six. For a few days my ill-fated friend, and his companions in misery, were exposed to all the horrors of want, without a drop of water, or nourishment of any kind, when they gained the land to the northward, on the evening of the 4th of June, at a place called Mutapilley: my unfortunate friend shortly after getting on shore, expired in a manner too distressing to describe."

By the Madras Courier of the 13th inst. we learn that the passengers saved were, Mr. Pedding, and two Dutch officers, on leave to Madras; those drowned were, Mr. Coutts and four children, from Cochin; Mrs. Walters and two children from Point de Galle; three native women and a child, from Cochin. The most humane attention was paid to Capt. Dallis, and those who fortunately reached the shore with him, particularly by the Hon. Mr. Murray, and Capt. Sheppard.

Letters from Trincomallé mention the total loss of the ketch Fanny, Capt. Walkinshaw, on the Moladive shoal, a few days prior to the departure of the Crocodile, from that port.

The brig Sally, from Boston, arrived at Madras on the 14th inst. last from Mauritius: the advices by this vessel tend to strengthen the report respecting the whole of the national troops having been shipped off from the island; of the inhabitants of Mauritius and Bourbon declaring themselves independent of the French Republic; and of their having solicited the protection of the British government.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Department, May 23, 1798.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum which is expected to be applicable to the payment of the Register Debt of this Presidency, in the course of the month of June 1798, amounts to rupees thirteen thousand, (rupees 13,000), which will be sufficient to discharge the outstanding bonds and notes as far as No. 3536 of the 3d of January 1793.

Notice has been given, that such of the bonds and notes of this government, registered under the date 3d of January 1793, as stand on the General Register of 1792-3, to No. 3534, inclusively, will be discharged, on application at the Treasury, any time after Sunday, June 11, 1798, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

The commissioners for the management of the Sinking Funds have given notice, that they will be ready to receive proposals for the sale of government securities.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Sherson, to be deputy sea customer.—Mr. J. Fullarton, assistant at Maddepolam.—Mr. G. G. Keble to be head assistant to the superintendant of the export ware-

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warehouſe.—Mr. R. H. Latham, ditto, ditto, to the accountant general.—Mr. H. Hall to be deputy commercial reſident at Banda.—Mr. R. Farquhar to be commercial reſident at Amboyna and Banda.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Caſtle, May 15, 1798.

With a view to the relief of ſhip-owners, and to the advancement of the trade and commerce of India, as connected with the port of Bombay, the following rules have been eſtabliſhed:—

Firſt—The 20 per cent. levied upon all timber, plank, and other marine ſtores, the produce of India, furniſhed by the merchants themſelves for ſhip-buiiding, is given up: and in lieu thereof, the conſideration of 1000 rupees for every 100 tons, is to be paid by the owners of all ſhips and veſſels built, or to be built, in this dock-yard.

Second—On timber, plank, and all other marine ſtores, the produce of India, furniſhed by the merchants themſelves, for the repairs of ſuch of their ſhips as come for that purpoſe into dock, no more than 10 per cent. is to be levied, together with the uſual compenſation of two hundred and of three hundred rupees, according to the deſcription of the veſſel, for the uſe of the docks.

MADRAS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *April* 5, 1798.—Lieut. W. Burke is removed from the 2d batt. 3d regt. to the 1ſt or grenadier batt.; and Lieut. W. Walker is tranſferred from the 2d batt. 1ſt regt. to the 2d batt. 3d regt.; and they are directed to join their corps by the earlieſt opportunity.

G. O. *April* 6.—The detachment of his Majeſty's 33d regt. to be held in readineſs to embark at the ſhorteſt notice, on board the ſhip Bombay, to join their corps in Bengal.

G. O. *April* 18.——Capt. J. Fleming having been permitted by the Hon. Court of Directors to return, is accordingly to reſume his ſtation on the invalid eſtabliſhment. Enſign Joſiah Maynard to be Lieut. *vice* Sherer reſigned—date of rank April 11, 1798.

Mr. Millar, ſurgeon, having attended the detachment of the 3d regt. native infantry, under Lieut. Col. Oram, ſince its arrival at Madura, is to draw the eſtabliſhed allowances from that period.

Lieut. R. F. Fowler is appointed quarter-maſter of the 1ſt batt. of artillery, at the particular recommendation of the Commander in Chief; and the Governor in Council is happy in this early opportunity of making his approbation of that officer's meritorious conduct, on the night of the 15th of Jan. laſt.

G. O. *April* 19.—The proceedings of the committee on off-reckonings, for the year 1796, of which Major General Collins is preſident, being approved, the committee is accordingly diſſolved.

G. O. *April* 24.—Monthly returns of the artillery, and of the field and garriſon ordnance, at the different ſtations, to be made to Major General Sydenham, until farther orders.

G. O. *April* 25.—The following promotions to take place:—Lieut. fireworker T. Cookeſley, to be Lieut. *vice* A. Geils, reſigned—date of rank, 14th of April 1798. Lieut. fireworker J. Noble, to be Lieut. *vice* T. Geils, reſigned—date of rank, 14th of April 1798.

G. O. *May* 1.——The Hon. the Governor in Council, availing himſelf

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himself of the earliest opportunity of making his approbation of the meritorious conduct of Lieut. and Adjutant R. Charlton, of the 2d batt. of artillery, on the night of the 15th Jan. last, is pleased to appoint him Brigade Major of the artillery corps, *vice* Geils, resigned.

G. O. *May* 8.——The Hon. the President in Council, deeming it unnecessary to continue Kytar as a station for troops, Capt. Bannerman is to join his corps, and all expences on account of this station to cease on the 1st of the ensuing month.

G. O. *May* 11.——Lieut. T. Coghlan to be advanced to the 1st European regt. *vice* Boyd, promoted.

The five companies of the European regt. in Ceylon, to compose, and be returned as the 1st division of the 1st European regt.; and the five companies of the same corps to the eastward, to compose, and be returned as the 2d division of the 1st European regt.

Head quarters of the 1st division of the 1st European regt. Point de Galle:—Head-quarters of the 2d division of the 1st European regt. Malacca.

Lieut. Monin, appointed to act as Adjutant to the 2d division of the 1st European regt. and to draw pay for the period he has been acting in that situation, in the room of Lieut. Paterson.

Lieut. Lorani to act as Quarter-master to ditto, and to draw the allowances of that station from the 1st of this month.

Lieut. J. D. Gordon, permitted to resign the Adjutancy of the 2d batt. 3d regt. native infantry; and Lieut. T. Bayens appointed to succeed him.

Lieut. fireworker Weldon to be Adjutant to the 2d batt. of artillery, *vice* Charlton.

G. O. *May* 16.—Capt. Capper having returned to his duty in the centre division, is to resume the charge of his employ. Mr. J. Abernethie, Assistant Surgeon, to be full Surgeon, *vice* Spiers, deceased.

G. O. *May* 17.—Major General Bridges was highly gratified with the soldier-like appearance of the troops assembled under arms for review this morning, and is equally well pleased at the steady and prompt performance of what was exclusively demanded of the several details. A testimony so convincing of the diligence of every officer in command, and of attention in the subordinate ranks, must be ever deserving of the warmest applause; an acknowledgment which the General begs leave to accompany with his best thanks. Uniting the several detachments, and so speedily reducing them to one principle of discipline suitable to the occasion for which the whole were likely to be required, is very evidently the effect of great and zealous exertion; which, the General is happy to observe, has arisen from the solicitude of Lieut. Colonel Muat, for the future operations of the troops now assembled for service, which could only have been expected to follow a timely preparation.

G. O. *May* 18.—Major General Bridges appointed to the Staff under this Presidency, *vice* Geils. Capt J. Innes, appointed to the command of Pinagra, *vice* Rhodes, deceased. Capt. C. Pearson, appointed to the command of Nagore, *vice* Hammond, deceased. Lieut. A. Hughes, appointed to the command of Pulcotah, *vice* Pearson. Ensign L. W. Hall to be Lieut. *vice* Rhodes, deceased——date of commission, 14th of May 1798. Capt. J. Read, Adjutant and Quarter-master of the 7th regt. of native, infantry

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infantry, is appointed to act as public Staff Officer to the cantonment of Wallajabad, and is to draw an addition of six pagodas per month to his present allowance for candles and stationary.

G. O. *May* 22.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the new rates of pay to serjeants of European infantry, shall be drawn as subsistence for the serjeants attached to the battalions of native infantry in the abstracts of the companies in which they are returned, and that the staff pay to the serjeant-major of a native infantry batt. shall be 4 pagodas per month, and to the quarter-master serjeants 3 pagodas per month, to be drawn in the abstracts of the adjutants, and to commence from the 1st of March 1798, from which period the new rates of subsistence to the Hon. Company's effective troops were ordered to take place.

G. O. *May* 31.—Capt. Lieut. C. Donaldson, of the 1st batt. of artillery, to do duty with the detail of that corps in the southern division of the army; and Lieut. P. G. Blair, of that corps, to join that detachment of it under Major Howley, in the Sircars.

The following removals to take place:—ARTILLERY—Lieut. fire-worker R. Taylor, from 2d batt. to 1st batt. and to join the detachment of that corps at Arnee.

INFANTRY—Lieut. J. White, from 1st batt. 10th regt. to 2d batt. ditto.—Lieut. J. Haslewood, from 2d ditto, 10th ditto, to 2d ditto, 11th ditto.—Lieut. J. D. Gordon, from 2d ditto, 3d ditto, to 1st ditto, 7th ditto, and to join the detachment of the corps at Trichinopoly.—Lieut. J. D. Greenhill, from 2d ditto, 3d ditto, to 1st ditto, 3d ditto.—Lieutenant J. Butler, from 2d dito, 3d ditto, to 2d ditto, 1st ditto.——Lieut. H. Smith, from 2d ditto, 1st ditto, to 2d ditto, 3d ditto.—Lieut. L. W. Hall, late promotion from 2d ditto, 9th ditto.

D. O. *May* 4.—Major General Floyd desires to express to Colonel Aston, his officers and men, the satisfaction he this day received, on inspecting the eight companies of his Majesty's 12th regt. at this station. In the masterly hands of their commanding officer, there is every reason to expect, that his Majesty's 12th infantry will, whenever they are called upon, be ready and disposed to renew, in the east, the glories of Minden and Gibraltar.

D. O. *May* 5.—Major General Floyd, having this day inspected the Hon. Company's 86th batt. N. I. commanded by Major Innes, extremely approves the remarkable good appearance and smartness of the batt. as well as the general good performance in field exercise, notwithstanding the duties it has performed while raising and forming: he finds, on personal inquiry, that every man receives his full pay, and all that he is entitled to.

The General is satisfied with the appearance of the detachment of the Hon. Company's 1st batt. of artillery, and lascars, attached at this station. Whatever claims of cloathing or half-mounting they may have, shall be duly allowed them, upon their explaining them clearly to their commanding officer, who will state them to the General.

The General finds the store department, under the deputy commissary, in excellent order, and well kept.

BOMBAY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *April* 7, 1798.—Capt. Edward Moore, arrived from Poonah,

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nah, is to receive charge of his office of inſpector of the penſion liſt, from Lieut. Knox, immediately.—Capt. A. Bethune is poſted to the European regiment.

M. C. *March* 30.—The Commander in Chief delivers in the following extract of a minute of his, laid before the committee of government in Malabar, in Auguſt laſt, as involving a ſubject ſtill requiring the deciſion of the board.

Reſolved, that in conformity to the propoſition contained in the above minute, the four companies of Locals, at preſent entertained under the Reſident at Fort Victoria, be diſbanded, and an independent company of one ſubadar, one jemidar, five havildars, one drum, one fife, and 100 rank and file, be formed in their ſtead, under the command of an European officer.

M. C. *April* 6.—Reſolved, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, that Capt. J. W. Morris be appointed to the command of this company, and that it be regularly muſtered at Fort Victoria by the Reſident.

G. O.—Aſſiſtant ſurgeon Fildes, arrived at the Preſidency, is to reſume his ſtation as mate of the General Town Hoſpital; and aſſiſtant ſurgeon Keir is poſted to the marine battalion, and he will receive charge of the ſick of that corps from ſurgeon Boag. Capt. J. Skelton is removed to the 2d batt. 4th native regt. and Capt. R. Cooke is transferred to the European regt.

G. O. *April* 6.—The ſoldier-like appearance, ſteadineſs, and diſcipline of his Majeſty's 75th regt. at the review this morning, afforded the Commander in Chief great ſatisfaction: the correct manner in which they went through their manœuvres, ſhewed at the ſame time the diligence of the officers, and the attention and diſcipline of the men. From theſe circumſtances, and the good order of the whole, the Commander in Chief has every reaſon to be pleaſed with the 75th regt. and requeſts Major Cummine, the officers and ſoldiers of that corps, to accept his particular thanks.—The Commander in Chief has likewiſe great pleaſure in expreſſing his ſatisfaction at the appearance of his Majeſty's 33d regt. commanded by Lieut. Matthews, which does that officer much credit.

M. C. *April* 13.—Reſolved, that the following appointments and promotions do immediately take place, in compliance with the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, *viz.*

Lieut. T. C. Harris, to be deputy adjutant general, *vice* Gordon.—Capt. J. Manley, to be deputy commiſſary of ſtores, in the ſouthern diviſion of Malabar, *vice* Harris.——Lieut. Brown to be muſter-maſter, *vice* Manley;—and the allowances for theſe appointments to commence from the period of the parties taking charge of their reſpective offices.

Mr. J. Sutherland, having produced a certificate of being appointed a cadet under this Preſidency, for the ſeaſon 1796—Reſolved, alſo, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, that he be accordingly admitted upon this eſtabliſhment, to rank immediately after Mr. T. A. Kempe, as inſerted in the body of his certificate—his commiſſion of Enſign to bear date the 29th of Jan. 1798, and that of Lieut. the 30th of Jan. 1798.

G. O. *April* 17.—Lieut. J. Sutherland is poſted to the European regt. and he will hold himſelf in readineſs to join his corps, in the

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Malabar province, by the firſt opportunity.

G. O. *April* 20.—To enable the commanding engineer in the Malabar province, to comply with the orders of the 14th inſt. Lieut. S. Goodfellow, of the engineer corps is removed to the Coaſt, whither he is directed to proceed by the firſt opportunity.

That part of the order of the 17th inſtant, directing Lieut. J. Sutherland to join his regiment at Cananore, is countermanded, and he is ordered to do duty with the engineer corps at the Preſidency, until farther orders.

G. O. *April* 21.—Lieut. James Grant, of his Majeſty's 74th regt. will embrace the earlieſt opportunity of joining his corps.

G. O. *April* 25.—As Capt. Lauriſton's health is not ſufficiently re-eſtabliſhed to enable him to return to his duty in the Malabar province, the Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to extend his furlough until the 26th of May next.

G. O. *April* 26.—Lieut. Col. J. Riddell, of the 1ſt batt. 4th native regt. has the Commander in Chief's permiſſion to be abſent from his corps and duty, with leave to remain at the Preſidency, until the 1ſt of Sept. next.

BENGAL ARRIVALS.

May 25.—H. C.'s ſhip Earl Fitzwilliam, Tweedale, Vizagapatnam; left the 18th of May.

June 2.—Ship Lokken, Haſſelbak, Batavia; left 2d of April.—Ship Roſſenberg, Helleſon, Madras; left 2d of May.—8. Ship Reſtoration, Galloway, Madras; left 30th of May.—Ship Commerce, Lane, Madras; left 3d of June.—Ship Caroline, M'Carthy, Rangoon; left 1ſt of May.—13. Snow Favourite, Kewe, Tranquebar; left 2d of June.—7. Ship Frederickſburg, Skeel, Vizagapatnam; left 11th of June.—22. Ship Cornwallis, Robertſon, Madras; left 15th of June.—23. Ship Triton, Wright, Madras; left 16th of June.—24. Ship Stravanger, Cleland, Madras; left 15th of June.

BENGAL DEPARTURES.

May 24.——Ship Iphigenia, Martin, Copenhagen; ſhip Frederickſburg, Overgard, China.—28. Ship Northumberland, Hickman, London.

June 8.—Ship Bergen, Burgh, Eaſtward.——11. Ship Favourite, Eagan, Bombay.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

May 16.—Brig Dundas, Newbigging, Coringa;—brig Minerva, Maſquerire, Manar;—brig Thyrandellia, Oliver, China.—19. Ship Commerce, Lane, Bombay.—23. H. C.'s ſhip Bombay frigate, Froſt, Amboyna; left 3d of April;—H. C.'s ſhip Triton, ditto, left 2d ditto.—25. Ship Stravanger, Cleland; left London 22d of Dec. and Trincomallée 22d of May.—28. H. C.'s ſhip Henry Dundas, Carruthers, Calcutta, 4th of May,—29. H. C.'s ſhip Swift, Bond, Bombay, left 26th of April, Trincomallée 26th of May;—ſhip Helen, Seton, Bombay, left 8th May.—30. Sloop Betſey, Metter, Columbo, left 18th of April.—31. Store ſchooner, Robertſon, Trincomallée, left 26th of May, Negapatam 29th ditto, Tranquebar 30th ditto.

June 1.—Snow Fortune, Mitchell, Bombay.—3. Ship Chriſtiana, Nottleman, Hamburgh.

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

May 14.—Bark Anna, Crokatt, Maſulipatam and Coringa.—16. Ship Succeſs galley, Binney, Trincomallée,——his Majeſty's ſhip Orpheus, Hills, ditto;—ſhip Joyce, tranſport,

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transport, Jolly, ditto;—ſhip Roſſenborg, Helleſon, Calcutta.

June 1.——Brig Hyrondelle, Oliver, Cochin, China;—brig Dundas, Newbigging, Coringa;—ſhip Secander, Rangoon.—2. Ship Eliza, Parrymore, Penang and China.—3. Ship Commerce, Lane, Calcutta; ſhip Cæſar, Dalrymple, Rangoon.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Ship Zoroaſter, Gib, Bengal.—6. H. C.'s ſnow Panther, Speak, Surat;—H. C.'s brig Fly, Relph, Malabar coaſt;——a new ſnow from Demaun.—7. H. C.'s bomb ketch Strombolo, Hall, Surat;—8. H. C.'s ketch Princeſs Royal, Dobinſon, Surat.—9. H. C.'s ketch Queen, Forteſcue, Bencoot.—11. Portugueze frigate Timevel, De Souza, Goa.—15. H. C.'s cruiſer Drake, Margotty, from a cruize off Vingorla.——19. Ship Anna, Horn, England.——21. Dolphin brig, Hayes, coaſt.—23. Strombolo bomb ketch, Hall, Surat, with convoy.—24. Erive Marr, ſnow, Macquadah Huſſonjee, Bengal;—Princeſs Auguſta, ſnow, Keys, Surat.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

May 2.—H. C.'s ketch Queen, Forteſque, Bencoot;—Hon. C.'s ſchooner Comet, Turner, Buſſora;—brig Fortune, Mitchell, Malabar coaſt.—6. Ship Mary, Taylor, Madras.—8. Ship Helen, Seton, China;——ſhip Gunjava, Barbor, ditto;—H. C.'s ſnow Panther, Speak, Surat.—9, ſhip Aſia, M'Innes, China;—H. C.'s ketch Queen, Forteſque, Surat.—10. H. C.'s ketch Princeſs Royal, Dobinſon, Surat.—14. H. C.'s bomb ketch Strombolo, Hall, Surat.—15. Portugueze frigate Timivel, De Souza, Demaun.—16. Ship Pearl, Spence, Buſſora.——17. Ship Friendſhip, Dawſon, China;—19. Ship Kaderbux, Taylor, China;—Fly brig, Ralph, Goa.

June 8.—Ship Bergen, Burgh, Eaſtward.——11. Ship Favourite, Eagan, Bombay.

JULY.

CALCUTTA.

July 7.—The officers of his Majeſty's 33d regt. in Fort William, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Welleſley, have given one month's pay, for the purpoſe of promoting the voluntary ſubſcription for the defence of Great Britain; and the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of that regt. have alſo given one week's pay, for the ſame patriotic purpoſe. The money has been remitted to England by the overland packet, and amounts to about 600l. ſterling.

The court-martial held at Trincomallée, on the mutinous ſeamen of Admiral Rainier's ſquadron, has been cloſed;—when John Bray, a ſeaman belonging to the Suffolk, was ſentenced—*Death*. The charge of mutiny being alſo proved againſt three of the other priſoners, they were ſentenced as follows:—one to receive 400 laſhes and the other two 200 laſhes each, and to be confined for a limited time in the Marſhalſea Court Priſon:—the former part of their ſentence has been carried into execution.

Nothing deciſive has yet reſulted from the defection in Scindeah's army; ſkirmiſhes have taken place between the detachment under Hirjee Row Ghautka and the troops of Muzaffer Khan, in which ſome blood has been ſpilled.

July 11.——Our letters from Cawnpore, in date 30th ult. contain the following loyal and patriotic communication:—

On the night of the 29th of June, the Bombay papers, *via* Poonah, were received at that ſta-

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tion; and the immediate result of the intelligence they contained, was as follows:—

Voluntary Patriotic Contributions.

"Whereas it appears by advices received this day from Europe, that it has been judged expedient in Britain to bring forward the patriotic spirit of the country, in a voluntary subscription to support the exertions of government, in defence of their constitution, laws, liberty, and every thing that is dear to them:—We therefore, the officers, non-commissioned officers, &c. &c. of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops stationed at Cawnpore, feeling no less interested in these great and invaluable blessings, and being determined at every event to sacrifice our lives, if necessary, in the just defence of our king and our country, are desirous, in the mean time, of joining in the subscription above mentioned.

"And we do therefore agree to subscribe the sums opposite to our respective names, which we engage to pay, or cause to be paid, in course of the three ensuing months, into the hands of John Richardson, Esq. deputy field paymaster, to be by him remitted to the Right Hon. the Governor General, to whom Major General Sir James Craig is desired to signify our request, that he will be pleased to take such mode as appears proper to him for remitting it to Britain."

In one hour after the above paper had been drawn out, the voluntary subscription amounted to between 20 and 30,000 rupees at Cawnpore.

July 21.—On the 3d inst. Mr. W. Hesse Gordon, the sheriff of Fort St. George, called a meeting of the gentlemen, inhabitants, &c. of that Presidency, for the purpose of promoting a voluntary patriotic contribution, such as we have just described:—the meeting was to be held on the 12th instant.

Letters from Arcot, dated 2d instant, mention that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of his Majesty's 25th regt. of light dragoons, had most loyally and liberally subscribed, and to a considerable amount, for the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are now engaged: the sum collected, at the moment when the letters were written, exceeded 400l. sterling.

Having noticed the loyal donation of our countrymen of the 25th dragoons, we have to add one equally prompt and loyal from a native corps, the body guard of Madras:—the subidars of that corps have voluntarily subscribed twenty rupees, the jemidars ten, and the privates two rupees each, for the support of the war in which Great Britain is so justly engaged: a proof of the attachment of the natives of this country to the British government, which reflects the highest honour on that government, and on themselves.

The private men of each company of the 74th regt. on the coast, sent a message to the officers commanding their respective companies, saying, that in the present critical exigency, "when their country was threatened with an invasion, they were sensible that it was the duty of every Briton to strain every nerve and exert every power to repel their inveterate enemies the French, and arrest the progress of their detestable principles: they therefore had unanimously resolved to subscribe eight days' pay, to carry on the present war: a war, unprovoked on our part, and justified by the noblest of motives, the preservation of our invaluable constitution." The serjeants and corporals of the same regt. animated by

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by ſimilar ſentiments, ſubſcribed half a month's pay each; and the officers have added to theſe ſubſcriptions one month's pay each.

The Bombay government have given notice, by a public advertiſements, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleaſed to limit the reſtrictions laid by their orders, on the 21ſt of Jan. 1797, againſt individuals importing into Great Britain, the productions of China, by the way of India, to the ſtaple commodities of tea, raw ſilk, and nankeen cloths.

His Majeſty's 33d regt. of foot, under the command of the Hon. Col. Welleſley, will be reviewed next Wedneſday morning (not Monday), on the eſplanade, previous to embarkation for the coaſt.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

On Tueſday morning the 24th inſtant, the principal Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta aſſembled at the Theatre, purſuant to a requeſt of Mr. Vanzandt, the ſheriff, to conſider of an addreſs to his Majeſty, and alſo to promote voluntary contributions for the public ſervice in this part of India.

The meeting was moſt numerouſly and reſpectably attended. The ſheriff took the chair, and expreſſed himſelf much gratified, that the public application he was requeſted to make, had produced ſo reſpectable an aſſembly, for the important objects which would be ſubmitted to their conſideration.

Mr. Burroughs, the Company's Advocate General, then addreſſing himſelf to the ſheriff, ſaid, it could not but be highly gratifying to every man who was a friend to the very laudable object the ſheriff had mentioned from the chair, to ſee ſo very numerous and reſpectable an attendance in conſequence of the public notice he had given.—It was an additional proof of that ardour which had been ſo univerſally felt, ſince the late accounts had been received here of ſimilar meetings in Europe, and of the inſolent menaces of our ancient rivals and inveterate enemies, by which thoſe meetings had been occaſioned. In England we had ſeen that ardour animating all ranks of people, from the monarch on his throne, to the loweſt of his ſubjects; and here already it had produced ſuch liberal, or rather, he ought to ſay, ſuch ſplendid proofs of patriotiſm among our military friends at various ſtations, as demanded our higheſt applauſe. In this ſettlement itſelf, he, and he was ſure many other gentlemen, had witneſſed the impatience, with which the preſent meeting had been expected: many thought it had been too long delayed; and he for one ſhould, he owned, have been very deſirous of an earlier meeting, if it had been poſſible ſufficiently to conſider and prepare for all the different circumſtances which, upon conferring with ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in the ſettlement, he had been convinced it was proper to attend to, on ſo important an occaſion. But, however deſirous he, and the friends under the ſanction of whoſe opinion and approbation he now ventured to call the attention of the meeting, naturally felt themſelves of coming forward as ſpeedily as they could, yet he was convinced no man could be unwilling to yield the palm to the gallant corps, who, with that ardour ſo natural to their profeſſion, had, in this country, taken the lead in manifeſting their readineſs to devote their fortunes, as they have devoted their lives, to that ſtate, whoſe rights they were ever ready to aſſert. He felt, he owned, very particular pleaſure from their being the leaders on the preſent occaſio-

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caſion, and could not expreſs the degree of praiſe and admiration to which he thought they were entitled, for ſuch proofs of their attachment to their country. They had felt as all other men had felt who loved Great Britain, ſince the real views of the French had been made apparent to all the world by the late negotiations at Liſle.—Since that memorable tranſaction, indeed, no reaſonable man appears to have entertained a moment's doubt as to the objects of the enemy. There our enemies had been put to a final and deciſive teſt; and no man now could doubt, that nothing ſhort of the deſtruction of our trade, and of that free and happy conſtitution which has made Great Britain the firſt empire upon earth, could ſatisfy their rancarous envy, and confirmed hatred. There, by the candour, coolneſs, and ability of the Britiſh miniſter, the maſk had been completely removed from the real tyrants and pretended philoſophers of France, who, covered with ruins, and drenched in the blood of their own unhappy country, and at the very time of their pouring out their perfidious profeſſions of peace and moderation towards all the world, were meditating ſchemes of the moſt unbounded ambition, and forging chains for all the nations that ſurrounded them.—This, he ſaid, had become ſo plain and clear at Liſle, that the enemy no longer attempted to diſſemble or deceive, but now hoped, by menace and alarm, to terrify thoſe whom they could not over-reach: they had determined, if we were to believe their declarations, to invade Great Britain from many different parts of their extended coaſt; and are even ſaid to have marched armies, aſſembled generals, conſtructed moſt extraordinary and unheard-of rafts, to make good their paſſage; and to have carried their inſolence ſo far, as to propoſe loans on the credit of anticipated ſpoil and plunder in England, which they allowed to be the richeſt country upon earth. That all theſe threats were but the gaſconades of that vain and vapouring people, many men believed. And if we could ſtill apply to France the rules and reaſoning which applied to her in former times, that opinion would be but reaſonable; but we muſt recollect the changes which have happened there, and that her rulers now are probably not leſs anxious to ſacrifice thoſe armies, whoſe return they fear, than they are anxious to diſturb the internal peace of England, and take their chance of thoſe events which might be produced by their effecting a deſcent in either of the Britiſh iſlands in the preſent times. They have long ſince, we know, ſold thoſe diſtricts which they appropriated at the commencement of the war, to reward their armies after peace. That breach of faith, they knew, muſt ſubject them to a ſevere account, and muſt render the return of thoſe armies not a little formidable. The ultimate deſtruction of thoſe troops they might perſuade to embark on their deſperate expedition, would therefore be to them a relief, and not a loſs; and the actual miſchief they might do to England, would be in fact a gain.

Preparations to attack them muſt they know, be made; and they vainly hoped that her numerous taxes, and heavy debt, will incapacitate Great Britain from the expence of much greater efforts. By their mere threats, therefore, they conceived they could wage ſucceſsful war on our finances. They hoped to alarm and divde the people, to injure our public credit, and

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and oblige us to ſubmit to the deſtructive terms they had at Liſle the inſolence to demand. Happily, however, inſtead of dividing, they had united the people; and inſtead of lowering, they had raiſed the public credit; and they had at length roufed the genuine ſpirit of the Britiſh character, to reſent and to chaſtiſe their inſolence. In that aſtoniſhing country, we had ſeen ſuch proofs of power and reſources as the world could ſcarcely credit, and we had ſeen every hand and every heart united in the common cauſe. The clergy and the laity, the nobility and commons, the rich and poor, the old and young, all claſſes, ranks and deſcriptions of our fellow-ſubjects, without diſtinction of ſex or age, had come forward with a zeal which may be felt, but cannot be deſcribed; they had ſacrificed large portions of their private fortunes for the ſervice of the ſtate; all had crowded round the throne with the moſt ardent offers of ſupport, and, by their truly noble conduct, had ſhewn the world the advantages of our glorious conſtitution, which can alone account for the power and pre-eminence of England, and has enabled her to ſtand the bulwark of the whole civilized world, the envy of all her enemies, and the admiration of all the other nations of the earth. Here, Mr. Burroughs ſaid, he was ſatisfied there was no leſs ardour, than there had been at home; and in offering any obſervations to the meeting, as to any particular reaſons for our exerting ourſelves on ſo momentous an occaſion, he really felt that he was treſpaſſing unneceſſarily on the time and attention of the many reſpectable perſons preſent. That ſome ſuch reaſons, however, did exiſt, no man could deny. We had enjoyed, he ſaid, uninterrupted peace in India, while other parts of the empire had ſuffered all the calamities of war. We had heard the diſtant thunders of the ſtorm, but all its deſolating fury was viſited on other regions of the globe. Our revenues, population and agriculture had increaſed conſiderably, and were ſtill increaſing, under the bleſſings of tranquillity and of the Engliſh laws; while, in ſome of the Weſt Indian Iſlands, the enemy had laid waſte the property of thouſands of our fellow-ſubjects, and added tenfold horrors to the uſual calamities of war, by arming the ſlaves againſt their maſters, and exciting them to commit ſuch maſſacres and plunders as muſt for ever brand with infamy thoſe who had ſet them on. The few loſſes we had ſuffered on the Indian ſeas (and very few, he was happy to ſay, they were), had occaſioned no failures—ſcarcely, he believed, any individual diſtreſs; while the captures made by the enemy before their navies had been annihilated, had ruined many of the greateſt houſes in England. The trade of India to Europe, including the Company's inveſtments and thoſe of private merchants, had been, he believed, more than double its former amount; and though, by its immenſe extent, and by the expenſe of thoſe armaments which had made us maſters of almoſt every valuable poſſeſſion our enemies had before the war, a ſcarcity of caſh was felt in this capital, yet he was happy to ſay, and he had good reaſon to believe, that this temporary inconvenience would ſoon be relieved by expected returns from Europe, of the capital which had been tranſmitted thither in goods; and, that ſcarcity excepted, he really knew not any inconvenience we had ſuffered by the war, though every man muſt be ſenſib-

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ſenſible that the conqueſts we had made muſt open to our merchants here new ſcenes of the moſt valuable commerce. Here too, he ſaid, we had been exempt from all additional taxes, while our fellow-ſubjects in England had been from year to year ſubjected to an immenſe increaſe of thoſe they had formerly paid, and in this year were ſubjected, by an act of parliament, to at leaſt three times the amount of the aſſeſſed taxes of the laſt year, before they had come forward with voluntary contributions of the millions which had been there ſubſcribed. Here, too, every man in the public ſervice had been paid with punctuality under the proviſion of the ſtatute of 1793; and to gentlemen of that deſcription he might, as he was one of them himſelf, without offence obſerve, that the ſavings of their ſalaries had in fact been more productive ſince, than before the war, as the intereſt of money had riſen from eight to twelve per cent. We muſt alſo recollect that here we were no coloniſts, but reſidents only for a time, and that in England all our hopes and wiſhes centre, and that with England every man muſt ſtand or fall. He was perfectly convinced, by a reſidence of ſeveral years in India, that his Majeſty's ſubjects were as zealouſly attached, as any deſcription of men in any other part of the empire. That there were ſome in England, who, from total ignorance of India, and from prejudice (the child of ignorance), ſtill imagined we loſt our love for the rights and liberties of England, by our ſituation and habits in theſe eaſtern climates, he would not deny: And if ſuch opinions really were entertained, he, for one, could not but rejoice in the opportunity we now had of convincing the world of their injuſtice, and proving that there were men on the banks of the Ganges, as loyal to their king, and as zealouſly devoted to the conſtitution, and to the true principles of Britiſh liberty, as any who were the avowed champions of that conſtitution, in the heart of England itſelf. He felt, he ſaid, that he was treſpaſſing on the time of the Meeting by urging any of theſe reaſons: but he could not avoid reminding them, that the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, which were the keys to the Indian trade and territory, had been the objects of contention of all the negociations; and that, in fact, the preſervation of India, from which we all here derived our fortunes, occaſioned the continuance of the war. The known liberality of the ſettlement, every man, he ſaid, muſt always mention with happineſs and pride; we were, he would venture to ſay, diſtinguiſhed above all other ſocieties for the generoſity of our donations to the families of any of our fellow-ſubjects here, who were reduced by any misfortune to apply to us for aid; and we could not but recollect, that on the preſent occaſion, it was not individual diſtreſs, or any particular deſcription of our friends which required our aid, but that our native country, which included all relations, now laid claim to the ſupport of her ſons, in proportion to their means. The ſentiments, he ſaid, by which, on ſuch an occaſion, every man would be governed, could not but remind us of a celebrated paſſage which had come down to us from a celebrated Roman philoſopher and ſtateſman, "*Cari ſunt parentes cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, ſed omnes omnium caritatis patria una complexa eſt.*"

Mr. Burroughs then ſaid, that the

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the plan which he ſhould beg permiſſion to propoſe to the meeting, had two objects; one, an Addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſing our duty and attachment to his royal perſon and government, to the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, to the honour and intereſts of the Britiſh crown, and to our happy conſtitution; the other was, promoting voluntary contributions in ſupport of government at home, at the preſent important period. As to the firſt, he ſhould only ſay, that though it had not been uſual, at ſuch a diſtance from the ſeat of empire, to addreſs the king on public events, yet the preſent occaſion was, he thought, of ſuch importance as rendered it entirely different from any that had formerly occurred, and it was one which, in his opinion, called upon every man to avow his ſentiments. From a body of his ſubjects ſo numerous, wealthy, and reſpectable, it could not but be expected, that they would lay their profeſſions of duty and loyalty at the foot of the throne, when he had ſeen every petty corporation in England do ſo, when occaſions of much leſs importance had occurred; we muſt, he thought, either admit that no occaſion would occur on which it would be proper for us to addreſs the king, or elſe we muſt admit that it was now proper to do ſo. He ſhould therefore beg leave to ſubmit to the Meeting ſome reſolutions which had been communicated to ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in the ſettlement, and had received their entire approbation. By that approbation he was encouraged to come forward with them, though he was fully ſenſible, that, perſonally, he was not of ſufficient weight to aſſume any lead; and without their ſanction he certainly ſhould have very much heſitated to do ſo.

Here Mr. Burroughs ſtated the purport of the reſolutions; and he then obſerved, that though it might be deſirable to adopt ſome general rule as to the meaſure of the ſubſcriptions, yet to do ſo, appeared ſo difficult that none had been attempted. Moſt gentlemen in the ſervice with whom he had converſed, appeared to think a month's allowance would be a proper ſubſcription. But that rule could not be followed by any other deſcription of people, and even with reſpect to them it would be very unequal. Some had large allowances, but had not realized any thing which could be called a fortune; others had large fortunes and ſmall allowances: ſome were bachelors, others had large families. He himſelf belonged to this laſt claſs; but ſtill, for himſelf and his family, he would moſt cheerfully ſubſcribe 500l. and would, if he preſerved his health and life, appropriate the ſame amount annually to the public ſervice, as long as he remained in India, and as the war continued: he had been authoriſed by a venerable judge, who had long preſided in the ſupreme court, and was now about to return to England, to ſubſcribe for him 1000l. But it muſt of courſe be left entirely open to every man to ſubſcribe according to his means, without adopting any particular rule in doing ſo.

In all the attention he had beſtowed upon the ſubject, and in all the converſations he had heard on it, no objection, that to him appeared of the leaſt degree of weight, had occurred, either to himſelf or to any of his friends. He had heard it obſerved, indeed, that we ought to devote the ſums we ſubſcribe to the ſupport of our government in India.

He, for one, would moſt cordially agree with that opinion, if our government

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vernment in India ſtood in need of any ſuch ſupport. But every man at all acquainted with our ſituation, muſt know, that in India we never before were ſo powerful, and ſo unaſſailable, as at the preſent moment. We have an army infinitely ſtronger in number and diſcipline, than we ever had before in India. We were without an enemy who could venture to attack us; and he would aſſert, that there was not a ſingle native power who would now even wiſh to attack us, unleſs indeed our old enemy Tippoo might have ſuch a wiſh. But that Prince had received ſuch a leſſon in the laſt Myſore war, as muſt deter him from any ſuch enterpriſe again, even if he could have the aid of France in doing ſo. Any aid from Europe it was impoſſible he could have, conſidering the total want of ſhips in France, on which troops could be tranſmitted; and we know beſides, that the Engliſh fleets maintained the entire dominion of the ſeas, and that our enemies were every day lamenting their inability to ſend one ſail in ſafety from any of their ports, as they were all blocked up by the Britiſh navy.—The French iſlands in India had thrown off all connection with France, and, inſtead of taking any part againſt us, muſt now look to us as friends, to protect them from any attempts which might be made on them by France—that we had beſides, in theſe provinces, an increaſed and increaſing revenue, which far exceeded all our eſtabliſhments civil and military, and which, after paying them the intereſt of our debt, and every charge required from the other preſidencies, left us ſtill a large ſurplus, which was now diſpoſed of in purchaſing goods to ſend to Europe as the Company's inveſtment.—The Company, indeed, were borrowing money at high intereſt; but they were doing ſo merely to increaſe that inveſtment, which, by the ability of the Board of Trade here, yielded ſuch a profit at home as to render ſuch loans highly adviſeable; any ſums we might ſubſcribe, therefore, if they were to be appropriated to the ſervices of this government, would only be an addition to the great ſurplus of the revenues which now remain, after paying for all eſtabliſhments, intereſt of debt, and public exigencies here; and would, of courſe, be in reality laid out by this government in adding to the inveſtment; and conſequently we did no more, by deſiring the amount of our ſubſcription to be remitted to Europe, than would in reality be done, if we were to appropriate it to the public ſervice here. By paying our money into the Treaſury here, to be remitted, we, in fact, did public good here, and rendered our aſſiſtance to England two-fold of what it would be, by giving bills on England inſtead of money. This, he ſaid, was clear to any man acquainted with our trade to England, as this government, in order to effect the remittance of our contributions, muſt order their accounts to be laid out in goods, and would thereby employ ſo many additional hands; and in England the duties and cuſtoms on thoſe goods, as well as the net produce of them, ſuppoſing that produce to be only equal to their coſt, would go to the public ſervices; thus, for inſtance, if ten thouſand rupees, ſubſcribed here, were to be laid out in the purchaſe of piece goods, in order to effect the remittance, the ſtate would receive that ſum in bills on the Company, and would in the duties and cuſtoms of the goods receive, he believed, as much more. Some gentlemen, however, he ſaid, had ſent all

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all their fortunes to England, and, consequently, might be obliged to pay their contributions by bills on London; and those bills, it was clear, could not be appropriated to the service of this government. But the best reason for not appropriating our subscription to this government, was the one he had already mentioned, namely, that happily this government wanted no such aid.

The part he had this day taken, no man who knew him well, he said, would ascribe to any other motive than that which had already produced contributions here, and contributions in England, from all descriptions of people.

He was not of consequence enough to be of any party, and was not even personally known to any of his Majesty's ministers in England. The contributious there had not been entered into by any particular party, but by all classes and conditions, without distinction of sex or age. His Majesty, out of the 60,000l. which constituted the whole amount of the income he could dispose of for domestic or personal purposes, had nobly devoted as he understood, one-third of it to the public service. Men in great offices, it was true, had given, in some instances, the whole, in others the half, third, fourth, or fifth part of their official incomes, to the same purpose: by doing so, they at least proved that they had no personal interest in continuing the war, but, on the contrary, that they were deeply interested in putting an end to it, if they could. But we had seen, that a single nobleman, out of office, and adverse to the present Minister, had nobly devoted 10,000l. per annum to the public service, out of his private fortune.

We had seen too, that the contributions had not been local, but that the Livery of London, who had petitioned against the war and against the ministry; that all the manufacturing towns, which were most deeply interested in the restoration of peace, and had been notoriously in opposition to government, were amongst the first and most liberal subscribers. Were they, and all the boys of Eton, and all the public schools, governed by party attachments in contributing? If they were, said Mr. Burroughs, I, for one, though wholly unconnected in politics with any man, or set of men, will glory in belonging to such a party.

To Old England's prosperity, and the honour of Old England, he was ready to unite with every man, let his general politics be what they may. This, he was persuaded, was the sentiment of all those whom he now had the honour to address; and he should not, therefore, say one additional word, except that he begged leave to move the first resolution that he had read.

Mr. Burroughs afterwards, in observing on the last part of the 2d resolution, said, that he was persuaded that no man, who meant to be a subscriber here, would think of desiring his money to be refunded, in case the war should be at an end before the remittances should be realised. That, however, he thought it necessary for us to state; as Parliament might, without having some declaration on the subject, hesitate as to the disposal of the money. After every war, he observed, there were great arrears, and some floating unfunded debts to be provided for—even after the war, notwithstanding the wise precautions taken every year to prevent the growth of an unfunded debt, some must unavoidably exist; and for the discharge of that, as well

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well as for other exigencies arising from the war, provision must be made. It was therefore thought most advisable to leave the appropriation of our subscriptions to the disposal of Parliament, without expressing any opinion, or suggesting any object to which we might wish them to be applied——Possibly it might be thought expedient to pay the money to the commissioners for reducing the national debt, in augmentation of the sinking fund: and if any particular object could with propriety be suggested, that, he acknowledged, was of all others the one he should wish to recommend. But Parliament must evidently be more competent than we could be, to determine on this point; and to their wisdom, therefore, the appropriation ought to be confided.

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr. Burroughs, and seconded by Mr. Graham:

Resolved, That a most humble and dutiful address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty of our firm attachment to his royal person and government, the rights of his illustrious house, the honours and interests of the British crown, and that free and happy constitution under which the British empire so long has prospered; and that we shall be at all times ready with our lives and fortunes to support his Majesty's government against all his enemies; and farther to assure his Majesty of our utter abhorrence of those principles which the tyrannical rulers of France have so fatally laboured to establish in their own unhappy country, and in every other which they have been able either to influence or subdue; that we most ardently rejoice at the numerous triumphs of his Majesty's flag, over the various enemies of Great Britain, unequalled in their splendour and importance in the annals of naval history; that we rely with perfect confidence on the aid of Divine Providence, the wisdom of his Majesty's councils, the vigour of his arms, and the wealth and valour of his subjects, for the confusion and disgrace of all his enemies, for the ultimate defeat of any attempt they may dare to make on the internal peace and happiness of his kingdoms, and for the continuance of such success as may enable his Majesty to obtain for his people (the evident and anxious wish of his heart), a lasting, safe, and honourable peace.

Resolved, That we have seen, with the highest admiration and applause, the noble proofs which all ranks of our fellow-subjects in Europe have displayed of their loyalty to the King, and attachment to their country, by surrounding the throne with the most ardent declarations of support, and devoting, in voluntary contributions, large portions of their private fortunes to the service of the state; that, yielding to no description of his Majesty's subjects in duty and loyalty to our Sovereign, and love for our country, we feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to imitate a conduct so truly patriotic, by entering into such voluntary contributions as our respective means enable us to offer, and which, however disproportioned to our inviolable attachment to his Majesty and the British constitution as by law established, will, we hope, be considered as the only exertion which, at such a distance from the seat of empire, we have it in our power to make, in demonstration of the ardour which we feel, at this important period, in the common cause.

Resolved, That books be opened for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of all such persons as shall be desirous of entering into

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voluntary

voluntary contributions, for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government in Europe; and that the amount thereof be remitted to Europe, to be there diſpoſed of for the public ſervice, in ſuch manner as the wiſdom of parliament may direct, whether Great Britain ſhall continue in a ſtate of war, or whether peace ſhall have been eſtabliſhed.

Reſolved, that the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council be humbly requeſted to authoriſe the ſub-treaſurer at this Preſidency, the Reſident at Lucknow, the ſeveral Collectors of Revenue, and Military Paymaſters in the interior of the Hon. Company's provinces, to open books for the purpoſe above mentioned, and to receive into their reſpective treaſuries the amount of all contributions which may be tendered to them, by any perſon who ſhall enter into ſubſcriptions, purſuant to the foregoing reſolutions; and farther, that the Governor-General in Council be alſo requeſted to direct thoſe ſeveral public officers to tranſmit, from time to time, an account of all ſuch ſubſcriptions, and of the ſeveral ſums they ſhall receive, to the Accountant General at this Preſidency.

Reſolved, That the Governor General in Council be humbly requeſted to remit to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, by bills to be drawn on the Hon. the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, the amount of all ſums of money which ſhall be ſo received on account of ſuch voluntary contributions, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. for the ſicca rupee.

Reſolved, That if any of the perſons who ſhall enter into contributions here, at Lucknow, or at any of the ſubordinate ſtations of this Preſidency, ſhall think proper to make the ſame by bills on England, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council be farther requeſted to direct the Accountant General to take charge of all ſuch bills, and to tranſmit them, from time to time, to the Hon. the Court of Directors, or to ſuch officer or officers of that Hon. Court, as his Lordſhip in Council ſhall, for that purpoſe, be pleaſed to appoint, in order that the amount thereof may be received and paid to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, for the purpoſe above mentioned.

Reſolved, That a committee be now appointed for the purpoſe of preparing the draft of an addreſs to be preſented to our moſt gracious Sovereign, purſuant to the tenor of the firſt of the foregoing reſolutions, and alſo for the purpoſe of preparing the draft of an addreſs to be preſented to the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mornington, the Governor General, requeſting his Lordſhip will be pleaſed to forward to Great Britain, in ſuch manner as to his Lordſhip ſhall appear moſt proper, the addreſs to the King voted at this meeting, to be preſented to his Majeſty; and further requeſting that his Lordſhip will receive a copy of the foregoing reſolutions, and that his Lordſhip in Council will iſſue ſuch orders to the public officers, as may be neceſſary for receiving, accounting for, and remitting ſuch contributions as may be made for the purpoſe therein ſtated.

The reſolutions and the addreſs being moved and ſeconded, Mr. Charles Fuller Martyn roſe, and, in an eloquent and truly patriotic ſpeech, the outlines of which we have only been able to collect, addreſſed the meeting.

Mr. Martyn ſaid, "When he looked to the concourſe of perſons which the occaſion had brought together, he was perſuaded there was not a man in the aſſembly, who could, for a moment, ſuffer himſelf to be deluded by the idea, becauſe we

we were at present happily removed from the seat of danger, that therefore the storm would not reach us in this quarter also, in the event of a serious calamity, happening to Great Britain. He must be short-sighted indeed, who reasoned otherwise. The British possessions in India, said Mr. Martyn, are linked with the fate of England. Individually and collectively, we most assuredly shall stand or fall with the mother country. If he was warranted in those assertions, it was impossible for us to look unconcerned spectators of the momentous struggle in which the kingdom was now engaged;—a struggle, on the issue of which depended not only our own safety and prosperity, but the general welfare of Europe and society. Whatever differences had hitherto subsisted in the minds of men at home—whether the war could, or could not, have been avoided—whether it was a war of aggression on the part of the enemy, a war of policy on our side, or, what many have supposed, a war against opinions—these differences, by the last accounts from Europe, no longer existed. A spirit of unanimity had now pervaded every rank and description of persons. A sense of common danger had compelled them all to rally under one standard;—a standard, around which it was our duty also to assemble, in support of the throne, in defence of the laws, morality, and order; in a word, in defence of all we held dear to us as Englishmen—the excellence of our civil and religious liberties. From being a divided, we had rapidly become a united people—united hand and heart, he trusted, to repel the daring designs of an implacable foe, whose inordinate views of aggrandizement and ambition had disorganized every government, and disturbed the repose and happiness of every state around them. Our national spirit, he was proud to see, was at length roused. It loudly proclaimed that England was resolved to maintain her pre-eminence in the scale of nations, and that she would resist with firmness every attempt that may be made to subvert her constitution, her liberties, and her independence, or perish in the contest. The duration of this contest, no man could foresee or conjecture. Great exertions were making to sustain the conflict, and great sacrifices would yet be required of the people. As a component part of the empire, we were called upon here, not so much to emulate, as to imitate, in some degree, the patriotic conduct of our countrymen; and if it had sometimes been supposed that an Indian clime debilitates the frame, we were this day at least about to give a striking instance that it cannot weaken the affections of the mind, when we are summoned to express our loyalty and attachment to his Majesty, and our zeal and energy in defence of the country, the constitution, and the invaluable blessings which, as a free nation, we enjoy."

Mr. Burroughs then moved, that the following gentlemen be of the Committee; which was seconded by Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.

Resolved, That the committee do consist of the following gentlemen, viz.—

Gen. Fullarton,	Mr. Buller,
Gen. Popham,	Sir Charles Blunt,
Gen. Deare,	Mr. Vanderheyden,
Colonel Cameron,	Mr. Scawen,
Lieut. Col. Scott,	Mr. Laird,
Lieut. Col. Dyer,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Briftow,	Mr. Fairlie,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Fleming,
Mr. Brooke,	Mr. Farquharson,
Mr. Hatch,	Mr. Dowdeswell,
Mr. Myers,	Mr. S. Johannas,
Mr. Barlow,	Mr. Baretto, and
Mr. Cockerell,	Mr. Martyn.
Mr. Barber,	

Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Vanderheyden, seconded by Mr. Myers,

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Myers, that Mr. Burroughs be alſo one of the committee.

The committee having for ſome time retired to prepare drafts of the addreſſes, returned to the meeting, and reported that they had agreed to thoſe, which are as follow.

The drafts prepared by the committee, having been UNANIMOUSLY agreed to by the meeting, the following farther reſolutions were then propoſed by Mr. Burroughs, and were UNANIMOUSLY carried:

Reſolved, That the High Sheriff and the gentlemen do ſubſcribe their names on behalf of themſelves, and of the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta, to the addreſs voted at this meeting, to be preſented to the Right Hon. the Governor General.

Reſolved, That the gentlemen of the Committee, and ſuch other gentlemen preſent at the meeting who may be deſirous of attending, do preſent the addreſſes and reſolutions to the Right Hon. the Governor General, at ſuch time as his Lordſhip may be pleaſed to appoint for receiving the ſame.

Major Gen. Fullarton having been then voted into the chair, the thanks of the meeting were unanimouſly given to the Sheriff, for his ready compliance with the requiſition which had been addreſſed to him, for the purpoſe of convening the meeting, and alſo for his very proper conduct in the chair.

"*To the* KING'S *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The moſt humble and dutiful Addreſs of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, at a public Meeting convened by the Sheriff.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta, being deeply ſenſible (however diſtantly removed from the ſeat of empire) of the numerous bleſſings we enjoy under our preſent free and happy conſtitution, feel an irreſiſtible impulſe, at this important criſis, when the internal peace and happineſs of your Majeſty's kingdoms are threatened by a deſperate and implacable enemy, to offer at the foot of the throne our moſt ardent profeſſions of attachment to your Majeſty's royal perſon, the rights of your illuſtrious houſe, and the honour and intereſts of the Britiſh crown.

"To your Majeſty, as the hereditary guardian of that conſtitution which has ſo long continued the admiration and the envy of the whole civilized world, we owe the ſtrongeſt declarations of our determined reſolution, to ſupport, with our lives and fortunes, your Majeſty's government, againſt the machinations and attacks of an ambitious and inveterate enemy; the common diſturbers of all ſettled ſtates, the foes to all religion, morals, order, and genuine freedom; who, perverting the ſacred name of liberty, have eſtabliſhed the moſt awful ſyſtem of uſurpation and tyranny through ſome of the faireſt regions of the globe.

"On the wiſdom of your Majeſty's councils, on the patriotiſm and loyalty of all orders of your Majeſty's ſubjects, on the known bravery of your armies, on the diſtinguiſhed valour of your Majeſty's fleets, whoſe recent victories have even ſurpaſſed in ſplendour the former glorious achievements of the Britiſh navy, under Divine Providence we confidently rely, for the ultimate confuſion and diſgrace of all your Majeſty's enemies, and for ſuch continued triumphs of the Britiſh arms, as ſhall enable your Majeſty to procure for your people (the evident and anxious wiſh of your heart), a laſting, ſafe, and honourable peace.

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"To the great Diſpoſer of events we offer our humble ſupplications, that it may pleaſe his divine goodneſs to prolong to a very diſtant period your Majeſty's invaluable life, and that your Majeſty's poſterity, following the virtuous example of your Majeſty, may continue to the remoteſt ages to protect, with the Britiſh ſceptre, our free and happy conſtitution."

"*To the Right Hon.* RICHARD, *Earl of Mornington,*

Knight of the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, and Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.

"MY LORD,

"We, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to communicate to your Lordſhip a moſt humble addreſs to his Majeſty, which we have unanimouſly agreed to at a public meeting convened by the Sheriff, and which we requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to receive and forward to Great Britain, in ſuch manner as to your Lordſhip may appear moſt proper.

"We farther beg leave to preſent to your Lordſhip, a copy of ſeveral reſolutions entered into at the ſame meeting, for the purpoſe of promoting voluntary contributions in this country, for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government in Europe, at the preſent important period; and we humbly hope, that the object we have in view, and the reſolutions we have adopted, will meet with your Lordſhip's approbation.

"We farther requeſt that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to give directions to the proper officers, to receive, account for, and remit to Europe, the amount of ſuch contributions as ſhall be entered into, in this country, for the ſervice of the ſtate."

The Brigade Major of Artillery ſtated to the meeting, that he was deſired by Col. Huſſey, commanding the corps, to acquaint the chairman, that a general ſubſcription had been ſet on foot in the corps, from himſelf, and the whole of the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and private ſoldiers, for the purpoſe of ſupporting government in the preſent war with France, &c.—which, when finally cloſed, is meant to be preſented, in one ſum, as the donation of the Bengal Artillery; but as the ſeveral parts of the corps are much diſperſed, that object cannot be accompliſhed before the 1ſt of Nov. next.

The commanding officer of the 2d European regt. alſo informed the meeting, that the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers of their corps intended to ſubſcribe regimentally; and that the amount, when collected, would be paid into the treaſury.

JULY 22.

To Lieut. ALEX. M'CALL,
Adjutant 75th regt. at Bombay.

"SIR,

"We the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 75th regt. (with deference to your opinion as to the propriety of it), requeſt the favour of your preſenting the incloſed to Col. Hart.

"We beg leave to be, Sir,
"With reſpect,
"Your obedient humble Servants,
(Signed, at their requeſt, for, and on behalf of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 75th regiment),
"D. M'INTOSH,
Serj. Maj. 75th regt.

"June 24, 1798."

To Col. Sir GEO. VAUGHAN, *Bart.*

"SIR,

"We, the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 75th regt. animated

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animated with a wish of testifying our fidelity and attachment to our Sovereign and constitution, and anxiously concerned for the security of that government, by which we are not only supported, but enjoy so many blessings, and considering ourselves at all times honoured in defending it, but being, from our situation, removed from our mother country, where, at this arduous crisis, our personal services might be useful (with the most respectful deference to your opinion), propose a month's gratuity for each rank, as a donation towards the support of the war in which we are engaged.

"We beg leave to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servts,
(Signed, at their request, for, and in behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 75th regiment)
"D. M'Intosh,
Serj. Major 75th regt.

"Bombay, June 24, 1798."

The officers of the 75th regt. sensible of that spirit and loyalty which the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps have so well expressed in their letter to Col. Hart, are happy to follow the example, by subscribing, for the same purpose, one month's pay.

(For the Officers,)
G. V. Hart, *Colonel; Lieut. Colonel commanding the 75th regt.*

Madras, *March* 14.—At a Meeting of the European inhabitants of Madras, convened by notice of the Sheriff,

Major General Eccles Nixon in the chair,

Resolved, That a subscription be entered into for the support of the war, and that the amount thereof be duly remitted to England.

Resolved, That if the war should be concluded before the arrival in England of the money subscribed, it shall be subject to the appropriation of parliament.

Resolved, That books be opened and left at the Exchange to receive subscriptions.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for carrying into effect the purposes of this Meeting.

Resolved, That the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen:
Major General Eccles Nixon,
Major General William Sydenham,
Thomas Cockburn, Esq.
Nathaniel Edward Hindersley, Esq.
Henry Sewell, Esq.
William Harrington, Esq.
Major Alexander Allan,
Captain Keith Young,
Captain William M'Leod,
Josiah Webbe, Esq.
Benjamin Roebuck, Esq.
Charles Nicholas White, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, for convening the inhabitants of the settlement.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Major-General Eccles Nixon, for his conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chairman, be made known through the channel of the public prints, for the information of the community at large.

Eccles Nixon, *Chairman.*

Fort St. George, July 12, 1798.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

George Harris	*Pagodas*	2000
F. Latour		2500
Pelling, De Fries, and Co.		2000
The Commissioners of the Road, &c. Lottery, by the Sheriff,		5000
Major General Nixon		1000
J. Webbe		3500
A. Allan		3500
Thomas Cockburn		3500
Lionel Place		3500
Basil Cochrane	£.	1500
Kindersley, Watts, and Co.	*Pags.*	3000
W. Sydenham		1000
B. Sulivan		1000
R. Darval		1000
H. C. Montgomery		1000
C. Lushington		80
G. Dunbar		100
The Hon. Governor's body guard		100
S. Lush		

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S. Lushington	*Pagodas*	500
R. Turing		400
J. Anderson		1000
Stephens and Cockell		1000
W. G. Wright		100
J. Gardiner		300
Keith Young		300
R. Leslie		250
W. Harrington		250
W. Webbe	£.	500
Wright, Hurst, and Branson,	*Pags.*	300
A. F. Franck		50
Dring, Gordon, and Connel		1000
Thomas de Mells		200
Thomas de Sowza		300
Alex. Falconar		500
H. Hall		150
G. Baillie		250
G. R. Collier	10*l.*	10*s.*
W. Balfour	*Pags.*	500
J. Goldingham		100
Messrs. G. and J. Galloway		250
G. Parry		1000
H. Brown		500
A. Berry		500
C. N. White		1000
J. Malcolm		580
Serjeant Major, and Quarter-master Serjeant, and Writers of the Town Major's Office		60
T. Sydenham		100
W. H. Hewet		100
G. Maidman		100
J. B. Travers		100
W. Harris		100
J. Hodges		100
R. Charleton		100
Alex. Boiswell		200
C. Scott		100
Tullock, Brodie, and Co.		2000
Colt, Baker, Day, and Co.		2500
Major General Geils, per ann. during the war, by his letter to the Sheriff	£.	500
G. Read	*Pags.*	200
G. Stratton		150
R. Andrews		2500
G. Chalmer		1000
The Sheriff, on account of Mrs. French		20
P. Chiney		100
T. S. Ware		100
J. Taylor		100
G. G. Keble		100
G. Lys		100
R. H. Latham		100
W. Irwin		100
W. Green		100
J. Wallace, sen.		50
C. Wynox		50
R. Williams		100
C. Oram		100
W. R. Bulman		50
C. Torin	*Pagodas*	100
J. H. Peile		100
T. Thackray		200
J. K. Lane		50
W. J. Chater, annually during the war	31*l.*	10*s.*
J. Brunton	*Pags.*	250
P. Bruce		125
J. Underwood		200
H. Gordon		100
W. Spence		50
J. Gordon		25
John Lenox		300
W. Gent		700

On Thursday noon, a meeting was held at the Exchange, to consider of the means of promoting a subscription for the aid and defence of the mother country; which was attended by the most respectable part of the settlement.

The Sheriff, in a pertinent speech, explained the reasons which had prevailed on him to convene the inhabitants, and concluded by proposing that some gentleman should be nominated to preside; when General Nixon was unanimously elected to the chair. Several resolutions were afterwards moved and carried, with an unanimity seldom experienced at a meeting of so general a nature.

Mr. Secretary Webbe acquainted the chairman, that he had it in commission from the members of government to signify, that, with a view to further the subscriptions, and to facilitate the means of remittance during the present scarcity of specie, the Company's paper, of every description, would be received as cash at the general treasury, through the channel of the committee; and that for the amount paid in by the committee, bills would be granted on the Hon. Court of Directors, payable at three months sight, at the exchange of eight shillings per star pagoda.

We are given to understand that the committee are about to establish a correspondence at the principal stations of the army, where similar sub-

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subscriptions have been proposed, in order to effectuate a more convenient and prompt mode of remitting the sums subscribed to England.

By a letter from Pondicherry, we learn, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his Majesty's 36th regiment, induced by that liberal and loyal spirit which has on all occasions distinguished them, had voluntarily subscribed the sum of 2034 pagodas, for the support and maintenance of the war. We are informed that the commanding officer of the regiment had communicated to the Commander in Chief the amount of the subscription, and the spontaneous manner in which it had been given, and received in answer the following letter:

"*To Major* BURNE, *commanding 36th regiment.*

"SIR,

"I have had the honour of laying before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 4th instant. Lieut. General Harris has desired me to assure you, that as he is highly pleased with the spirit shewn by the 36th regiment on this occasion, he will have the utmost satisfaction in communicating to the Commander in Chief in India, so honourable a testimony of the loyalty and attachment of the regiment to their king and country.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humb. Servt.
(Signed) "KEITH YOUNG,
Acting Dep. Adj. General.
"Fort St. George, July 7, 1798."

As his Majesty's 73d regiment have not on any former occasion, so at the present juncture they have not been surpassed, either in demonstrations of loyalty to their king, or regard to their country, by any professional body whatsoever. The officers and privates of the 73d, as we are credibly informed, have cheerfully subscribed, for the purpose of carrying on the war, the sum of 2500 pagodas, to be remitted to England by the first opportunity.

Calcutta, July 28.—On Tuesday morning last, in a very full levee, Major General Fullarton, and the other gentlemen chosen of the committee, to present to the Right Hon. the Governor General, the address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to his Majesty, being introduced to his Lordship; the General, on behalf of his constituents, read and presented to his Lordship the address to himself, and also the address to his Majesty; and his Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I shall feel a sincere pleasure in transmitting your dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty; and I am persuaded, that nothing can be more acceptable to his Majesty, than to receive, from so respectable a body of his faithful subjects, this seasonable testimony of their attachment to his royal person, family, and government; of their zeal for the honour and independence of his crown; of their affectionate solicitude for the safety of their native country; and of their unanimous determination to co-operate with their fellow-subjects at home, in opposing a steadfast resistance to the desperate projects of our implacable enemy.

"The resolutions which you have adopted, for the aid of the public service, by voluntary contributions, have afforded me the utmost degree of satisfaction. I not only approve the object which you have in view, and the mode

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in which you have purſued it; but I am happy to take this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in every ſentiment which you have expreſſed.

"Although remote from the immediate theatre of the war, you have juſtly felt, that every ſucceſs of the enemy muſt deeply wound your moſt dear and valuable intereſts, and endanger the primary objects of all your hopes and cares. You have manifeſted to the world, that the Britiſh Empire in Europe is the common centre of your moral and civil duties and affections, and the happy retreat in which alone you expect to ſecure the honourable and permanent reward of your reſpective labours in the public ſervice. You have, therefore, wiſely pledged your lives and fortunes in ſupport of the government of your native country, and of its admirable ſyſtem of religion, order, liberty, and law.

"In this pledge I deſire to join you with an ardour and reſolution proportioned to the animoſity and power of our inveterate adverſary; our intereſts, our duties, our affections, and our honour, all unite to demand the pledge of life and fortune, in the defence of thoſe bleſſings, without which, property would become a precarious poſſeſſion, and life itſelf an intolerable burden.

"You may be aſſured that I will uſe every effort to give the moſt full and expeditious effect to your reſolutions, and to render your contributions as beneficial to the public ſervice as it is honourable to you.

(Signed) "MORNINGTON."

In purſuance of an advertiſement which appeared in the Bombay Courier of the 23d ult. wherein the ſheriff ſummoned the inhabitants of that ſettlement to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of promoting a contribution for the defence of the nation, a numerous and reſpectable meeting took place accordingly.

Upon this occaſion, the ſheriff undertook to open the buſineſs of the day, in a ſhort but appropriate addreſs. After remarking, in general terms, the importance of the ſubject that had invited the attention of that meeting, he ſaid, he felt perſuaded that to expatiate upon it would not only be ſuperfluous, but a bad compliment to their intelligence and patriotiſm. He next proceeded, in terms of delicate circumſpection, to advert to their political ſituation in this country, where our dignity and ſecurity were ſo intimately blended, that it was impoſſible to loſe ſight of the one without endangering the other; and recommended, that while they indulged a zeal which every Briton muſt ſympathiſe in, they ſhould be cautious, in exerciſing their judgment, not to expoſe the generous and patriotic motive to be miſtaken by thoſe around them. Britain, ſaid he, hath ever ſtood erect in her own independence; and her ſons, no doubt, would ſupport it there.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of a chairman, when the unanimous voice called Mr. Henſhaw to that ſituation, who entered upon his duty by a panegyric upon the laudable purpoſe for which the aſſembly had met: he pointed out the liberal ſubſcription of their friends in the mother country, and, with various arguments, recommended the propriety of their emulating ſo glorious an example.

The chairman was followed by Mr. P. Hall, who, in an elegant, animating ſpeech, entered more fully into the ſubject of the meeting than thoſe who had preceded him. He

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He enlarged upon the nature of the contest in which we were engaged, painted in glowing colours the happiness we enjoyed under the present enviable constitution, and argued the happiest effects from that spirit of unanimity and patriotism that had been displayed in the common cause.

Mr. Hall was seconded by Colonel Bellesis, who rose to give his most zealous support to the purpose for which the meeting had been convened.

The business of the meeting closed by the voting of the following resolutions.

Bombay Town Hall, June 28, 1798.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants, convened this day by the Sheriff,

ROBERT HENSHAW, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously, That, under the present circumstances of the war, while our fellow-subjects in England are so liberally subscribing to assist government in carrying it on, it becomes the inhabitants of this settlement, participating in the advantages arising from our present constitution and laws, to come forward and exert themselves to defeat the hostile designs of our inveterate enemy.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual assistance that can be rendered the nation, is by a subscription to be opened for voluntary contributions; and that every exertion should be made to render the same as productive as possible, and to extend it to every rank and description of inhabitants at the presidency and its dependencies.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for conducting the subscription:

Major Gen. Bowles,	Mr. Adamson,
Colonel Hart,	Mr. Fawcett,
Major Cummine,	Mr. Forbes,
Mr. Dundas,	Mr. Tate
Comm. Sutherland,	Mr. Master, and
Mr. Henshaw,	Mr. Hall.

Resolved, That the committee be an open committee.

Resolved, That the committee be empowered to adopt such measures as may appear to them most conducive towards the promotion of the subscription at the presidency and its dependencies.

Resolved, That the money arising from such voluntary contributions, shall, in the first instance, be deposited in the Hon. Company's treasury; and that, when any considerable sum is collected, the committee will submit to a general meeting of the inhabitants, a plan for applying the same in the most effectual manner to the end proposed.

Resolved, that the committee meet, for the dispatch of business, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Nathan Crow, Esq. sheriff, for his ready and zealous attention to meet the wishes of the inhabitants, and for the very forcible and energetic manner in which he opened the business of the day.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be also given to the Chairman, for his ready acquiescence to their wishes in taking the chair, and the very able manner in which he conducted the business of the day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Courier and Gazette.

ROBERT HENSHAW, *Chairman.*

Subscription books in conformity to the above resolutions, are opened at the following public offices, viz.

Se

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Secretary, Adjutant-General, and Superintendant of Marine.

By order of the committee,
R. HENSHAW, *Chairman.*

The Hon. the Governor, the Commander in Chief, and other Members of Council, liberally countenanced the undertaking yesterday, by subscribing the sum of 69,000 rupees.

Extract of a Letter, dated Nagore, July 4,---10 a. m.

"I am sorry to inform you, that the ship Fort Louis, Captain Proby, caught fire last night at 8 o'clock, and by nine was on fire fore and aft, and to the mast-heads, when her cable being burnt, she drifted to the E. N. E. the wind then blowing fresh from the W. S. W.

"Every boat and catamaran on the beach, &c. was dispatched to her assistance, the instant the fire was perceived; but as she lay five miles from the shore, and two miles from the nearest shipping, they were of no avail, nor could they save a single soul belonging to her. I have been out all night, rowing round and near the ship, without picking up one of her crew; and on my reaching the shore, I found only two men and one boy had reached the beach. There is therefore every reason to fear that Capt. Proby, his two mates, and the greatest part of the crew, have perished; the progress of the fire being too rapid to allow them to get out even their small boat, which was stowed bottom upwards in the long-boat.

"The Fort Louis had on board a cargo, with 20,000 pagodas, and goods to a large amount on freight, and was to have sailed this morning for Penang. She belonged to Messrs. Brown and Young, of that island. Adverting to the above melancholy detail, we have only to observe, that, in this instance, *accident* alone could have been the cause of the destruction of the Fort Louis.

"*Nagore, July* 5. The fire which has destroyed the Fort Louis was first discovered in the Steward's store-room, where oil, ghee, oakum, &c. were stowed. This accounts for the extreme fury with which the fire raged in a few minutes after it broke out :---Only 15 of the crew, lascars, are saved."

BENGAL ARRIVALS.

June 29.——Brig Mary, De Rozario, Vizagapatam, left 23d June.—30. Ship Ruby, R. Pavin, Pulo Penang, left 15th June.

July 6.——Ship Sanson, Hubbard, Madras, left 29th June.---9. Ship George Barclay, M'Allaster, Madras and Philadelphia, left 1st July.---10. H. C.'s ship Wycome, Meadows, from sea.—12. H. C.'s ship Henry Dundas, Carruthers, Masulipatam, left 7th July.---15. H. C.'s frigate Bombay, Frost, Madras, left 6th July.——16. Schooner Store, Roberts, Vizagapatam, left 10th July.---17. Ship Rebecca, W. Campbell, Madras, left 7th July.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.---Ship Methilda, Spendrup, eastward.---4. Ship Eurydice, Muirhead, London.---16. Brig, Peggy, Rangoon.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

June 12.——Ship Begler, R. Campbell, Masulipatam;——ship Cornwallis, R. Robertson, Bombay.—15. Ship Dove, R. Duffin, Calcutta.——16. Ship Atlantic, Reed, Bombay.—17, Ship Joyce transport, Jolly, Trincomallee.—Snow William, Neshewp, Tranquebar, (Dutch prize)—Gafrow, Davison, Straits of Danca.—18, Ship

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Ship Succeſs Galley, Binny, Trincomallée, left 20th June;—ſhip Bellona, Holliſon, Copenhagen, left 1ſt December;—ſhip Swift, Bond.——23. His M.'s ſhip Fox, Stewart;—ſhip Centurion, Rainier;—ſhip Arrogant, Oſborne.—27. Ship Carysfort, Simon.—28. Ship Generous, Friend, Henderſon, Cape, left 16th May.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.——Ship Stavenger, Cleland, Bengal.—15. Ship Cornwallis, Robertſon, ditto;—ſhip Apollo, Henderſon, Rangoon;—Ship Feir Boem, Direnſon, Pondicherry.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

June 7.—Ship Candidate, Clarkſon, returned back.—8. Ship Margaret, Inverarity, Pegue;—Daniſh ſhip Vanſkab, Jepſon, Batavia.

AUGUST.

CALCUTTA.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated 4th July.

"The voluntary patriotic contributions go on here with great ſpirit.

"Mr. Duncan, our Governor, has ſubſcribed 25,000 rupees—General Stuart 20,000—each Member of the Council 12,000—ſeveral of the merchants 10,000—others 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1000—in ſhort, every perſon according to his circumſtances.

"The coaſt of Malabar is tranquil, but the ſituation of affairs at Poonah ſeems to be drawing towards ſome important criſis. You will ſee by the Gazette of this day, that on the 25th ult. Dowlut Row Scindeah made an attack upon Emrut Row (brother to the Peſhwa), and plundered his camp."

Extract of a letter from Juanpore, dated July 26.

"On the 24th inſt. about three o'clock *a. m.* we had one of the moſt violent thunder ſtorms that has been remembered at this place for ſeveral years.

"The lightning ſtruck the north eaſt corner of Mr. Ryley's, the regiſter houſe, which broke down the upper cornice, made two large holes in the wall, over one of the arches; thence making its way into the piazza, penetrated the wall (in which it made a hole of about three fourths of an inch in diameter), and entered the north-eaſt parlour, in which is a grate; this, however, does not ſeem to have attracted it, for it made its appearance again, over one of the windows facing the north, and, breaking a pane of glaſs, made its exit between the frame of the window and the ſtone which is laid over it, breaking the former into ſplinters."

At a meeting of the officers and ſtaff of the ſtation of Futty Ghur, aſſembled at the requeſt of Major-General Stuart, on the 1ſt July, 1798, the officers aſſembled elected Major-General Stuart to be preſident of the meeting, and Capt. Alex. Orme to be ſecretary.

The meeting having taken into conſideration the ſtate of the mother country, and being impreſſed with ſentiments of the warmeſt loyalty, reſolved, that they would reſiſt, to the utmoſt of their power, every attempt to infringe upon the rights and liberties of their king, country, and conſtitution; and, from local ſituation, being deprived of the honour of adding their perſonal aid to the glorious reſiſtance in Europe, they farther reſolved, to the utmoſt of their means, to give pecuniary aid to the national government; for which

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purpoſe

purpose a subscription will be opened at the Brigade Major's office, where gentlemen may subscribe in the manner most convenient and agreeable to themselves.

Major-Gen. R. Stuart, *Sicca rup.*	8000
Major R. Frith, cavalry - -	1000
Captain-Lieut. Richard Frith, ditto	500
Brevet-Capt. G. S. Mounsey, ditto	250
Brevet-Capt. A. Knox, ditto -	400
Major J. Macintyre, artillery -	600
Capt. C. Willet, ditto - -	500
Lieut. C. Brown, ditto - -	100
Lieut. A. Matthews, ditto -	70
Conductor of Ord. H. G. A. Howe	50
Capt. Lieut. J. F. Paschaud, art.	250
Dep. Commissary of Ord. R. Catts	200
Cornet C. M. Roberts, cavalry	150
Lieut. W. Elliott, ditto - -	150
Lieut. J. Nuthall, ditto - -	150
Lieut. A. Watson, ditto - -	120
Cornet J. Tombs, ditto - -	150
Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, ditto -	100
Major W. Burn, 1st batt. 1st regt.	500
Capt. J. Sinclair, 2d ditto, ditto -	300
Lieut. J. Weston, Escort R. S. -	100
Surgeon J. Henderson, 1st regt. -	500
Assistant Surgeon R. Lowe, 1st batt. 1st regt. - -	120
Brevet Capt. T. Featherstone, do. do.	200
Capt. W. Scott, ditto ditto -	200
Capt. R. Adams, 2d batt. ditto -	200
Lieut. W. B. Macvitie, 1st do. do.	62
Brevet Capt. J. Delamain, ditto ditto	100
Major R. Gruebar, 1st batt. 6th regt.	200
Brevet Capt. C. Stewart, ditto ditto	120
Brevet Capt. Sid. Cæsar Jones, 2d ditto, 1st ditto - -	100
Surgeon J. Williams, 6th regt.	200
Brevet Capt. J. Rolland, 2d batt. 6th regt. - -	100
Brevet Capt. H. Imlach, 1st do. do.	100
Lieut. K. Murchison, 2d do. do.	100
Assist. S. J. Henderson, 1st do. do.	100
Capt. J. Crow, 2d ditto, ditto (an order on Messrs. Paxton and Co. London) - -	£. 20
Capt. W. Duff, staff, *Sicca rupees*	300
Brevet Capt. A. Orme, ditto	
Major G. Wood, 2d batt. 6th regt.	1000
Capt. C. Gladvin, staff -	400
Brevet Capt. P. Bradshaw, Ef. R. S.	400
Conductor of Ordnance, J. Battie	85
Surgeon P. Cockrane, staff -	480
Lieut. J. Robertson, 1st batt. 6th reg.	100
Lieut. Col. R. Rane, do. nat. regt.	1500
Lieut. Fletcher, 1st batt. 6th regt.	100
Brevet Capt. B. Kelly, 1st. batt. 1st r.	100
Brevet Capt. C. White, 2d do. 6th do.	100
Lieut. Fireworker M. W. Brown, artillery - -	60
Capt. T. T. Busser, 2d batt. 1st regt. *(monthly)* -	*Rupees* 25
Capt. J. Gordon, cavalry, *(monthly)*	25
J. P. Bellow, merchant, per annum, during the war - -	600
L. Paul, ditto, ditto, ditto -	400

Cawnpore, June 29.—It appearing, by advice received this day from Europe, by the way of Bombay, that it has been judged expedient in Britain, to bring forward the patriotic spirit of the country in a voluntary contribution, to support the independence of the country—We, the European officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops stationed at Cawnpore, actuated by the warmest affection to our king and country, and feeling no less interested in those great and invaluable blessings, conceive ourselves equally called upon to contribute to their defence and preservation with our countrymen at home; and we do therefore severally agree to subscribe, for that purpose, the sum opposite our respective names, which we engage to pay, or cause to be paid, in the course of the three ensuing months, into the hands of John Richardson, Esq. Deputy Field Paymaster; and we do desire, that Major General Sir James Craig will apply to the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, with our request, that he will be pleased to remit the same to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, by such means as may appear most proper to him.

SUBSCRIBERS.

	Staff.	*Sic. rup.*
Major Gen. Sir J. Craig, K. B.		8000
Mr. G. Boyd, head surgeon	-	1000
Major E. Baines	-	1000
Major D. Parkhill	-	1000
Capt. T. Harriot	-	1000
Mr. D. S. Freeman, hof. mate		200
Captain R. Macgregor	- -	1000
J. Richardson, Esq. D. F. P. M.		500

Major

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	Sic. rup.
Major T Alcock, Dep. Q. M. G.	1000
Capt. T. Salkeld, cavalry agent	500
Capt. J. Powell, poſtmaſter - -	150
Enſign D. Macleod, engineer -	100
Mr. K. Macauley, H. M. per ann.	300
Mr. S. Durham, ditto - -	150
Mr. R. Robertſon, ditto - -	150
Capt. T. Hardwicke, com. ord.	1000
Mr. W. Allaſon, vict. con. agent	900
Major R. Bruce, com. India N. cav.	2000

His Majeſty's 27th Light Dragoons.

Colonel W. St. Leger - -	1728
Major Weſt George Winyard	1086
Major Samuel Need - -	1086
Capt. J. Lowe - -	498
Capt. Lieut. J. Covell -	444
Lieut. W. Brookes - -	324
Lieut. R. Covell - -	324
Lieut. R. Whitter - -	324
Lieut. R. Durie - -	324
Lieut. T. Smoke - -	324
Lieut. A. Neſbit - -	324
Lieut. J. M. Partridge -	324
Lieut. G. Bunce - -	324
Lieut. Hughes - -	324
Lieut. G. Gore - -	324
Cornet James Sandys -	252
Cornet M. G. Blake -	252
Cornet H. L. Spencer -	252
Cornet J. Hayes - -	252
Cornet S. Taylor - -	252
Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Ahmuty	731
Surgeon, J. H. Law -	414
Aſſiſtant ditto, J. Sharp	276
Aſſiſtant ditto, T. Lewes	276
Quarter-maſter E. Paine	168
Quarter-maſter J. Willſon	168
Quarter-maſter W. Dennis	168
Quarter-maſter R. Richardſon	168
Quarter-maſter P. Harding	168
25 Serjeants £. 22 2 4 -	553
24 Corporals 15 13 4 -	380
6 Trumpeters 15 13 4 -	95
352 Troopers 11 1 4 -	3901

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Welch	1000
Capt. T. S. Bateman - -	500
Capt. W. Mercer - -	120
Capt. P. Black - -	250
Capt. R. Nairne - -	150
Lieut. H. Roſe - -	120

Artillery.

Lieut. Colonel Scott -	1000
Major Carnagie - -	300
Captain Fraſer - -	140
Captain Conſtable - -	100
Dr. Collie - -	100
Lieutenant Butler - -	100
Lieutenant Mitchell -	100
Lieutenant Sherwood -	100
Non-commiſſioned and privates	1100

1ſt European Regiment.

	Sic. rup.
Lieut. Colonel Clark	1092
Major J. Hilliard - -	500
Major L. Grant - -	300
Captain R. Walker - -	200
Captain G. Ball - -	120
Captain J. Lawtie - -	120
Captain T. Long - -	200
Captain A. Morriſon - -	1000
Captain T. Hickman - -	120
Captain B. L. Grenier -	100
Captain E. Alliſon - -	100
Lieutenant J. Hunt - -	150
Lieutenant J. Morſe - -	100
Lieutenant C. Fagan - -	100
Lieutenant E. Clark - -	100
Lieutenant T. Martin - -	100
Lieutenant J. A. P. M'Gregor	120
Lieutenant C. Mackenzie -	100
Lieutenant G. F. Harriott -	100
Lieutenant M. Boyd - -	100
Lieutenant S. Long - -	100
Lieutenant T. Marſhall -	100
Lieutenant T. Garner - -	100
Lieutenant J. Graham -	100
Lieutenant H. Howarth -	100
Lieutenant B. Ryan - -	100
Enſign E. H. Manwaring -	100
Enſign H. B. Loyd - -	80
Enſign F. V. Raper - -	100
Surgeon W. Ogilvie -	120
Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. Law -	240
Grenadier Company -	473
Light Infantry ditto - -	496
1ſt battalion ditto - -	442
2d ditto ditto - -	855
3d ditto ditto - -	164
4th ditto ditto - -	629
5th ditto ditto - -	211
6th ditto ditto - -	473
7th ditto ditto - -	484
8th ditto ditto - -	534

2d batt. 3d regt. Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickſon (per annum during the war)	800
Major Noke - -	600
Captain C. Stewart -	200
Captain Young - -	200
Captain Taylor - -	150
Lieutenant Burgh - -	200
Lieutenant Paſchaud -	120
Lieutenant Muller - -	100
Enſign Lindſey - -	100

5th Native Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Mackenzie	1000
Major R. Blair - -	1000
Major S. Cox - -	1000
Captain J. Collins - -	150
Captain Hawkins - -	200
Captain P. Burrowes -	150
Captain W. Lally - -	120
Captain Hammond - -	120

Capt.

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Captain Rawſtorne	*Sicca rupees*	120
Captain Burrell		120
Captain S. Adams		120
Captain C. W. Lamborne		120
Captain W. Yule		200
Captain J. Dawſon		120
Captain B. Stewart		120
Captain J. Ainſlie		200
Captain R. Hodgſon		120
Captain J. Hamilton		120
Captain Cleobury		120
Captain A. King		120
Lieutenant W. Burke		120
Lieutenant F. Dalſton		100
Lieutenant J. Roſe		100
Lieutenant T. Willſon		120
Lieutenant J. Patton		120
Lieutenant Greenſtreet		120
Lieutenant G. Eagle		60
Lieutenant U. Yule		200
Surgeon M. Magrath		120
Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. Dyer		200
7th Native Regiment.		
Major Morris		1600
Captain J. W. Hopkins		120
Captain J. H. Hutchinſon		200
Captain J. Williams		200
Captain P. Don		150
Captain J. Marley		100
Captain J. Dunkley		200
Captain S. Kelly		500
Captain G. Richards		100
Captain R. Eyton		120
Captain S. White		100
Lieutenant P. Litulejohn		200
Lieutenant H. A. Boſcawen		100
Lieutennnt R. Skirving		150
Enſign G. Wiggins		150
Enſign C. W. R Pavoleu		100
Surgeon I. Shaw		200
Aſſiſtant Surgeon W. Moore		120
Merchants reſiding at Cawnpore.		
Mr. R. Baillie		250
Mr. Maylin		250
Mr. Smith		250
Mr. Wheatley		250
Mr. Ramſay		200
Mr. Lloyd		200

By letters from Midnapore, dated 26th ult. we have had the ſatisfaction to learn, that on the very day the late advices from England, *via* Bombay, were received at that ſtation, the officers on duty there unanimouſly ſubſcribed one month's pay, in aid of the voluntary patiotic contributions going forward in the mother country, and in every part of Britiſh India.

Calcutta, Auguſt 8.—A letter from Dinapore, dated July 28, mentions a circumſtance greatly to the credit of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the company of artillery, commanded by Capt. Shipton, at that ſtation;—the inſtant they learnt they were at liberty to ſubſcribe to the voluntary contributions, they made up a purſe between them, of 400 rupees, and delivered it to their Captain. We have had no leſs pleaſure in recording this honourable inſtance of public ſpirit, than our readers will experience in peruſing it.

On Wedneſday the ſupreme court met, purſuant to adjournment. Sir John Anſtruther came to his ſeat as chief juſtice, and preſented his patent to Sir William Dunkin, ſenior puiſne judge, who ordered it to be read.—The oaths of office were thereupon adminiſtered to him by Sir William, the Court ſtanding up; Sir John then took his ſeat, and received the compliments of his brethren, &c.—His patent recites the revocation of Sir Robert Chambers' patent.

BOMBAY.

The following is a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers that had come forward at Bombay on the 10th ult. towards the voluntary patriotic contribution going forward in every part of Britiſh India, for the ſupport of the mother country:

Jonathan Duncan	*Rupees*	25000
James Stuart		30000
James Rivett		12000
William Page		13000
John Carnac		4000
P. Dundas for W. Relph		80
P. Dundas		8000
James Sutherland		2000
Alex. Adamſon		5000
J. Forbes		8000
James Tate		5000
H. Fawcett		5000

P. S. Mai-

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P. S. Maiſter	-	*Rupees* 4000
R. Henſhaw	- -	2000
P. Hall	- -	8000
R. Bowles	- -	3000
J. Bellaſſis	- -	4000
Robert Nicholſon	-	8000
Thomas Brownrigg	-	1600
John Little	- -	1500
Jeremiah Hawkes, as commiſſary		450
J. Boaden	- -	800
S. Wilſon	- -	300
D. Price	- -	150
H. Woodington	-	580
W. Brooke	- -	400
R. Gordon	- -	800
F. Crozier	- -	1000
W. Sandwith	- -	400
A. Bethune	- -	150
G. Williams	- -	150
J. A. Ramſay	- -	100
N. Gilmour	- -	20
J. Bannatyne	- -	60
Lieutenant Stuart, G. B.		150
Lieutenant Barclay ditto	-	600
William Eaſt	- -	100
William Morr	- -	600
R. B. Crozier	- -	100
William Turner	- -	60
H. Forreſter, con.	-	2000
Francis Warden	-	400
A. Ramſay	- -	2000
J. Turner, ſen.	- -	120
J. Taylor Warren	-	100
T. Kemp	- -	92
G. Kemp	- -	60
H. S. Pearſon	- -	200
Levi Phillips	- -	50
E. Magotty	- -	320
R. Anderſon	- -	1000
J. Foreſcue	- -	50
P. Berwicke	- -	40
T. Dobinſon	- -	50
G. Hall	- -	50
E. Stephenſon	- -	80
W. Silby, his pay during the war, and now in advance	-	960
J. D. Richardſon	-	90
W. Simpſon	- -	800
T. Lechmere	- -	600
William Williamſon	-	800
Colonel Bellaſſis and the officers of the corps of artillery, one month's pay each	-	157
Non-com. officers and privates of the 1ſt, 2d, and 6th com. of artillery doing duty at the Preſidency	- -	209
G. Simpſon	- -	4000
C. Forbes	- -	1000
S. Waddington	-	500
J. Campbell, aid-de-camp to Gen. Stuart	- -	120
Lieutenant F. Warden	-	60
Major J. Bland	-	*Rupees* 500
Capt. A. Walker	- -	500
Lieutenant F. Parry	- -	100
James Smith	- - -	2500

Buſhire, a province in Perſia, is reſtored to tranquillity, under the government of a Sheik placed there by the brother of the king of Perſia; and our Reſident, who had retired to Buſſora, is about to return, and reſume his ſituation. Several of the mercantile inhabitants of Buſhire, who had taken refuge at Buſſora, it is ſaid, are all about to return, not only in the proſpect of ſecurity, but that Buſſora is become extremely unhealthy, owing to the inundation of the Euphrates over the neighbouring deſert.

Moorſhedabad, Aug. 1, 1798.

At a meeting of the Company's civil ſervants reſident at Moorſhedabad, held (purſuant to public notice given) at the houſe of Thos. Pattle, Eſq. the following reſolutions were propoſed, and unanimouſly voted:—

We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, reſidents at Moorſhedabad, highly approving the reſolutions adopted on the 17th ult. by our fellow-ſubjects, the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta; under the influence of ſimilar ſentiments of duty and loyalty to our Sovereign, and love to our country, and its ſacred conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, have reſolved, in imitation of that laudable example, to evince our zeal and attachment for the common cauſe, by contributing ſuch portion of our property as our means reſpectively permit, by ſubſcribing the ſums ſeverally annexed to our names, and cauſing the ſame to be paid into the treaſury of the collector at this ſtation, to be applied to the purpoſes of the reſolutions above referred to.

Reſolved, That application be made to the collector, to receive, in depoſit, the ſums ſubſcribed.

Reſolved,

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Resolved, That intimation of these our sentiments and resolutions be conveyed to the committee of British inhabitants in Calcutta, through the medium of their secretary Mr. Myers, and that they may give directions for the disposal of the amount subscribed; and that we request, in our letter to that gentleman, that our names may be by him affixed to the address which it has been agreed to present to his Majesty on this important occasion.

T. Pattle	£. 500
John Fendall	200
J. Becher	500
R. Rocke	400
J. Law	£. 62: 10s.
J. Rattray	62: 10s.
W. Orton Salmon	£. 50
E. Cuthbert	£. 37: 10s.
C. Becher	37: 10s.
H. Somerville	37: 10s.
M. Law	37: 10s.
William Cowell	62: 10s.

MADRAS.

Madras Voluntary Contributions continued	*Pagodas* 61,886
R. Abbot and Co.	2000
Chase, Sewell, and Chase	2500
W. Rayne	500
T. Clarke	500
W. Leamy	100
D. Young	50
M. G. Collins	1000
R. Harvey	25
P. R. Cazalet	50
J. L. Heefkee	50
C. Maffey	350
S. M. Moorat	1000
D. R. Baboom	150
R. Sherson	100
R. Henderson, annually	100
The Sheriff, on account of Capt. R. Dark, artil. (ann. during war)	50
Col. E. Trappaud	380
Lieutenant Limonds, artil. 1 month's pay ann. during war	
Lieutenant Hathway, ditto, ditto.	
F. Gahagen	50
A. C. Craig	50
Hope, Card, and Reynolds	100
The officers of the 2d battalion of art. St. Thomas's Mount	926
Rev. H. Kerr	100
William Purser	50
Adrian De Freis for G. Baker	500
A. Brooke	*Pagodas* 100
Bold and Riordon	£. 50 125
S. Jesson, jun.	50
General Braithwait	2500
Capt. W. Wilson	250
P. Ross	1000
Captain Hill, Madras battalion	150
Lieutenant Crewe, ditto	20
Mr. Humpage, ditto	20
Two Serjeants, ditto	8
G. Taswell	500
J. A. Bannerman	600
S. D. Totton	125
J. Hunter	200
Dring, Gordon, and Connel	1000
Captain W. Wilson	250
D. Blair	100
Major Burne, officers and men of his Majesty's 36th regiment	2034
Mr. Burston	100
Mr. Thursby	100
Mr. Mackenzie	50
Captain A. Grant	100
Major Tolfrey and officers present with 1st battalion 12th regiment	371
Lieutenant Bose	20
T. Houlsworth	10
T. Oakes, by bill on England	3750
D. Baird	100
Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay, 1st regiment 6th months pay.	
J. Lautier, annually	30
C. Sheriff	100
Major Beatson	1500
The following officers of the 2d batt. 2d regt. each a month's subsistence, and to be continued ann. dur. war:	
Lieutenant Colonel Bowser	75
Major Corner	56
Captain Lieutenant Scoby	19
Lieutenant Roberts	19
Lieutenant King	19
Lieutenant Phillipson	19
Lieutenant Macmillan	19
Lieutenant Sinclair	19
J. Phipps, key serj. Kistnagherry	4
A. Sooze, sup ser. 2d batt. 4th regt.	4
W. Mackay, store serj. Kistnagherry	4
E. Wallcott Lyte	5
J. Eddy, invd. Matrose of 1st batt. of the H. C.'s artillery	1
J. Mather, surveyor	15
J. Macdonald	19
Ensign Pereira	15
Ensign Falconar	15
The officers present with the 1st regt. nat. cav. each 1 month's subsistence.	
Captain Watson	56
Lieutenant Stretch	34
Lieutenant Dun.	34
Lieutenant Dallas	34
Cornet Monteath	30
Cornet M'Gell	30

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Assistant

Assist. Surgeon Fallowfield, Beng.	19
Europ. officers of 2d reg. Nat. cav.	800
Sir Paul Joddrell - -	1000
Lieut. Col. A. Read - -	2500
R. Cameron, maj. 2d batt. 4th regt.	100
Capt. J. G. Graham - -	100
Lieut. A. Limond, 2d batt. 4th regt.	15
G. Doveton, maj. 1st batt. ditto -	100
A. Ormsby, capt. ditto ditto -	30
J. Hawkins, lieut. ditto ditto -	50
J. Fotheringham, lieut. engin. -	20
R. H. Fotheringham, ditto ditto -	30
R. Stanley, lieut. 1st batt. 4th regt.	15
H. M. Cormick, lieut. ditto ditto -	25
J. Lanes, capt. ditto ditto -	80
A. Greenhill, capt. 2d ditto ditto	20
J. Brown, lieut. - -	25
S. Ireton, capt. ditto ditto -	50
T. Hickey, lieut. ditto ditto -	25
G. King, quart. mast. serj. ditto ditto	4
J. Osborne, serjt. maj. ditto ditto	4
J. Munro, capt. - - -	100
Capt. Aiskill, 1st batt. 5th regt. Nat. inf. 3d days, and 3d days half batta monthly during the war -	
A. Cuppage, maj. - - -	60
C. Hudgson, lieut. 1st batt. 5th regt.	15
J. Munro, capt. - -	100
W. Macleod, capt. - -	200
S. M'Morris, assist. surg. - -	20
C. Carpenter, Com. ref. at Salem	20
J. Collins, assist. surg. ditto -	50
J. Lanes, capt. - -	20
C. Campbell, capt. - -	80
A. Lindlay, capt. - - -	100
J. M'Dowall, lieut. 1st batt. 5th regt.	20
H. Yarde, lieut. 1st batt. 9th regt.	20
P. Le Mesurier, lieut. 1st do. 5th do.	20
J. Gillmore, assist. surg. 50 pags. and 150 annually during the war -	50
A. Mathuson, mercht. - -	20
J. K. Symons, capt. - -	100
R. Munro, capt. adj. and qt. mast.	100
T. S. Jackson, pay. Kistnagery -	100
W. Orde, assist. surg. Kistnay -	50
W. Peyton, ditto - -	25
W. Elair, lieut. art. - -	20

Lieutenant-Colonel WAHAB,
Commanding the 2d Division 2d Regiment European Infantry.

"SIR,

"We have much pleasure to inform you, that the serjeants, corporals, drummers, and privates of the companies which we have the honour of commanding in the 2d division 2d regiment European infantry, have most loyally subscribed part of their pay, to the amount of star pagodas 472, for the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which Great Britain is engaged; and agreeably to their request, we beg you will be pleased to remit the above sum through such channel as you may judge proper for that purpose.

"We have the honour to be, &c.

"Ross Lang, Capt.
"Alex. Macleod, Capt.
"Thomas Green, Capt.
"R. Robinett, Capt.
"— Hawes, Lieut."

The officers of the 2d division 2d European regiment, sensible of the spirit and loyalty which the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps have so well expressed, through their officers, to Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab, are happy to follow their example, by subscribing, for the same purpose, one month's pay.

Bombay Courier, July 21.—On Monday last arrived the Danish ship, Norway, Captain Olson, from Batavia, which she left the 12th ult. At that time the settlement was perfectly tranquil; trade, though languid, not extinct; and a desire for peace the sentiment that most generally prevailed. Except a frigate, the Norway left laying at Batavia only a few Americans. From the commander of one of these, Captain Olson was informed that on his passage thither in Feb. he had sent Mr. Chapman, his 2d officer, on shore on one of the cocoa islands, where he discovered lying the wreck of a teak built ship: from what remained upon the strand, she appeared to have had a tier of ports, to have been painted red within, and to have been in measurement about 500 tons; but after the peculiarity of the teak, which marked her to have been an Indian vessel, what gave the most character to the wreck, were some pieces of bamboo, and remnants of mats,

mats, such as are commonly used in the dunage of Bengal ships, with which Mr. Chapman was conversant, from having been in the country trade. This may probably have been the wreck of the Europa, which ship has never been heard of since she left Calcutta with troops for Bencoolen in 1792; or the Prince of Wales, Capt. Henry, of this port, that was lost about three years ago on her passage from Batavia hither.

Another piece of information which we learnt from Batavia, is the loss of the American ship, Ceres, last from London and the Isle of France, which was wrecked in January upon the island of Anguna.

The circumstances of this loss, though somewhat obscure, and not without matter of suspicion, are, however, detailed upon the authority of a part of the crew, who arrived at Batavia in the jolly-boat of the ship, with about 4 or 5000 dollars, part of the treasure with which the vessel had been freighted. By the accounts of these people, as soon as the Ceres had struck, the Captain and ship's company sought the shore in the boats, carrying the treasure with them; upon their landing, the natives came down upon them, and the Captain, in order to conciliate their good will, advanced towards them with the supercargo, and one or two passengers, making signs of submission; the attempt was vain, for the savages immediately put them to death. The rest, witnessing this barbarity, betook themselves to flight, and found refuge in the woods. The party who survived to tell this tale, are said to have visited the shore at dusk, to have found the jolly-boat lying there with the treasure, but stove, to have repaired the damage by the application of their jackets to the leak, and to have prosecuted their way to Batavia.

This account had been thought to carry with it such an air of improbability, that the party had undergone several examinations, without, however, any variance being discovered, that could warrant the farther interference of the magistrates.

We can learn nothing from Poonah that throws any light upon the real situation of Scindeah; one circumstance, however, has taken place, that would be accounted extraordinary in any other than their changeable politics.

Nana Furnaivese, who, upon the last shifting of the scene, was observed to be transported a state prisoner to the fortress of Amednagur, where it was supposed he would languish the few remaining years of his life, is destined to appear once more upon the stage.

The old minister was withdrawn from his confinement on the 7th inst. and at the date of our accounts, was encamped under the custody of a thousand horse, and three or four battalions, commanded by Fackerjee, Ghadvah, between the villages of Kuterabad and Mundavgunny.

The letters we have received represent the residency of Bencoolen as being very unhealthy, and the list of casualties we have received from thence, prove it to have been the case.—Every necessary of life was amazingly dear there; a correspondent writes us, "from the coast, of sickness, desolation, and starvation," that the prices of

	Dollars.
A Bengal sheep was from	14 to 18
A goat -	10 - 16
A young bullock -	20 - 35
A hundred gals. of paddy	10 - 15

Rice from 5 to 8 dollars per gallon.
And wines, liquors, and every thing else, proportionably dear.

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Chunar Liſt complete.—Aug. 16.

We, the commiſſioned officers, &c. &c. &c. at the ſtation of Chunar and its dependencies, learn by advices lately received from Britain, that the inhabitants of all ranks have deemed it expedient to ſtep forward, and voluntarily ſubſcribe, in ſupport of the exertions of government; and as we have always been no leſs remarkable for our loyalty, than for our promptitude to ſacrifice our lives for our King and country, we are equally diſpoſed to contribute our aſſiſtance to a government, to which we are naturally attached, and, of courſe, warmly affected in the preſervation of a conſtitution which we conſider as ineſtimable, and in which our own intereſt is ſo inſeparably connected.—We therefore agree to ſubſcribe the ſums oppoſite our reſpective names, to be paid within three months into the hands of Mr. Hornby, paymaſter at this ſtation, who will be pleaſed to receive the amount of all contributions which may be tendered to him, for which he will, from time to time, account with the Accountant-general.

General and Garriſon Staff.

Major-General Erſkine	£. 500
Captain E. Brown, com.	105
T. Price, aid-de-camp	25
W. Burton, maj. brig.	50
J. Davidſon, garr. ſtore-keeper	*Rupees* 200
W. Inglis, Eſq. head ſurgeon	£. 50
N. Hornby, Eſq. dep. paymaſter	100
Mr. J. Martin, aſſiſt. ſurg.	*Rupees* 120
J. Johnſon, ditto	120
Alex. Aird, conductor of ord.	50
P. Leary, ditto	50
T. Quarterman, ditto	50
Serj. J. Stoney, hoſp. ſteward	40
G. Cline, fort ſerj. maj.	40
W. Beſt, barrack ſerj.	40

European Invalids.

Capt. G. Benſon, adj. and qr.-mr.	150
Lieut. H. Pennington	50
L. Berkeley 5 guineas this year, and 25l. ann. during the war	£. 5 : 5s.
G. Hyde	*Rupees* 50
Enſign W. Graham	*Rupees* 52
T. Cuſſons	100

European Artillery, Invalid Company.

Nine ſerjeants	96
Nine corporals	92
Seventeen gunners	112
Twenty-ſix matroſſes	10
One Native fifer	25

European Infantry, Invalid Company.

One ſerjeant-major	16
Three ſerjeants	48
Firſt company	222
Second ditto	197
Third ditto	146

1ſt. Batt. 8th Reg. Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vanas	1000
Major J. Powell	800
Capt. M. White	500
A. Hamilton 1 month's pay	120
R. B. Gregory 1 month's batta ann. during the war	180
J. Plumer	100
S. Wood	
W. Hawkes 1 month's batta ann. during the war	180
Lieut. J. Cumming 1 month's pay	60
F. Drummond 1 month's batta ann. during the war	120
H. Blanckenhagen 1 mon. pay	60
Enſign J. Harriot 1 month's batta ann. during the war	180

1ſt Batt. 9th Reg. Native Infantry.

Major B. Marley 1 month's pay ann. during the war	180
Capt. T. Kearnan	150
L. Simpſon	120
J. Arnold	120
J. Clark ann. during the war	80
J. Bullock ditto ditto	100
D. Lyons ditto ditto	62
D. Macpherſon	60
Maxwell ann. during the war	62
Lieut. C. Berry	50
T. Taylor	100
J. Scott	50
W. P. Cartwright	50
K. Sweetenham	100
R. F. Lake	100

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel C. Ruſſel	£. 250
Surgeon J. Smith	*Rupees* 120

1ſt Battalion.

Major P. M'Dowgal	£. 100
Capt. S. Jones 1 month's pay,	*Rupees* 120
J. Tetley ditto	120
H. Lennen	100
T. M. Weguelin	100
F. French	£. 25
Lieut. J. Craig 1 month's pay,	*Rupees* 60
T. Anderſon ditto	60

Lieut. W. Richards ditto,	*Rupees*	60
H. Carter ditto	-	60
J. Sharp ditto	-	60
F. Shaw ditto	-	60
A. Campbell ditto		60

2d Battalion.

Major S. Bradſhaw	-	£. 20
Capt. C. Crawford	-	20
J. Morriſon	-	56
C. Smyth	-	20
A. Henneſſy	-	10
Lieutenant W. Surrock	-	35

European Inhabitants not in the Service.

George Chiſholm	*Rupees*	200
J. Bewick	-	150
J. Hay	-	50
James Conner	-	50

Madras Voluntary Contributions.

Amount of ſubſcriptions already advertiſed	*Pagodas*	95009
Captain T. Munro	-	500
Hon. Col. St. Leger	-	250
A. Read	-	100
Captain Capper	-	600
A. Gibbins	-	250
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Oram	-	500
R. Hughes, Eſq.	-	250
H. Milan, Eſq.	-	100
Lieutenant P. Joyes	-	50
J. James, aſſiſtant ſurgeon	-	60
J. D. Greenhill	-	40
J. Kenworthy, Eſq.	-	1000
H. Taylor, Eſq.	-	500
E. Atkinſon, Eſq.	-	1250
J. Chinnery, Eſq.	-	262
J. Dunkin	-	50
A. Simoens, ſurgeon	-	50
G. S. Martin	-	2500
J. Caſamajor	-	200
Goodſon Vines	-	100
J. Inglis	-	100
J. Stephens.	-	30
J. Weibel	-	10
C. Gambier	-	250
Colonel Dupont	-	77
B. Torin, Eſq.	-	2500
T. Cooper	-	80
W. Aſh	-	8
J. Snow	-	1000
Major-General Brydges	-	1500
Captain Taylor	-	500
Shippey	-	50
Lieutenant Beauman	-	50
Capt. A. Caldwell, Beng. art.		50
M. Coſby per annum during war		250
Lieutenant Shaw	-	50
Munro	-	50
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kinſey		250
Grant	-	50
Campbell	-	20
W. Gordon	-	250
Officers and men of the 2d diviſion 2d regiment of European infantry		250
Alexander Britton and Co.		500
Ditto for Captain D. Mackenzie		100
Mr. Hawes	-	50
R. Campbell	-	50
Major Howley, art.	-	40
Lieutenant Blair, ditto	-	20
Captain J. Wheadon	-	25
Garriſon ſerjeant-major Bliſs		6
Captain J. S. Caldwell, engineer		50
A. Connor, conductor of ſtores		15
J. Newberry, ditto	-	15
Lieutenant Bryant	-	20
Markes	-	20
Serj. maj. and quart. maſt. ſerj. 1ſt batt. 10th regt.	-	9
Lieutenant Reynolds	-	21
Mr. Garthſhore	-	25
A. Anderſon	-	500
Major Coke	-	150
W. Iſacke	-	50
Lieutenant C. Armſtrong	-	25
W. Brown	-	1000
J. Reid	-	500
Major-General Floyd	-	2000
Lieutenant-Colonel Murray	-	300
G. A. Ram, Eſq.	-	1250
Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts	-	1000
Major E. Gibbings	-	300
Lieutenant-Colonel Fotheringham		500
Major Torin	-	150
Captain J. Taylor	-	500
Mr. Torriano	-	200
Captain Pearſon	-	100
J. Dorſet ann. during war		[illegible]
J. Windes	-	[illegible]
J. Wallace, jun.	-	[illegible]
Lieutenant Sober	-	75
W. Vaughan	-	30
W. A. Gray	-	30
T. Spalding	-	75
J. Mackman	-	50
R. N. Brouncher ann.	-	30
Lieutenant S. Crump	-	50
Hon. Lieut. Col. St. John		200
W. Ainſlie, ſurgeon	-	100
Lieutenant R. Shaw	-	40
W. Peters, ſub. aſſiſt. ſurg. 1 month's pay	-	10
J. Clapp, conductor of ſtores, ditto		15
Serj. Maj. J. Heal 1 month's net pay during the war	-	6
Serj. Maj. Sherſon 1 month's pay		6
W. Lomax, late Park ſerj. B. A.		3
J. Foneſtal, late gunner 1ſt B. A.		1
J. P. Holmes, ſupernumerary		2
M. De Souza, paymaſter aſſiſtant		2
Colonel Sale	-	125
Mr. Shardon, paymaſter	-	70
Major Macdonald	-	50
J. Beſt, cond.	-	36

Capt.

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Captain A. Boyd -	*Rupees* 50
A. Watſon -	10
Captain W. Beazely -	57
G. Willoughby, cond. of ſtores	8
Serjeant Rofenood, key ſerj. Salem	5
Store ſerjeant Wallabank, Salem	5
Fox, Pinagra -	6
Serjeant Dove - -	6
J. Clark, cond. of ord. -	18
Serjeant-Major J. Baker -	5
Store ſerj. J. Coſſeland -	5
Key ſerj. W. Hall - -	4
R. Macartney, quar. maſt. ſerj. 1ſt batt. 5th regiment - - -	5
J. Kelley, ſerj. art. -	4
R. Reeves, gunner, ditto	1
Serj. Maj. Chapuſan, 1ſt batt. 4th regt. Native infantry -	5
Mr. Morgan, cond. of ord.	6
G. Taylor, ord. wri. Riacottah	8
Quar. Maſt. Serj. Keaſer, 1ſt batt. 4th regt. Native infantry -	5
J. Everett, ſtore ſerj. - -	5
J. Criſp, key ſerj. - -	5
F. Hartley, ſerjeant major -	4
J. Anderſon, bar. ſerj. -	4
J. Pope, ſerjeant - -	5
J. Bemley, key ſerj. - -	5

BENGAL ARRIVALS.

Aug.——Ship Bergen, Burgh, from Sooſoo and the Eaſtward.—20. Snow Swallow, R. Scott, Acheen; left 2d Aug.—21. Bark Phœnix, Henry, Bencoolen; left 20th July.—Ship Duke of Clarence, Riſdon, Pulo Penang; left 25th July.—Ship John Paris, Moller, Madras; left 8th Aug.—24. Ship Devaynes, J. A. Pope, Coringa; left 11th Aug.—27. H. C.'s ſhip Worceſter, Hall, St. Helena; left 13th June.

BENGAL DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17.—Ship Veruna, Thomas, Europe.——Ship Briſk, F. Lynch, Eaſtward.—20. Ship Jean, Stewart, Bombay.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

July 6.—American Brig Sally, put back.——13. Schooner Lord Hobart, Price, Coringa.

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

July 6.—H. M. Ship Orpheus, Hills, Amboyna.—Ditto Swift, Bond, Ditto.—Ditto Carysford, Turner, cruize.—Bombay frigate, Froſt, Calcutta.——American ſhip Atlantic, Reed, Cape and America.—Dutch prize, Davidſon, Calcutta.—13. Ship Mary, J. Taylor, Pulo Penang.—14. Ship Bellona, Helleſon, Bengal.—15. Ship Generous Friends, Henderſon, Amboyna.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

June 27.—Ship Surprize galley, Benny, Mochou.—*July* 6. Ship John Paris, Gordon, Mochou.—11. Alert ſchooner, Skinner.——12. Ship London, Leckin, England.—21. Ship Chance, G. Johnſtone, Bengal.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Ship Surprize galley, Benny, Madras.—11. Ship Upton Caſtle, Thomas, China.—Ship Sarah, Macintoſh, Ditto.—Brig Elizabeth, Powell, Madras.—27. Ship Zoroaſter, Gibb, China.

SEPTEMBER.

MADRAS.

Amount of ſubſcriptions already adverſtiſed -	*Pagodas* 123,233
Y. Hankey - -	100
Col. M. Martinz - -	1000
W. Akin, ſerjt. - -	6
C. Kennedy - -	50
William Tait - -	100
H. Rice - - -	3
L. Gollit - - -	8
F. Hockman - -	3
R. Ellett - -	3
T. Williams - -	3
W. Hannah -	2
J. Pinch -	2
Serjt. J. Shaw - - -	2
D. W. Grant -	5
D. T. Roſs -	2
D. W. Hazely -	4
D. P. Whannel -	3
D. G. Childs -	2
P. R. Scriviner -	4
D. R. Taylor -	5
S. J. Stevenage -	2

The following officers of the 1ſt batt. 2d reg. N. I. ſtationed at Dindigul:

Enſign

Enfign L. Gordon, R. S.	*Pagodas*	133
Lieut. T. H. Powell		175
J. Simpſon		175
G. Warburton		175
J. Ruſſel		175
T. Rand, jun.		175
T. Hampton		175
W. Harris		175
Lieut. and Adj. B. Dodd		300
Lieut. and Adj. and Q. M. J. Deſborough		385
Lieut. M. Stewart		175
J. Simons, Captain on the ſtaff		378
P. Dalls, ditto		378
A. Robertſon, ditto		378
J. Goldie, ſurgeon		350
Sub. Sec. of Lieut. Col. Brown, of the ſtaff		1000
The Nat. com. non-com. and Sepoys of the 1ſt batt. 2d regt. and the public and private followers attached to that corps		3449
Eu. In. art. ſtationed at Dindigul		5716
Lieut. Bagſhaw, f. adj. ditto		100
Followers, ditto		10
Serjeant Major		6
Key Serjeant		6
18th com. N. In. at ditto		186
J. Johnſon, con. of ſtores, and the ſtore ſerj. at ditto		215
Hon. Lieut. G. Turnour		100
Benj. Marſden		30
D. Keith, ſerjeant major		4
One com. 2d batt. 1ſt regt.		183
Major Smart		250
Capt. Davidſon		114
Bruce		80
D. J. Johnſtone		100
Lieut. Tichborne		50
Wm. Smith		50
J. Knowles		50
Capt C. Trotter, 1ſt batt. 5th regt.		25
Lieut. J. Maitland		35
Capt. Bovneſs. Rev. Batt. Mugletore		100
His Majeſty's 80th regiment		2500
Capt. Hadow, 1ſt batt. 9th regt. N. I. ann. during the war		50
B. Foſter, enſ. 4 day's pay, monthly, during the war		
I. Shaw, ann. during the war		15
T. French, ſerjeant		10
J. Thompſon, ſerj. major, annually		5
J. William, ſtore ſerjeant		3
W. Dalton, key ſerjeant		3
W. Shillingworth, gun. invalid		1
J. Gage, ditto ditto		1
T. Allan, matroſs ditto		1
T. Burgeſs, ditto ditto		1
Capt. T. Hayes		100
Lieut. Hammond		100
F. Iſack, Lieut. art.		25
C. Rogers, aſſiſt. ſurgeon		60
James Gillie, Lieut. art.		25
Serjeant and ſub-cond. Brown,	*Pags.*	50
Four ſerjeants at 4 pags.		16
Five corporals at 2 ditto		10
Ten gunners at 1 ditto		10
Fifty-eight matroſſes at 1 ditto		58
One drum and fife at 1 ditto		2
Capt. H. Evans		100
Admiral Rainier		1000
John Brouncker		500
Lieut. Goldſworthy		50
W. C. Jackſon		1000
Syrangs, Tindals, &c. attached to the 1ſt com. 1ſt batt. artillery		100
F. A. Grant		250
J. Call		500
Lieut. Col. Vigors		400
Capt. Hunt		30
Forbes		100
Ridge		100
Riddel		100
B. Branfill		1000
J. Peat, aſſiſtant ſurgeon		25
Lieut. S. Johnſon		25
Capt. A. Orr		50
W. Macleod, in addition to his former ſubſcription		300
J. Norris, 1 month's pay ann. during the war		38
T. Parkinſon, ditto		38
Doctor C. Rogers, ditto		19
Lieut. J. Cevill, ditto		19
D. Macgregor, ditto		19
A. Fair, ditto		19
W. H. Gordon, ditto		19
J. Duncan, ditto		19
J. Seward, ditto		19
Doctor R. Stone		40

A. ALLAN, *Treaſurer.*

Madras, Aug. 15, 1798.

The troops on the Madras eſtabliſhment that have received orders to be in readineſs to take the field, are, his Majeſty's 12th, 36th, 73d and 74th regiments; native infantry, 1ſt batt. 1ſt regiment, 2d batt. 2d regt, 2d batt. 5th regt, 1ſt batt, 6th regt. 1ſt batt. 7th regt, 2d batt, 9th regt, 1ſt. batt. 12th regt. 2d batt. 4th regt.; European cavalry, his Majeſty's 12th and 25th regts. of dragoons; native cavalry, 1ſt, 2d, 3d and 4th regiments, and the 2d batt. of artillery. Since this diſpoſition has been made, Col. Aſton, with his regiment, the 12th, has been ordered to do garriſon duty at Arnee.

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MADRAS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, *continued.*

Amount of subscriptions already published	137,325
Capt. Caldwell of the engineers, in addition to his former sub.	150
Major Jeneret	125
Lieut. T. Coghlan	50
C. Mandeville	50
A. Rothead	50
Assist. Surg. J. Carnie	50
Non-com. officers and privates of the 1st R. E. I. doing duty at Jaffnapatam	109
Assist. Surg. S. Heward	50
T. R. Macdonald	50
Lieut. J. Noble, artillery	50
Lieut. E. P. Long	25
J. Campbell	25
C. Faran	25

A. ALLAN, *Treasurer.*

Madras Aug. 17, 1798.

BOMBAY CONTRIBUTIONS, *continued.*

Amount of subscriptions already published	1,692,000
J. Morris	3000
J. A. Grant	300
R. Richards	2000
C. Reynolds	2000
J. Harding	2400
J. Mitchie	50
Francis Kemp	400
J. Loughnan	400
C. H. Salter	46
J. Pruen	30
J. Ruffel	20
T. White	100
H. Scott	500
E. Moor	100
J. Robinson	60
L. Macquairie	300
R. T. Goodwin	100
C. Boye	180
J. Findlay	400
C. C. Elphinstone	800
D. Seton	2500
E. Galley	2000
J. H. Cherry	1500
J. Church	1000
W. Soper	900
Lieut. Smith and the detachment of art. at Surat, consisting of 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 3 gunners and 6 matrosses, one month's pay each	592
R. Church	1000
S. Halliday	1000
R. Stuart	250
Col. R. Jones	800
Capt. J. Ward	400
Capt. T. Munn	150
C. J. Mears	192
W. Cooper	192
Surgeon J. Price	400
Lieut. J. Harding	168
D. Seton	120
J. Morley	60
W. Crofts	120
S. F. Bell	120
T. A. Cowper	120
Conductor F. Green	50
Garrison serj. major, and staff serjs. of the local batt. each a month's pay	50
Serjeant R. Wheeler, (a pensioner)	20
Detachment of European infantry. The 8th or Captain Mun's company, consisting of 3 serjts. 6 corp. 2 drum. and fifers, and 74 privates, each a month's pay	725
W. Boag	150

From the Madras Gazette, Aug. 21.

This evening, arrived the Dover Castle, Indiaman, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Lady Clive, family and suite. His Lordship landed about five o'clock, under the salute due to his rank, attended by the secretary to government, the town major, and several other staff officers, who had been deputed to congratulate his Lordship on his arrival. The troops in garrison were drawn up in a street, through which his Lordship passed to the admiralty house, where he received the compliments of the gentlemen of the settlement.

His Lordship afterwards proceeded to Fort-square, where the commission, appointing his Lordship Governor and President in Council at Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief of the forces at the Presidency, were publicly read by Mr. Secretary Webbe, before the Hon. Company's civil and military servants, and a number of inhabitants assembled for that purpose, and the troops under arms. As soon as the commission had been read, a salute of 19 guns was

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fired, and three vollies of muſquetry, by the troops in garriſon.

Calcutta, Sept. 15.—The floods up the country have done conſiderable damage, more indeed than we at preſent are aware of; nor is it improbable but we may very ſoon experience their effects even in Calcutta, having traced them from their riſe down to Dinapore cantonments.

The river Goomty is the firſt we hear of, that has riſen to any extraordinary height, which in the beginning of the preſent month, roſe beyond the memory of man. Not many days after, the river alſo roſe at Chunar: the words of a correſpondent will beſt explain the effects of it. The letter was received yeſterday, and is dated the 8th inſt.

"The river has been riſing for ſeveral days paſt, very rapidly, and is now at an aſtoniſhing height, far beyond what can be remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant of Chunar. The whole circumjacent country is entirely inundated, and the Jurgah núllah, which is generally a full quarter of a mile from the Ganges, to the weſtward of the fort, has now formed a junction with it, ſo as totally to cut off all communication from one part of the lines to the other.

"The Jurgah nullah, though in moſt ſeaſons not exceeding 300 yards in breadth, is now an immenſe expanſe of water. The damage done by this immenſe flood is incalculable; I ſhall mention a few particulars of it.

"One of our officers, whoſe bungalow was ſituated about ſixty yards from the bank of the Nullah, and which has ſtood perfectly ſecure for theſe twelve years paſt, was forced to quit it at midnight, and embark with his family on board a boat, which he fortunately had at the time, as the Nullah was then flowing into his bungalow, which has ſince entirely fallen down, as have alſo moſt of the ſoldiers' houſes erected on the banks of it.

"This terrible deluge has ſwept away whole villages; and every day, nay, every hour, preſents the ſhocking ſpectacle of floating bodies, immenſe trees, choppers, &c. &c.

"Several houſes and out-offices at this ſtation, which ſtand above the ordinary channel of the river, are entirely filled or ſurrounded by the river, which is ſtill riſing to the moſt alarming height, and ruſhes on with aſtoniſhing rapidity, ſo as to create an apprehenſion that the whole ſtation (except the fort) will be completely ſubmerſed.

"It is to be feared that accounts of the moſt diſtreſſing nature will be received from the lower parts of the country, which, I apprehend, muſt certainly be laid totally under water."

The next account we have of theſe deſtructive and alarming floods is from Dinapore, as deſcribed in the following extract, dated the 8th inſtant.

"The miſerable ſtate the whole country is reduced to at preſent cannot be deſcribed, ariſing from one of the moſt ſerious and deſtructive inundations that was ever experienced in the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant. It began on the 2d inſtant, at night, and has continued to increaſe upon us ever ſince:—the entire face of the country has been laid under water for theſe five days paſt, and is ſo very deep in the cantonments, as to render it neceſſary to uſe boats to go to and from the different ranges of barracks.

"The water now has only to riſe four inches more, to be in the verandahs of the quarters: and as the inundation ſtill continues to

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flow

flow in upon us and increaſe, I fear it will not be long ere it has arrived at that height."

A very elegant monument, of a pyramidical form, executed by Mr. Myers, has been erected (by order of the executors) to the memory of the late worthy Mr. Juſtice HYDE, at the new burying-ground. The following well-merited Inſcription, written by Thomas Scott, Eſq. one of the Maſters in Chancery at Calcutta, is now cutting on a large tablet, which is to be placed at the baſe of the pyramid:

Sacred to the Memory
of
The Honourable JOHN HYDE, Eſquire,
Who was appointed one of the Puiſne Judges
On the Eſtabliſhment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta,
In the year 1774;
And died, after faithfully and ably diſcharging the duties of that high ſtation,
For a period of above twenty-one years,
Aged 59,
On the 8th of July, 1796.
He was an affectionate Huſband;
A fond Parent;
A firm and zealous Friend;
Of unqueſtioned Integrity as a Judge;
And a truly virtuous
Man:
His loſs was deeply and honourably regretted
By that Community which had long reſpected his Virtues;
And the public Records
Of this Government declare him to have been
"*A Magiſtrate, whoſe Integrity in the diſcharge of his Public Functions,*
"*Was only equalled by the Virtues of his private Character.*"
Social, yet dignified,
He commanded at once
The Affections and Reverence
Of the wide-extended circle, honoured by a Participation of his Hoſpitalities:
But his nobleſt Eulogium will be found
In the laſting regrets of a long Liſt of unfortunate Perſons,
Whoſe indigent Condition,
By his Advice, Protection, and Munificence,
His Life was one continued Study to meliorate:
And who muſt ever regard him
As a departed Model of unexampled, yet cautiouſly concealed Charity,
The practical extent of which
Could alone be exceeded
By the boundleſs Benevolence and Generoſity of his Mind.

A picture of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been delivered to his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot, by Capt. Burrowes, of the Earl Howe Indiaman. Beneath the picture are inſcribed the following words:

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,
Prince of Wales,
TO HIS FRIEND
OMDUT UL OMRAH,
Nabob of the Carnatic,
Jan. 1, 1798.

MADRAS CONTRIBUTIONS, *continued.*

Amount of ſubſcriptions already publiſhed - *Pagodas*	138,134
Mr. P. Bowie - - - -	850
Mr. Skinner - - - -	100
Capt. W. Jolly - - - -	125
Three companies of 1ſt regt. Eup. In. at Point de Galle -	200
Capt. T. Gillum - - -	150
Lieut. T. Meulh - - -	50
T. A. Conner - - -	50
Barker - - - -	50
Pollock - - - -	25

Lieu-

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Lieut. Hazard - - - - - 35
Regimental non-com. ſtaff - - 19
Non-com. and privates of 3 coms. 278
Capt. C. Deighton - - - 250
G. Weſtcot 100l. ann. during the war - - - - - - 250
Officers of 2d regt. Native Cav. 600
Lieut. Col. Orr, 6 month's pay - 521
Capt. Huddleſton, 1 month's pay, and 2 month's batta - - 114
Lieut. M'Gregor - - - - 50
Cornet Darieſt - - - - - - 44
J. Dalton, M. D. 1 month's pay ann. and his arrears whilſt ſerving with his Majeſty's 74th regt.
Lieut. Col. Cloſe - - - - 800
Capt. Deſſe - - - - - - - 150
Lieut. B. Barclay - - - - - 25
R. Ogg - - - - 25
Col. Croker - - - 500

The following Subſcriptions at Vizagapatam.

Lieut. Col. Fotheringham, in addition, 100l. per ann. during the war - - - - - - 250
P. Criſwell - - - - - 50
R. Malcolm - - - - - 500
T. Blackmore - - - - 170
C. Ogilvie - - - - - 250
P. Lawſon - - - - - 142
J. Teyenton - - - - - - - 50
W. Hackeray - - - - - - 50
J. D. White - - - - - - 100
G. Wilſon, ann. during the war - 250
W. Clark - - - - - 28
N. Webb - - - - - 285
Ditto, ann. during the war - - 142
F. A. Robinſon - - - 100
J. Fraſer - - - - - 20
Staff ſerjeant, drummer and fifers of the garriſon - - - 34
European artillery Invalids - - 4
W. Youngſon - - - - 100
J. Fox, ſerj Invalids - - - 5
Serjeant Relin - - - - 1
T. Morris, private - - 1
Serjeants Rapling and Richard - 1
A. Mackenzie - - - - 142
Subſcription of European officers and ſerjeants of 4th regt. Native Cavalry
Major T. Dallas, 1 month's ſubſiſtence ann. during the war - 73
Capt. J. Leonard, ditto - - 56
W. Elliot, ditto - - 56
A. Deas, ditto - - - 56
P. Walker - - - 56
Lieut. U. Mackay, ditto - - 34
G. Neale, ditto - - 34
Cornet D. Foulis, ditto - - 30
D. Grant - - 30
Aſſiſt. ſurg. J. Fancourt - - 10
Serjeant Major W. Shubee - 6
Quarter Maſter Serjeant J. Cowan 6
Serjeant N. Rodgers - - 4
P. Pinze - - 4
Officers, Quarter Maſter Serjeants, Corporals, Dragoons of his Majeſty's 19th regiment - - 200
W. Hawkins - - - 1000
Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, Gunners and Matroſſes of the 1ſt batt. art. ſouth of Coleroon - - 560
Officers of the Hon. C.'s 2d batt. 3d. regiment, as follows:
Lieut. Col. Oliver - - 200
Capt. S. Cuppage - - 100
E. M. Gepp - - 100
P. H. Keay - - 100
Lieut. Cuningham - - 100
C. Rand - - 100
Lieut. H. Smith - - 50
H. M'Intoſh - - 40
P. Baynes - - 50
H. F. Smith - - 20
S. Fiſh - - - 20
F. Ahmuty - - 20
Inverarity, aſſiſtant ſurgeon - 50
T. F. D. Havilland, Lieut. eng. 30
Capt. W. S. Limrick - 100
J. Richardſon - - 100
Capt. M. M'Gregor - - 150
Lieut. W. Peacock - - 20
E. Lyne - - 20
Enſign J. Campbell - - 20
Ball, chaplain - - 80

The following Privates &c. of the 1ſt Rt. of European In. each one month's pay.

J. Marſhal, Lieut.
Burton, ſerjeant
Privates—Beaumont, Hyde, Lorriman, Lobſcomby, Prieſt, M'Coy, M'Hally, Prichard, Prentice, Staggers, Vaughan, Ward, Dekin, Wood
Daniel Ince - - 50
E. W. Fallofield - - 200
Rev. C. Pole - - 25
Native ſervants in paymaſter's and garriſon ſtore-keeper's department, at Trichinopoly; the vackeels for the payment of families of Sepoys on foreign ſervice, one month's pay each - - 69
W. W. Stanhope - - 20
Capt. J. Graham - - 100
F. Pierce - - 250
Lieut. J. Maclean - - 125
His Majeſty's 25th dragoons - 1566
Ditto, 12th foot - - 2173
Ditto, 19th ditto - - 2500
Ditto, 73d ditto - - 2500
Ditto, 74th ditto - - 2650
Lord Clive £. 2500 - 6250
His Majeſty's Swiſs regiment of Meurons, and commiſſioned officers;

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cers; the amount of their subscription annually during the war 2773
E. Mackay - - - 20
Capt. J. Graham, in addition - 150
Serj. Maj. Watter - - 21
Key Serj. Barlow - - 21
Shore Serj. Mondick - - 21
Barrack Serj. Doyde - - - 21
W. Wheatley - - 30
Capt. C. Macauley - - 500

A. ALLAN, *Treasurer.*

Madras, Sept. 4, 1798.

ABSTRACT.

Voluntary Contributions.

(Fractions omitted.)

Bengal, Sept. 26, pounds sterl.		128,193
Madras, do. 7, ditto		68,300
Bombay, do. 1, ditto	-	20,000

Meindeh Ali Khan, a native of Perfia, and a man of letters, who lately filled a ſtation under the Company's adminiſtration in the diſtrict of Benares, has been appointed the Company's reſident at Buſhire, whither he repairs in the Panther, to ſucceed Mr. Smith.

The epidemic diſeaſe which prevailed at Buſſorah, as a conſequence of the inundation of the Euphrates, we learn by the Pearl, had been attended with a moſt alarming mortality, carrying off no leſs than 12,000 of the inhabitants in the ſpace of about ſix weeks.

Perſia continues to be diſtracted by the various competitors for the throne; nor is the government of Buſhire ſuppoſed to be permanently ſettled, ſince Sheick Naſſur, the late governor, is at Graine, and ſaid to be collecting a fleet of dows, with which he meditates an attempt to reinſtate himſelf in his former authority.

STATION ORDERS,

Cawnpore, Sept. 10, 1798.

Major General Sir James Craig will not fail to report to the Commander in Chief the very improved ſtate in which he had the ſatisfaction to ſee the 2d regiment of cavalry this morning, reflecting much credit on the regiment in general, and on the exertions of the officer who has been in the command of it in particular.

The particular points in which their progreſs of improvement was moſt obvious, were thoſe of rapidity and ſolidity in their movements; and theſe are preciſely thoſe qualities that are moſt eſſential to cavalry, and in which the ſtrength of that corps almoſt entirely conſiſts.

The Major General is deſirous of embracing the opportunity of pointing this out to the native officers and men, as tending to inſpire them with a confidence that is due to the advantages of diſcipline: ſkill in horſemanſhip, and perſonal valour, are the circumſtances that muſt decide the fate of actions among the cavalry of native armies; for with them a battle is but an aggregate of perſonal conflicts between man and man, in which, if the above qualities happen to be equally diſpenſed to the two parties, ſuperiority in number muſt prevail: but let it be ſtrongly impreſſed on our minds as an unerring principle, proved by the military experience of all ages, that neither ſkill in the management of the horſe, dexterity in the uſe of their weapons, or even ſuperiority of perſonal courage (if that can be ſuppoſed to exiſt in the caſe to which we allude), will avail againſt that union of effort, acting with a weight and velocity, which is produced by a ſteady and well-grounded diſcipline; nor will the latter be found leſs availing againſt almoſt any number, however ſuperior, of undiſciplined irregular enemies, hurried by the undiſtinguiſhing impulſe of raſhneſs, or frenzy of opium, each relying on his ſingle proweſs,

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prowefs, and each acting alone and independent: let the oldeft or the youngeft foldier fay, if he does not feel in the charge of this morning, they could have borne down and trampled upon a loofe unconnected mafs of fuch enemies, though it had been a mile in depth.

Sir James Craig joins in the general fentiments of the regiment, on the approaching departure of their lieutenant colonel; his unremitting attention to the regiment, the effects of which were fo well difplayed this morning, has added the regret of being deprived of his farther exertions as an officer, to that which, in common with all, he feels at the lofs of his fociety as a gentleman. The Major General defires that this order may be particularly explained to the native officers and men.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. P. Middleton to be commercial refident at Commercooley, and Mr. C. M. Ricketts head affiftant to the commercial refident at Dacca. Mr. H. Parry to be affiftant to the collector of Tipperah.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Thompfon to be affiftant in the revenue department at Nagore. Mr. Thompfon Clubley to be affiftant under the fecretary to the board of revenue.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice has been given, that all letters addreffed to and written by commanders and officers of his Majefty's navy and public fervice, and bearing the official fignature of the perfon fending them on the envelope, will pafs free of poftage.

Fort William, Public Department, Aug. 9, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, with a view to the convenience of the public creditors refiding in the interior of the country, has been pleafed to authorize for the prefent, the refident at Lucknow, and the collectors of revenue in the feveral zillahs, to grant, in difcharge of the principal and intereft of the twelve per cent. notes, fhortly coming in courfe of payment, at the option of the proprietors thereof, either an acknowledgment in the form prefcribed by the advertifement publifhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 19th September, 1796, republifhed 29th January, 1798, entitling the proprietor to receive from the office of the accountant general a twelve per cent. note for the amount, payable agreeably to the conditions fpecified in fuch advertifement: or an acknowledgment in the form prefcribed in the advertifements publifhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21ft June, 1798, entitling the proprietor to receive an obligation irredeemable for ten years, bearing intereft at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and payable agreeably to the conditions of the decennial loan then publifhed, with thefe provifos, that no acknowledgments be granted for the twelve per cent. loan, for a lefs fum than ficca rupees 500; nor for the decennial loan, for a lefs fum than ficca rupees 4000; and that a receipt be indorfed on each note that may be difcharged in either of thefe modes, and atteſted by the proprietor thereof, in the following form:

Received from the refident (or collector) of ——, the fum of ficca rupees, — being the principal of the within note, together (if fuch be the cafe) with —— years intereft thereon. (Signed) A. B.

Publifhed by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

D. CAMPBELL, Sub. Sec.

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The

The following extracts of Rules, respecting the Pilotage, are published for general information.

That the Master Attendant shall, immediately after the arrival of any ship or vessel at her moorings in the river Hoogly, transmit to the Marine Paymaster the bill for pilotage, who shall demand payment thereof within five days.

In respect to ships outward bound, the Master Attendant shall require the commander of a ship, upon his application for a pilot, to deposit a sum of money with the Marine Paymaster, to discharge the bill for pilotage outward, according to the draft of water the ship may draw, if laden at town, or may draw, if laden down the river, with an advance of ten per cent. thereon, to be kept in reserve; which advance shall be returned to any person the commander may appoint to receive the money, after the sums due for pilotage have been discharged, provided no part of the advance has been appropriated to make good the amount due. Should the other part of the deposit be found to exceed the amount which may actually become due, it must be repaid in like manner.

Published by order of the President and Members of the Marine Board.

J. SHORE, Sec. Marine Board.

Zillah Court, 24 Purgunnahs, Ruffah, Sept. 8, 1798.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct me to transmit to him, as early as I possibly can, a correct list of the Europeans residing within my jurisdiction, not in his Majesty's or the Hon. Company's civil or military service, with information respecting each, according to the following form:

Name.	Covenants or not.	Covenants, of what nature.	Local licence, or not.	When arrived in India.	British subjects, or foreigners.	With or without leave of the Court of Directors to remain in India.	Nature of leave.	Employment.	Desirous of entering into covenants.	Proposed securities.

And having farther been pleased to direct me to be careful with respect to the truth of assertions made by British subjects (who may not already have executed covenants), relative to the period of their actual residence in India, either by requiring a certificate of the same, signed by two respectable men, or by the deposition of the party on oath; and to call upon such British subjects as have received permission to reside in India, to produce their certificates for my inspection:

Notice is hereby given to all Europeans of the above description, residing within the jurisdiction of the Zillah, that they are individually required without delay to report themselves to me in the form prescribed, and on their parts to conform in every respect to the orders issued to me, to enable me to make the return directed.

J. B. SMITH, Judge and Magistr.

BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY, *Monday, July* 30, 1798. *Extracts from General Orders by the Commander in Chief in India.*

H. Q. *Calcutta, June* 30.—Lieutenant General Stuart having repreſented to the Commander in Chief in India, that the brevet rank which was granted by his Majeſty on the 26th January, 1797, had occaſioned the temporary ſuperceſſion of Majors J. Paterſon, J. Taylor, W. Williamſon, R. A. Heirne, and A. Diſney, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, by promoting captains junior to them, ſerving in India, to the rank of major, on that day, the Commander in Chief is pleaſed to direct that thoſe officers rank as majors by brevet from the 26th January, 1797, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

G. O. *Madras, Aug.* 15, 1798.—Effective native non-commiſſioned officers are allowed for the Madras battalion, in the room of thoſe at preſent with the corps drawn from the non-effective eſtabliſhment.

The Governor in Council is alſo pleaſed to allow five ſepoy recruits to be attached to each company of the Madras battalion.

G. O. *Aug.* 17—Lieut. Colonel George Hart, having returned to India, is to reſume his office and ſituation as Deputy Paymaſter General to his Majeſty's troops ſerving for this preſidency.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. Robert M'Cally to be a conductor of ſtores.

G. O. *Aug.* 28.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Captain Alexander Grant to be Town-major of Fort St. George, *vice* Malcolm, who reſigns.

The Right Hon. the Governor has appointed Captain John Brown to be his aid-de-camp, and Clement Cartwright, Eſq. to be his private ſecretary.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1.—Brig Godavere, Woodcock, Ganjam; left 23d Aug. 3. Ship Bandar Voſſarl, Curries, P. Wales's Iſland; left 2d Aug. 7. H. C.'s Ship Earl Howe, Burrowes, Madras; left 24th Aug.; H. C.'s Ship London, Henderſon, Rangoon; left 11th Aug.; Ship Maria Charlotte, Bradley, Hambro'; left 5th May. 15. Ship Diana, Hull, Penang; left 20th Aug. 19. H. C.'s Ship Princeſs Charlotte, Preſcot, Madras; left 15th Sept.; [illegible] Mary, Taylor, P. Wales's Iſ[illegible] 27. Snow Birem, Gracy, Alepee; left 1ſt Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.—Ship Peggy, Fleming, Coaſt; Ship Caledonia, Thomas, do; Ship Rebecca, Campbell, Madras and Bombay.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL.

Aug. 18.—Ship Ajax, Capt. C. Danne.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.—Ship Burnaby, Richardſon, Columbo. 24. Snow Princeſs Auguſta, Keys, Surat; Princeſs Royal ketch, Dobinſon, do; Queen ketch, Hawkſwell, do; Fancy ſnow, Denniſton, Malabar coaſt.

OCTOBER.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. 6, 1798.—The voluntary contributions in India, reckoning the Bombay rupee at 2s. 6d. and ſtar pagoda at 8s. amount to near one fourth of a million ſterling; or equal to one ſixth of the whole produce of the voluntary contributions of Great Britain, which Mr.

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Mr. Pitt has eſtimated at a million and a half ſterling.

A meeting of the ſubſcribers to the voluntary contributions at Madras was to have been held at the Exchange on the 30th ult. to receive the report of the committee, and to conſider of the farther meaſures which were neceſſary to be adopted on the occaſion.

Oct. 13.—ABSTRACT.

Voluntary Contributions.

		£.
Bombay, Sept. 1, including Cochin, at 2s. 6d. is, rupees	254,556 -	31,891
Calicut, July 27,	47,594 -	5,944
Madras, Sept. 16, at 8s. is, pagodas	- 187,363 -	74,945
Bengal, Oct. 11,	- - - -	159,053
Total, pounds ſterling,		271,833

The Surprize brig was loſt off the Sand Heads, at the mouth of the Hooghly, on Friday the 5th inſtant. This veſſel arrived in the roads from Pulo Penang on the 4th, the weather being exceedingly boiſterous, and the wind at S. E. to S. S. E. No pilot being in ſight, they let go an anchor; but ſhe drove into two fathoms on Saugur Sands; and, in order to prevent her going aſhore in the night, it was deemed proper to cut away the main-maſt: in conſequence of this meaſure ſhe was got into ſeven fathoms in the eaſtern channel; but, parting two cables the next day, and not having another anchor on board, ſhe drove on ſhore at two o'clock, and filled.

The crew got aſhore (it being fortunately flood-tide when ſhe ſtruck) on Saugur Iſland, on a raft made of her ſpars and a ſmall canoe: the commander, officers, and ſeven men arrived in town on Thurſday morning, leaving 37 of the crew on Saugur Iſland: boats with proviſions were immediately diſpatched to the relief of the unfortunate ſufferers.

Advices from Poonah mention, that Purſeram, after having plundered the town of Sattarah, proceeded to the ſouthward with a large force, towards the country of the Calipoor Rajah. We are alſo adviſed from the ſame quarter, that Col. Drugeon, who was lately put under arreſt by the European officers of his own corps, has been diveſted of the command of the firſt brigade in Scindeah's ſervice, by order of General Perron; and that Col. Heſſing has been proviſionally appointed by Scindeah to that ſituation, ſubject to be confirmed by General Perron. Colonel Drugeon was to proceed to Bombay in the courſe of a few days, under the protection of a guard to conduct him thither.

SUPREME COURT.

Oct. 23.—Yeſterday the Supreme Court of Judicature met, agreeable to adjournment. The judges, the gentlemen of the bar, and the officers of the court, went in proceſſion from the houſe of the Lord Chief Juſtice, in the following order:

Spear-men, two and two.
Conſtables, two and two.
The High Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff.
The Right Hon. Sir John Anſtruther, Bart. Chief Juſtice.
The Hon. Sir William Dunkin, Knight.
The Hon. Mr. Juſtice Royds.
The Hon. Sir Henry Ruſſel, Knight.
The Barriſters and Officers of the Court.

The proceſſion reached the court-houſe at a quarter paſt ten o'clock. The judges having taken their ſeats on the bench, and the uſual proclamation having been made by the crier of the court, notice of ſeveral cauſes to commence in this term was given by the reſpective counſel; after which the Lord Chief Juſtice announced, that the Court had determined to iſſue certain regulations for its future proceedings and the conduct of its officers—that

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it

it had been intended on this day; but that ſome delay having occurred in preparing the ſaid regulations, the annunciation of them is poſtponed till Thurſday next: that the future meeting of the court will be at nine o'clock. The court adjourned at a quarter paſt eleven.

By accounts from Madras we learn, that the Recorder's court was to be opened on Friday the 2d November.

The rules and orders of the Supreme Court, as far as might be deemed expedient, were, we learn, to be adopted there.

The number of barriſters, for the preſent, to conſiſt of *ſeven*, two of whom had arrived with the Recorder; three more were expected, who had obtained licence from the Court of Directors, and were on their way from Europe; and *two* of the attornies of the Mayor's court, who were qualified to be called to the bar. The preſent number of attornies, being *eleven*, not to be increaſed, nor any new admiſſion of barriſters, unleſs the perſons applying for ſuch admiſſion could produce the licence of the Court of Directors for that purpoſe; with a reſervation to the recorder, in caſe of emergency, by death of the practitioners, to admit others, duly qualified in other reſpects, although not licenſed.

The laſt official diſpatches from Madras contain a loyal addreſs to his Majeſty from the Britiſh ſubjects at Madras, &c. which concludes with the following ſtatement:

	Pagodas.
Amount of ſubſcriptions already advertiſed - -	191,282
Hon. Fred. North 1500l. per annum during the war, payable from his ſalary as governor of Ceylon -	3750
Mr. Stevenſon, ſurgeon -	50
Mr. Balmain - -	200
B. Woodcock, Eſq. -	50
Capt. W. Dowſe - -	150

A. ALLAN, *Treaſurer.*

Madras, Oct. 12, 1798.

Accounts from Ramnad, by the Courier, mention that the Pandalamconchy Poligar having exhibited ſymptoms of diſaffection, it had been determined to ſeize his perſon whilſt at Cutcherry. The attempt, however, had failed—the Poligar having effected his eſcape, after killing Colonel Martin's adjutant, and two or three Sepoys, who had attempted to ſecure him. Several of the Poligar's party were alſo killed or wounded.

The ſhip Sarah, Capt. Parker, which quitted the pilot on the 20th ult. in a gale of wind experienced the ſame night, unfortunately went down, about fifty miles to the S. E. of the Sand Heads. The Captain and crew (when ſhe had eight feet water in the hold) ſaved themſelves by taking to the long boat, and on the 24th they arrived at Pipely.

The Mahrattas on that part of the coaſt treated the unfortunate ſufferers with great inhumanity and barbarity; they deprived them of their boat, and every thing elſe uſeful or valuable; they robbed, ſtripped, and withheld from them the common neceſſaries of life.—The Captain and crew left theſe inhoſpitable people, and arrived at Gauntie on the 27th ult. Mr. Chapman, the Reſident, afforded them the moſt humane aſſiſtance; and on Wedneſday evening laſt, they all arrived ſafe at Calcutta.

A ſubſcription had been opened at Bombay, for the relief of the widows and relations of the ſlain in the glorious action of the firſt of Auguſt.

On Monday the 8th ult. James Tate,

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Tate, Esq. mayor of Bombay, together with the aldermen of the court, assembled at the Town-hall, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of the directions in his Majesty's charter—When assembled they were met by Sir William Syer, Knight, recorder of Bombay. Sir William took his seat in the chair of the president of the court, and the mayor and aldermen being also seated, his Majesty's charter was publicly read, and proclaimed. The mayor then administered the prescribed oaths to the recorder, who having subscribed them, he proceeded to administer the oaths to the mayor and aldermen, each of them subscribing their respective oath; the court of the recorder of Bombay, was published and proclaimed.

The several aldermen prohibited by the charter from the immediate exercise of judicial functions having retired, the court of the recorder consisted of Sir William Syer, Knight, recorder of Bombay; J. Tate, Esq. mayor; Alex. Adamson, R. Kitson, and J. Forbes, Esqrs. senior aldermen.

These gentlemen immediately proceeded to the appointment of the several officers of the court, required for the immediate progress of judicial authority. Messrs. Constable, Anderson, Popham, Morley, White, Hall and Gerraud, were admitted and inrolled attornies and advocates in the courts of law and equity, and proctors in the ecclesiastical courts.

Mr. G. Simson was appointed prothonotary, and register to the courts of law and equity; Mr. J. Morley, clerk of the crown, clerk of arraigns, and clerk of indictments; Mr. M. Brisbane, examiner; and Mr. Evans, sealer. The court then adjourned to the first day of the first term, being the 6th inst.

Voluntary Contributions,

AND

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1798.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the voluntary contributions for the support of the war, the committee laid before the meeting a statement of the contributions, amounting to one lack and ninety thousand pagodas, of which one lack and sixty thousand have been received by the treasurer, and paid into the Hon. Company's cash.

Resolved, That an humble address to his Majesty, suitable to the occasion, be prepared, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the committee do consist of the members of the present committee, with the addition of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, and Lieut. Col. Close.

The committee having accordingly retired, prepared the following draft of an address to his Majesty, which having been read to the meeting, was unanimously approved.

"*To the* KING'S *Most Excellent Majesty,*

The most humble and dutiful Address of the British Subjects at Madras and its Dependencies.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"At the moment of conveying to our country a pledge of our affection, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, impressed with the most respectful and cordial sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your royal person, which no distance can impair, no absence diminish, beg permission to approach your Majesty, as the august head of that constitution which binds our hearts and interests by indissoluble ties to our native country.

"Looking to that invaluable con-

stitution

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ſtitution for the beſt protection of individual ſecurity, civil liberty, and rational freedom, we cannot but feel an earneſt intereſt in the exertions which have been made, to defeat the attempts of our inveterate enemies;—againſt ſuch enemies, and the ruinous principles they propagate, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to ſupport your Majeſty's crown, and the conſtitution of our country; and we implore Divine Providence, to continue that influence over your Majeſty's perſon, counſels, and arms, which has hitherto enabled your Majeſty to contend, with ſucceſs, againſt the efforts of our enemies; to the end that your Majeſty may obtain for your people, a ſafe, laſting, and honourable peace."

Reſolved, That a fair copy of the above addreſs be made, and left at the Exchange for ſignature.

Reſolved, That the committee be deſired to preſent the addreſs, in the name of the meeting, to Lord Clive, and to requeſt that his Lordſhip will be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as he may think moſt proper, for tranſmitting it to his Majeſty.

Reſolved, That when a day ſhall be fixed for preſenting the addreſs to Lord Clive, notice may be given to the inhabitants, that they may accompany the committee on the occaſion.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Major General Nixon, for his conduct while in the chair.

Reſolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the committee, for the attention they have paid to the objects of this and the former meeting.

A. ALLAN, *Sec.*

Fort St. George, 12th Oct. 1798.

This day, purſuant to the foregoing reſolutions, the committee, attended by the Britiſh inhabitants, waited upon the Right Hon. Lord Clive, and preſented the following addreſs to his Lordſhip, together with the addreſs to his moſt gracious Majeſty.

"*To the Right Honourable* EDWARD, *Lord Clive, &c.*

"MY LORD,

"We beg leave, in the name of the Britiſh inhibitants at Madras, and its dependencies, to deliver to your Lordſhip an addreſs to his moſt gracious Majeſty, which has been unanimouſly agreed to at a public meeting; and we requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as you may deem moſt proper for its being preſented to his Majeſty.

"We have the honour to be,

"With great reſpect,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient

"And very humble Servants,

E. Nixon, W. Sydenham,
T. Cockburn, N. E. Kinderſley,
H. Sewell, W. Harrington,
K. Young, W. Macleod,
J. Webbe, B. Roebuck, and
C. N. White."

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

Fort St. George, Oct. 12, 1798.

"*To the Committee of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Madras and its Dependencies.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure I undertake to execute the commiſſion you have thought fit to honour me with, of tranſmitting the unanimous addreſs of the inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies, to his moſt gracious Majeſty.

"This teſtimony of your loyalty to

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to your Sovereign, and of your zeal for the public ſervice, will, I am confident, be acceptable to his Majeſty, and will be heard by your fellow-ſubjects in England with a juſt and grateful admiration of your affectionate ſolicitude for the welfare of your native country. It will afford the moſt unequivocal and honourable proof, that your diſtance from the parent ſtate, and your remote ſituation from the immediate theatre of war, has not been in any degree able to diminiſh the lively and patriotic attachment which Engliſhmen will ever feel to that glorious conſtitution, the bleſſings of which we have ſo long enjoyed, and which it is the avowed object of our inveterate and deſperate enemies to deſtroy.

I am happy to have this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in the ſentiments you have expreſſed, and ſhall feel the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in being the inſtrument of conveying to his Majeſty, this pledge of your determination to ſupport the government of your native country, and to uphold its unrivalled ſyſtem of religion, order, liberty, and law.

"I have the honour to be,
"With the greateſt reſpect,
"Gentlemen,
"Your moſt obedient and faithful
"Servant, CLIVE."

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. J. Achilles Kirkpatrick to be reſident at Hydrabad. Capt. J. Malcolm to be aſſiſtant to the reſident and poſt-maſter at ditto.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Kinchant to be commercial reſident at Cuddalore. Mr. J. Taylor to be ſecretary to the board of trade. Mr. H. P. Smith to be deputy ſecretary to ditto.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

W. Bowler, Eſq. to be agent for buildings and repairs, in the room of R. Lewis, Eſq. deceaſed,

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, Oct. 10, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that the ſum which is expected to be applicable to the payment of the regiſter debt of this preſidency, in the courſe of the month of October, amounts to rupees ten thouſand (rupees 10,000), which will be ſufficient to diſcharge the outſtanding bonds and notes as far as No. 309 of 3537 of the 3d Jan. 1793.

T. MYERS, *Acct. Gen.*

Fort William, 30th Oct. 1798.

At a Court of Directors held on Wedneſday the 25th April 1798,

Reſolved, That the commanders and officers who diſpoſe of their tonnage in future, ſhall give a biſt of lading, deſcribing the goods they have allowed to be ſhipped therein, and to whom they have conſigned the ſame; and ſuch conſignee, or his, or her, or their aſſigns, ſhall be the perſon or perſons, on giving up the bill of lading, who ſhall give the diſcharge to the Company, for the goods therein contained, or the proceeds thereof; and the manifeſt of the goods ſhipped, muſt, in every reſpect, agree with the bill of lading, ſtating in whoſe privilege ſhipped, the particular of the ſhipment, and the name of the party or parties to whom conſigned—that, as the commanders are liable to a charge of 500l. agreeably to the late reſolutions of the Court of Proprietors, the bills of lading ſhould not exonerate the goods from the charge, unleſs there is other ſufficient regiſter property of the commanders,

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to anſwer it, on board the ſeveral ſhips.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, *Sec.*

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Trade.

W. A. EDMONSTONE, *Sec.*

Council Chamber, 29, Oct. 1798.

Satement of the ſhares of the under-mentioned officers of the proportion of the reſerved fifth of the Rohilla donation of 1774, which do not appear to have been paid on the 30th of April, 1798.

CAPTAINS.						
J. Akerman	557	0	3			
H. Bevan -	557	0	3			
J. Conway -	557	0	3			
C. Hay - -	557	0	3			
J. Scott - -	557	0	3			
				2785	1	3
SUBALTERNS.						
R. Ramſay -	278	8	2			
R. Frith -	278	8	2			
W. Watſon	278	8	2			
J. Falls -	278	8	2			
P. Conollin -	278	8	2			
T. T. Metcalf	278	8	2			
W. Sands -	278	8	2			
T. Sparks -	278	8	2			
A. Murray -	278	8	2			
L. Doxart -	278	8	2			
A. Ferguſon, aſ. ſurgeon -	278	8	2			
R. Gilleſpie	278	8	2			
E. Seymour	278	8	2			
H. Ewins -	278	8	2			
				3899	2	4
CADETS.						
T. M'Larkin	81	5	1			
T. Bourke -	81	5	1			
J. Sinclair -	81	5	1			
C. Hamilton -	81	5	1			
J. Grant -	81	5	1			
D. Parton -	81	5	1			
				478	14	6
Sonaut Rupees				7172	2	1

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

L. HOOK, *Sub. Sec.*

Fort William, Oct. 31, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the ſecurity and defence of this preſidency require that the corps of militia, compoſed of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed and embodied under ſuch regulations as the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council ſhall order and direct:

His Lordſhip in Council, relying on the loyalty and public ſpirit of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, hereby orders and directs all the European, Armenian, and Portugueze inhabitants of the ſaid town, to aſſemble on the walk between Chandpaul Gaut and Fort William, to be there duly muſtered and enrolled.

The Europeans to aſſemble at the aforeſaid place on Wedneſday the 7th, the Armenians on Thurſday the 8th, and the Portugueze on Friday the 9th of November, at day-break; and the proper officers are hereby commanded to attend, for the purpoſe of muſtering and enrolling ſuch perſons as ſhall appear, and tender their ſervices, according to the tenor of this proclamation.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

Series of Military Orders, &c.

BENGAL.

G. O. *Oct.* 16, 1798. A draft is to be made from the 1ſt European regiment, of a ſufficient number of men to fill up the vacancies of matroſſes in the four companies of artillery at the field ſtations, and that of Allahabad, including the vacancies which will be occaſioned by the transfer of men, recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment.

The eſtabliſhment of Golandauz, ordered by the minutes of Council of the 15th inſtant, is to be completed as expeditiouſly as poſſible, with a ſcrupulous attention to the choice of the men. In ſelecting men from the Laſcar companies, particular care muſt be taken, that none, but ſuch as from age, ſize, and from good behaviour, are fit

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for

for Golandauz, be admitted on that eſtabliſhment. Mahometans are to be preferred for the Golandauz eſtabliſhment; and no man is to be received upon it, who does not engage to embark on board of ſhip, whenever the ſervice ſhall require his proceeding by ſea—this is to be an expreſs ſtipulation on oath, previous to being enrolled. An opportunity will be offered of rewarding deſerving men in the Laſcar companies, by promotion to the rank of jemidars, havildars, and naiks, if there ſhall be in them men qualified for theſe ſituations; in which caſe, the ſelection is to be made with due attention to length of ſervice and merit.

The dreſs of the Golandauz is to conform as much as poſſible to that of the European artillery-men; after the commander in chief ſhall have approved of a pattern coat, bounty cloathing will be prepared; they are to be armed and accoutered in the ſame manner as the European artillery.

The importance of the Golandauz eſtabliſhment is ſo obvious, and the utility to be derived from it ſo much depending on the proper choice of men, and their ſubſequent training and inſtruction, that the commander in chief cannot too ſeriouſly enjoin the utmoſt vigilance and exertion, in theſe points, on the part of the officers commanding companies, of the commandant of artillery, of the officers commanding battalions and detachments, and of the major-generals in command of ſtations.

Enſign G. Hammond is appointed to the 1ſt batt. of the 5th nat. reg.

Reſolved, That a magazine eſtabliſhment be fixed for Allahabad, and that it ſhall conſiſt of a deputy commiſſary, and a conductor of ordnance, with the ſame number of artificers and magazine-men as are allowed for the magazine at Monghier.

Reſolved, That the proportion of one ſyce for each horſe in his Majeſty's 27th regiment of dragoons, which was allowed by the minutes of Council of the 20th of March laſt, till the 1ſt of November, be continued for ſix months longer.

M. C. *Oct.* 31. The Hon. the Court of Directors having, in their general letter of the 1ſt November, 1797, appointed Capt. G. A. Robinſon to the poſt of military auditor general, and having, in their general letter of the 23d of May laſt, confirmed that appointment, and directed that Capt. Robinſon be appointed to the ſaid office of military auditor general, immediately on his arrival in Bengal; Capt. G. A. Robinſon is accordingly directed to take charge of the office of military auditor general, which is to be delivered over to him by Mr. J. Scawen.

G. O. *Nov.* 1. His Majeſty's 76th regiment at Dinapore, is to proceed to Fort William, by water, as ſoon as boats ſhall be provided for their accommodation. The town-major's agent is to provide the uſual quantity of tonnage for the men; the officers are to furniſh themſelves with budgerows and boats on the boat allowance.

MADRAS.

G. O. *Oct.* 2. In conſequence of advices received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, that the following officers have retired from the ſervice, viz. Lieut. Col. A. Langley, H. Malcolm, J. Campbell, and Lieutenant J. Holland—their names are to be ſtruck off the liſt of the army, and the following arrangements and promotions to take place: Lieut. Col. W. Flint, from the ſupernumeraries, comes on the

effective list, in the room of Lieut. Col. Malcolm, retired; Major C. Smart to be Lieut. Col. vice J. Campbell, retired; Capt. J. Bannerman to be Major, vice Smart, promoted; Major G. Ure to be Lieut. Col. vice Campbell, retired; Capt. T. W. Shippey to be Major, vice Ure, promoted; Capt. Lieut. T. Wilson to be captain of a company, vice Bannerman, promoted; Capt. Lieut. J. Malcolm to be captain of a company, vice Shippey, promoted; Brevet Capt. W. T. Giraud to be Capt. Lieut. vice Wilson, promoted; Brevet Capt. C. Rand to be Capt. Lieut. vice Malcolm, promoted; Ensign W. Clapham to be Lieut. vice Giraud, promoted; Ensign L. Gordon to be Lieut. vice Rand, promoted; Ensign H. Blake to be Lieut. vice Holland, who has retired on Lord Clive's pension; date of rank, Sept. 29, 1798.

G. O. *Oct.* 4. The following promotions to take place: Major P. A. Agnew to be Lieut. Col. vice Smart, deceased, date of rank 4th Oct. 1798; Capt. F. Capper to be Major, vice Agnew, promoted, date 4th Oct. 1798; Capt. Lieut. W. Cunningham to be captain of a company, vice M'Intosh, deceased, date 29th Dec. 1798; Capt. Lieut. J. Jones to be captain of a company, vice Capper, promoted, date 4th Oct. 1798; Brevet Capt. J. Innes to be Capt. Lieut. vice Cunningham, promoted, date 29th Sept. 1798; Brevet Capt. G. Phillips to be Capt. Lieut. vice Jones, promoted, date 4th Oct. 1798; Ensign C. Pasley to be Lieut. vice Innes, promoted, date 29th Sept. 1798; Ensign Edwards to be Lieut. vice Phillips, promoted, date 4th Oct. 1798.

G. O. *Oct.* 5. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council thinks it necessary to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 25th May 1798, lately received:

Par. 18.—"The commanders of our ships having entered into bond, to pay forfeit to Poplar hospital, if they shall take more than the following sums, for the passage and accommodation of the undermentioned persons entertained at their table:

Writers and subaltern officers	£. 105
Cadets and assistant surgeons	70

Oct. 19.—"We inclose a copy of such bond for your particular information, and direct, that immediately on the arrival of every ship at your settlement, in which there shall be any passenger under the above description, you make strict inquiries into the sums paid by all and every such person or persons; and should any instance occur, wherein the stipulated allowances shall have been exceeded, you must not fail to inform us thereof, in order to enable us to recover the penalty of the bond, for the use of the said hospital."

G. O. *Oct.* 14. The remainder of his Majesty's 36th regiment is to embark from the North Glacis at six o'clock to-morrow morning, for Europe, in the ships under dispatch, according to the distribution they have received from the deputy adjutant general.

The occasion cannot fail to recal the memory of those glorious and important services which have been rendered by this gallant corps to the British empire in India—services for which the Right Hon. the President in Council offers the warmest thanks of this government to Lieut. Col. Burne, the officers and men of the regiment. The Governor in Council, impressed with a just sense of the discipline and hardiness of the men, of the experience and gallantry of the officers,

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ters, cannot but feel sincere regret at the loss which the army, under this government, is about to sustain, in the departure of this efficient and distinguished corps.

G. O. *Issued by the Commander in Chief, 3d October, 1798.*

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 1st October, 1798.

Lieutenant Colonel David Woodburne, of artillery, having produced a certificate, granting him the permission of the Honourable Court of Directors, to return to his station in the army at this presidency; resolved, that he be admitted accordingly.

Resolved, that the following promotions be made in the infantry:—

Captain John Darby, to be major, from the 10th September, 1798, vice P. M. Dougall, deceased.

Captain lieutenant J. Donald Mitchie, to be captain of a company, from the 10th September, 1798, vice Darby, promoted.

Brevet captain and lieutenant James Atkinson, to be captain lieutenant, from the 10th September 1798, vice Mitchie, promoted.

Mr. L. Collings, paymaster, being sufficiently recovered in his health, to enable him to resume the duties of his office; resolved, that the charge of the office be delivered to him by Mr. R. E. Parry, from this date.

The under-mentioned cadets for this establishment, having produced certificates of their respective appointments; resolved, that they be admitted to the service accordingly.

Mr. Thomas Shewbrick, of the season 1796, his certificate dated 14th July, 1798.—Mr. John William Taylor, 19th July, 1798.—Mr. James Garner, 26th ditto, ditto.—Mr. Henry Rainy, 26th ditto, ditto.—Mr. Otto Clarke, 28th ditto, ditto.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 24th, 1798.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In taking leave of Lieutenant Colonel Burne, the officers and men of his Majesty's 36th regiment, the Commander in Chief cannot refrain from expressing his sincere regret at losing, from under his command, a corps so eminently distinguished for important services in the field, and for discipline, order and regularity in every situation. Of a regiment whose merits are so well known, it is unnecessary to say much; their gallant exertions will receive their best reward in the applause and gratitude of their country.

The Commander in Chief cannot more strongly evince his high opinion of this corps, than by exhorting the men, wheresoever their King and Country may hereafter require their services, to make it their first care to preserve unblemished the name and reputation they have acquired in the 36th regiment.

(Signed) KEITH YOUNG, A. D. Adjutant General.

[In publishing the above Orders respecting the 36th regiment, we hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in us to add our own humble tribute of heartfelt applause to a corps whose eminent service have been so honourably attested.]

The 36th, during sixteen years of hard service in the Carnatic and Mysore, were no less distinguished for the strict discipline and intrepid bravery of the privates, than for the gallant spirit and proud honour of the officers. The glories they gained in war were never sullied by any of those excesses to which conquest too frequently gives rise; the good order they preserved in peace was never disturbed by any of those acts which idleness is apt to engender. In all situations, they steadfastly maintained the uniformity of veteran soldiers, and the generous ardour of Englishmen.

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BOMBAY.

Extracts from the Hon. Company's Commands, in their Military Letter, dated May 23, 1798.

Par. 6th.—Under the very peculiar circumſtances mentioned in Col. Balfour's letter of the 30th Sept. 1796, we confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Cadman on your military eſtabliſhment, with the rank you have aſſigned him.

24th.—In the military letter from your preſidency, of the 15th Jan. 1796, a claim of the cadets of 1791, to rank above the country cadets of that year, was ſubmitted to our deciſion; but we obſerve, that ſhortly after, the queſtion was decided at Bombay in favour of the claim, without waiting the iſſue of the reference. But as this deciſion militates againſt a former determination of your Board, of the 6th Oct. 1795, of which, in the 18th par. of our letter of the 17th Feb. 1797, we ſignified our approbation, as being agreeable to the ſpirit of our orders of the 15th April, 1795; we hereby revoke the determination of the 25th Jan. 1796, and confirm the former deciſion of the 6th Oct. 1795.

65th.—Lieut. Col. B. Boles, Capt. J. Baird, and brevet Capt. Grant, have our permiſſion to return to their reſpective ranks this ſeaſon.

66th.—We have reſolved, that Mr. A. Aitcheſon, who was appointed a cadet on your eſtabliſhment, and whoſe rank was to be ſettled at a future period, do take rank in your army, according to the date of his commiſſion, as an enſign.

69th.—We have appointed the following perſons aſſiſtant ſurgeons for your preſidency: A. Jukes, S. Warnford, R. Collet, J. Penroſe, H. Morgan, and W. Gourley.

70th.—We have alſo appointed R. Thompſon, now in India, an aſſiſtant ſurgeon at Bombay, provided, on his examination by the medical board, he ſhall appear fully qualified for that ſtation.

20th.—Capt. Fowell has been permitted to retire from the ſervice on the pay of a major.

68th.—We have appointed Mr. Wood Marriot (now a volunteer in the Bombay marines) a cadet on your eſtabliſhment, provided you are ſatisfied of his identity, by an affidavit to be made by him of his age.

M. C. *Sept.* 28. The board, adopting the method propoſed by Gen. Stuart, of fixing the temporary rank of thoſe cadets who arrived lately in the Rockingham, with certificates bearing date on the ſame day; the ſame was accordingly determined by lot at the board, and the names of the different gentlemen conformably inſerted in their order of rank in Gen. Stuart's minute, viz. W. J. Eldridge, W. D. Cleiland, J. Hicks, G. Midford, D. Campbell, W. P. Tuker, J. Rattray, C. Brown, W. Hull, J. A. Wilſon. M. Williams, J. Kenderſley, W. Marſhal, J. Hunter, T. Grant, G. Wilſon, P. Delamotte, H. Peele, F. F. Staunton, F. Donnelly, J. J. Smith, C. Morſe, K. Egan, T. Morſe, J. B. Cantillon, A. Glaſs, A. Logie, Le Gendre Parkhurſt, W. Grant, S. Druit, E. S. Friſſel, C. Savage, J. B. Watſon, and W. L. Carpenter.

The above-named gentlemen are alſo promoted, for the preſent, to the rank of enſigns, from the day of their arrival in India, on the 21ſt of Sept. 1798; their permanent rank to be hereafter ſettled on the arrival of the regulated liſt from Europe.

Reſolved alſo, that the following gentlemen, being reported properly qualified,

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qualified, be ſtationed to the engineer and artillery corps.

Engineer corps. Enſigns C. Brown and E. S. Friſſell.

Artillery. Lieut. fire-workers W. D. Cleiland, J. Rattray, C. Morſe, T. Morſe, and W. L. Carpenter.

G. O. *Oct.* 1. Capt. F. Fowell having retired from the ſervice, he is, in conformity with the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 2d March laſt, ſtruck off the liſt of the army from yeſterday's date. In conſequence of the Hon. Company's commands, dated 17th Feb. 1797, and 23d May 1798, Lieutenants M. Kennedy, J. Sampſon, J. Wood, R. Macdonald, T. Iliff, and R. Barclay, are to have rank of the cadets appointed in Europe, of the ſeaſon 1791 which is next below Lieut. J. Morley, and immediately above Lieut. J. Matheſon, and their commiſſions as Lieutenants are to bear date 22d Aug. 1794.

The officers appointed by the reſolutions of government, under the 28th ult. and publiſhed in yeſterday's orders, are poſted to the corps as follows:

1ſt Regt. Nat. Inf. Enſigns M. Williams, T. Grant, and F. F. Staunton, to the 1ſt or grenadier batt.; A. Logic and J. B. Watſon to the 2d batt.

2d Regt. Nat. Inf. Enſigns W. J. Eldridge, W. Hull, and J. A. Wilſon, to the 1ſt batt.; D. Campbell, J. Kenderſley, and W. Marſhall, to the 2d batt.

3d Regt. Nat. Inf. Enſigns J. Hunter, G. Wilſon, and A. Glaſs, to the 1ſt batt; J. Hicks, G. Midford, and W. P. Tucker, to the 2d batt.

4th Regt. Nat. Inf. Enſign P. Delamotte, H. Peele, and F. Donelly, to the 1ſt batt.; J. J. Smith, K. Egan, and J. B. Cantillon, to the 2d batt.

5th Regt. Nat. Inf. Enſigns S. Druit and C. Savage to the 1ſt batt.; Le Gendre Parkhurſt and W. Grant to the 2d batt.

BENGAL ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2. Brig Eſther, Huſſeneree, Pondicherry, left 13th Sept. 5. Ship Commerce, Smith, Rangoon, left 12th Sept.; Snow London, Kemp, Pegue, left 6th Sept. 7. Ship Chance, Johnſon, Ceylon, left 19th Sept. 8. Ship Pearle, Spence, Buſſorah. 9. Ship Succeſs Galley, Binny, Madras, left 27th Sept.; Ship Surprize Galley, Fitzgerald, Coringa. 21. Ship Eliza, T. Folger, Madras, left 30th Sept.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22. Princeſs Auguſta, ſnow, Lieut. C. Keys, Surat. 23. Ship Drake, Capt. S. Speak, Buſſorah.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. Strombolo, bomb ketch, Lieut. Hall, Buſſorah. 24. Daniſh ſhip Vanſcab, Capt. Jepſen, Tranquebar.

NOVEMBER.

CALCUTTA.

To JAMES ANDERSON, *Eſq.*
Phyſician General.

DEAR SIR,

AS I know you are deſirous of hearing any account, however imperfect, of the different phenomena of nature, I take the liberty of giving you ſome account of an event, which has more than once been the harbinger of deſtruction.

On the 15th inſtant, the firſt ſhock of an earthquake was ſeverely felt in this neighbourhood, though un-

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unaccompanied by any fatal conſequences: the ſhocks continued occaſionally during the whole of the night between the 15th and 16th; the firſt ſhock was felt about ſunſet; the moſt violent ſhocks took place at the following periods: the firſt at 20 minutes paſt 5, the ſecond at 5 minutes before 6, the third at 43 minutes paſt 7, the fourth at 7 minutes before 8, the next at 10 minutes before 9, and the laſt at 6 minutes before 11. On the whole, the ſhocks were not of long duration, but violent enough to ſhake every moveable in my houſe very much; the one that happened at 10 minutes before 9 was ſo violent, as to overturn a lamp then ſtanding on my table. Theſe principal ſhocks were followed by many others, leſs ſenſible, that ſucceeded one another at intervals; the violence of the ſhocks began ſenſibly to abate about 10 o'clock; but the next day, the 16th, they began again very early in the morning, although leſs violently than on the preceding day: the three principal ſhocks happened at the following periods of time; the firſt at 20 minutes paſt 3 in the morning, the ſecond at 4 minutes paſt 9, and the other at 19 minutes paſt 10. During the whole time, an inceſſant noiſe was heard, like that of diſtant thunder, and continued till late in the evening of the 16th. On the 17th, ſome ſlight ſhocks were yet felt, and the ſame rumbling noiſe at intervals, ſince which time the ſame noiſe has been heard occaſionally every day, but without any ſenſible ſhocks till the 23d, when another was felt nearly as violent as thoſe that happened on the 15th.

I remarked that the direction of the earthquake was very irregular, ſometimes following a direction from N. W. to S. E. at other times from N. to S.

Such are the principal circumſtances of this extraordinary phenomenon, which, I am convinced from its violence, has not been confined to this part of the country only.

I have only to obſerve, that converſing on the ſubject with ſeveral intelligent natives, I have underſtood that they did not conſider it as any thing extraordinary, having been witneſſes of ſuch an event often before this, which may, perhaps, be accounted for, by the ſituation of the country, and the mines of ſulphur and other combuſtible matters contained in the high hills by which the Baramahl is ſurrounded: however they all agree, that they have never before felt any ſhocks, either ſo violent, or of ſo long a duration.

I have no doubt that you have long before this received many other much better drawn up accounts of this phenomenon; but, however, I am happy in the opportunity it affords me, of recalling to your mind the eſteem and regard of

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient faithful ſerv^t,

DUBOIS, Miſſionary.

Cavilore, near Tripature, in the Baramahl, 24th Sept. 1798.

P. S. *Sept. 26th.*—Yeſterday, the 25th, about 8 o'clock in the evening, another violent ſhock was felt; ſo that for theſe laſt eleven days we have had repeated ſhocks daily. A friend of mine writes me, that the ſame ſhocks that we felt on the 15th, were likewiſe experienced at Sankerrydroog, Chinna Royadroog, Royacottab, Kiſtnagherry, and generally all over the Baramahl, but without having occaſioned any damage.

To the Rev. Mr. DUBOIS.

DEAR SIR,

I am favoured with your letter

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of

of the 26th inſtant, and although we had accounts of earthquakes in your quarter, yet none that I have ſeen, are ſo full and particular as the account you have given.

I can only tell you that there are pumice ſtones and lava in many parts of the country; but as there are no open volcanoes in the peninſula, at leaſt that I know of, it is moſt probable that the ſulphur has all been burned out long ago; there are, however, frequent commotions, ſuch as you deſcribe, felt (as I have been informed) at Ongole, which ſeem to proceed from a neighbouring mountain, and given it the Talinga name of Bogle Conda, or the Charcoal Hill. At the time you mention, no one obſerved any thing particular on the coaſt; and in caſe nothing of the kind has been felt in Tinnevally, to the ſouthward, on the Malabar coaſt to the weſtward, or the Deccan to the northward of the Baramahl, I am of opinion that the phenomenon may be explained by the theory, publiſhed by Mr. Sumner in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, viz. that although ſome earthquakes ariſe from ſubterranean fire, yet others may be occaſioned by the equilibrium taking place, betwixt an electrical plus and minus in the earth, as we ſee thunder produced in the atmoſphere.

Wiſhing you health and happineſs,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, Sept. 29, 1798.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have heard that a ſhock of an earthquake has been felt at Arcot.

CALCUTTA, *Nov.* 6, 1798.—On Thurſday the 25th ultimo, at the ſitting of the court, the chief juſtice, agreeably to his intimation, addreſſed the barriſters and officers of the court, reſpecting the new regulations, which, after being read in open court, were returned to the proper officer to be filed.

On the 25th ultimo, being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's ſucceſſion, the Right Hon. the Governor General held a levee at the government-houſe, which was numerouſly attended, and at 12 o'clock a royal ſalute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

On the 24th ultimo, the 2d battalion of the 4th native regiment marched from the cantonments at Berhampore, on its way to Burragong.

Capt. Lieut. Shipton's company of artillery arrived from the upper ſtations, and diſembarked at the Balloo Ghaut on Friday evening, the 9th inſtant.

The European, Armenian, and Portugueze inhabitants of Calcutta, aſſembled on the eſplanade on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inſtant, for the purpoſe of enrolling themſelves, preparatory to their being embodied as a corps of militia, agreeably to the proclamation of government.

On Tueſday, the 13th inſtant, the Supreme Court was occupied till four o'clock, on a cauſe brought by Mr. Robert Baillie, an up-country trader, againſt Major Gen. Robert Stuart, for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment. It appeared, that the plaintiff had been a reſident within the cantonments, at Cawnpore, for many years paſt, and dealt, in general, in Europe articles, which he principally diſpoſed of to the military, ſtationed there; that in October, 1797, he had, in conſequence of a complaint made to him by one of the people of his zenanah, tied up, and very ſeverely flogged, one of his chokydars, who complained to the commanding officer, Major General Stuart. Mr. Baillie was immediately ordered to be tried by a military line court martial; and, as he acknowledged

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to

so have taken no less than six Europe swish whips in the flogging, alledging as his reason, that they were new whips, and he was afraid of breaking them and spoiling their sale; the court martial sentenced him to five days imprisonment, and to make an apology to the commanding officer. This sentence, General Stuart, though he did not approve of, confirmed; and issued orders for Mr. Baillie to depart the camp, as soon after his enlargement as possible. Against the proceedings of this court martial, and the previous and subsequent imprisonment, it was that Mr. Baillie complained; and the two principal points which seemed to arise in the cause, were, whether Mr. Baillie, living and vending the articles he did, within the camp, came within the description of a suttler, or not? and, if he did—whether or not he was subject to military law? These facts were established very clearly to the satisfaction of the court, and in consequence the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Strettell, Macnaghten and Dickens; attornies, Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd.

The defence was supported by the Hon. Company; consequently the defendant's counsel were Messrs. Burroughs, Shaw, and Carrington; attorney, Mr. Jackson.

We understand that a most daring robbery has been committed at Madamoroly, near Baraset, in the Indigo factory of R. C. Birch, Esq. on the night of the 14th instant. The decoits attacked the house of the tindel, whom they robbed of all he was worth, and then very cruelly put him to death.

The voluntary contributions on the 15th instant, amounted to 130,785l. 2s. sterling.

The Commander in Chief's levee will be held at ten o'clock, during the cold season.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The opening of the new Assembly Rooms in Tank Square, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. was honoured by the presence of the Right Hon. the Governor General, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir John and Lady Anstruther, Sir William Dunkin, Mr. Justice Royds, and all the beauty and fashion of the settlement, to the number of about four hundred persons.

A very pleasing addition was made to the splendour of the ball-room, by a beautiful transparent painting, representing Apollo and the Muses, from the pencil of Mr. Home, which was placed over the window at the north end; and we understand that the proprietor of the assembly-rooms will be favoured with an additional ornamental transparency for the ball-room, from the same eminent painter, previous to the second assembly.

We understand that Capt. George Romaine, late of the Superb, has been appointed to the command of the ship Cornwallis, formerly the Bergen, and lately purchased by government, for the purpose of fitting her out as an armed vessel.

The volunteer corps assembled at Barrackpore, will be complete as soon as the several parties of men now on their route, shall have joined. They are expected, we understand, to be in orders to proceed to the southward, early in the ensuing month.

OUDE.

Accounts from the upper military stations, speak of a revived report of the approach of Zemaun Shaw, and of an unfriendly disposition lately manifested on the part of the Rohillas; but the respect-

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ability

ability of our preſent military force on the northern frontier, is ſuch as to preclude any chance of public tranquillity being interrupted in that quarter.

GOLAUM MAHOMMED.

Golaum Mahommed, the leader of the Rohillas in 1794, and whoſe ſubmiſſion to the Engliſh government was then received, after viſiting the tomb of Mahommed at Mecca, in order to invigorate his faith, he undertook a journey to Seringapatam, where he met with a favourable reception from Tippoo Sultan. After a reſidence of ſome time in Myſore, he found his way back to Rohilcund, where he has continued for twelve or eighteen months paſt, diſtinguiſhed, as formerly, by his ambition and turbulence. To the deſigns and machinations of this man, the late refractory ſpirit diſplayed by the Rohillas, ſubjects to the nabob Vizier, may in a great meaſure be aſcribed.

WAR BETWEEN THE SIAMESE AND BURMAHS.

Letters from Rangoon, dated the 10th of October, mention the hoſtile preparations carrying on there:—The Siameſe have already taken the field, and have been ſucceſsful in ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes with the Burmahs;—the latter act with the greateſt caution, and have hitherto been on the defenſive only; the government has, however, thought proper to command Rangoon, and its adjacent diſtricts, to furniſh 6000 men, completely armed, &c.; and it is ſaid, that ſimilar orders have been iſſued in every diviſion of the empire, ſo that a very large army was expected to aſſemble early in the preſent month; in which caſe, it is ſuppoſed, they will boldly meet their inveterate foe, and, by ſome valourous effort, endeavour to obliterate the painful recollection of their recent diſcomfitures.

CARNATIC.

We have been favoured with the peruſal of a letter from Velore, dated the 28th ult. which relates that every preparation is making for an immediate campaign, notwithſtanding the expected approach of the monſoon. A large battering train was on its way to Velore, and the train already at Velore was ordered to Kiſtnagherry. A ſcarcity of caſh prevailed in the Carnatic. The troops brought from the ſouthward of the Coleroon, were cantoned, for the preſent, in different places; but all carriage for camp equipage kept, as well as carriage for grain, for five regiments of cavalry, in readineſs to move at a moment's warning. The third regiment was cantoned in the Mulberry Garden at Velore. The buildings for propagating the ſilk-worms, cleaning and boiling the ſilk, &c. were occupied by the officers and men. The 19th light dragoons were ſtationed at the Mount; the other cavalry corps, being to the weſtward, although in readineſs, had not moved.

CALCUTTA SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

On Tueſday morning, the 13th inſtant, before the plate was run for, a match between Paladin and Antelope, took place:—Antelope was the favourite at ſtarting; but notwithſtanding Paladin carried ten pounds additional weight, he won with great eaſe.

For the Give and Take Plate of fifty gold mohurs, 14 hands, to carry 9ſt. and allow 7lb. for an inch, Major, Lothario, and Collier, ſtarted.

Black horſe, Collier, black and yellow	1	1
Bay ditto, Major, ſcarlet	2	2
Grey ditto, Lothario, white	3	2

The firſt heat was remarkably well conteſted, having been won with difficulty by half a length only.

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The Maiden Sweepſtakes for horſes, &c. that never ſtarted, was run for by the

Grey horſe, Abdalla, black and yellow	1 0
Bay horſe, Wittingham -	2 0
Bay ditto, Patriot -	3 0

Abdallah is a remarkably fine powerful animal, whoſe match it may be difficult to find.

On Thurſday morning, the 15th inſtant, the amuſement re-commenced, with a match between Baronet and Saucy Slut, which was won after a ſevere conteſt by the former.

The Plate of fifty gold mohurs, free for all horſes, &c. carrying 9 ſt. run for by

Abdalla, black and yellow -	1 1
Major, ſky blue - -	2 2

The ſuperiority of the former was very apparent.

A Sweepſtakes of five gold mohurs each, for four horſes, rode by gentlemen, was next run for; after which the Sweepſtakes for horſes, carrying weight according to the Craven Stakes, one heat, was run for, which cloſed the diverſions of the morning:

Abdalla, black and yellow -	1 0
Confederate, ſky blue -	2 0
Victor, pink, an Engliſh horſe	diſt.

The Calcutta races ended on Saturday, the 17th inſtant; the courſe was more numerouſly attended than on the preceding days: the ſport was excellent: the following are the particulars:

Match.—Collier, black Arab, and brown ſtout bay Arab; won eaſily by Collier.

A Handicap Plate, for fifty gold mohurs.

Silver Heels, g. A. -	1 1
Baronet, b. A. -	2 2
Maneater - -	diſt.

Match.—Abdalla, g. A. and Silver Heels, won eaſy by Abdalla.

A Sweepſtakes for three year old horſes, &c.

Rocket, black colt -	1
Alexis, cheſnut horſe -	2
Iriſh Widow, grey mare -	3
Seringapatam, dark bay horſe	diſt.

We are concerned to notice, that the famous horſe Adalla was poiſoned a few days ſince. The perpetrators of this wanton act of cruelty deſerve the ſevereſt puniſhment.

TREATY WITH THE NIZAM.

On Monday the 19th inſtant, the ratification of a new ſubſidiary treaty, between the Honourable Company and his highneſs the Nizam, was announced by a ſalute from Fort William.

A large quantity of opium was publicly burnt on Monday evening, the 19th inſtant, conformably to a reſolution of the Board of Trade, that all the Rungpore and Bauglepore opium, that did not reach a ſtandard price at public ſale, ſhould be deſtroyed. Such inſtances of the ſacrifice of property to the honour of engagement, deſerve the higheſt approbation.

We underſtand that the growth of the poppy has been altogether prohibited in the diſtrict of Bauglepore.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Tueſday, the 21ſt inſtant, came on to be tried a cauſe, wherein Captain John Canning was plaintiff, and the Hon. Company were defendants.

This action was brought to recover compenſation in damages for a loſs which had ariſen in the ſale of opium bought by the plaintiff at the defendants' ſales, and which he alledged was not agreeable to the muſter produced at the time of the purchaſe. The court did not think the evidence produced of ſufficient weight,—the plaintiff was therefore nonſuited.

Counſel for the plaintiff, Meſſrs. Strettel and Macnaghten.—Counſel for the defendants, the Advocate General, Meſſrs. Shaw and Carrington; attorney, Mr. Jackſon.

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The very extraordinary riſe of the rivers at the cloſe of the rains, gave riſe to ſerious apprehenſions for the crops of the enſuing ſeaſon; we are happy, however, in having it in our power to ſtate, that in Bahar the crops of rice were never more promiſing: letters of a very recent date from that province, ſay that the next haryeſt is expected to be more productive than has been known for many years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The ſhip Peggy, Captain Flemming, from Maſulipatam, arrived at Madras on the 12th ult.

This ſhip, accompanied by the Caledonia and Charlotte, under convoy of the Bombay frigate, ſailed from Saugur on the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, for Maſulipatam, having on board the marine battalion, and a quantity of grain.

The troops had been ſafely landed at Maſulipatam, as was alſo treaſure from the frigate, to the amount of ſeven lacks of rupees.

Two ſhips, of a ſuſpicious appearance, were ſeen by the above veſſels, off Ganjam.

About the 20th and 21ſt ult. a very heavy and ſevere gale of wind was encountered by the ſhips in Balaſore roads;—an American inward bound, and a Muſcat ſhip, are reported to have been diſmaſted; and for ſome days apprehenſions have been entertained for the Abercromby, pilot ſchooner; letters, however, received from Dimond Harbour, ſtate her arrival there on the preceding day, with conſiderable damage from the late hurricane.

On the 18th inſtant, the brig Peggy, Captain Freeman, arrived from Pegue;—what we had occaſion to mention reſpecting the warlike preparations carrying on by the Burmahs, is corroborated by this veſſel: every effort is, we underſtand, making to meet the Siameſe with a formidable force.

The Vigilant, a very old veſſel, lately commanded by Captain Lennon, after having been repaired in the dock at Chittagong, juſt as the workmen were endeavouring to haul her out, parted amid-ſhips: but we are told this accident has been attended with no loſs to Capt. Lennon, her owner, as he has diſpoſed of her copper for more money than he had offered to ſell the ſhip for at Calcutta.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP SARAH.

The following are the particulars of the loſs of the ſhip Sarah, Captain Parker. We learn, that on the 20th ult. the ſhip Sarah quitted her pilot at five *p. m.* with the wind to the northward, the Abercromby pilot ſchooner and two other ſchooners being then in ſight. At eight o'clock it began to blow hard from the north-weſt, and at three the next morning ſhe experienced a ſevere gale of wind; at eight the main and mizen maſts were cut away, in conſequence of her having broached to; the increaſed violence of the hurricane cauſed the ſea by this time to run ſo heavily, that it was expected the veſſel would inſtantly be overwhelmed; added to which, ſhe laboured ſo much, that in a ſhort time ſhe had eight feet water in her hold. Finding it was impoſſible to keep her long from ſinking, the whole crew committed themſelves to the mercy of the elements in the long-boat, the jolly boat having been rendered uſeleſs ſoon after the commencement of the gale; the veſſel, it is ſuppoſed, went down ſoon after they quitted her; ſhe was then about fifty miles to the S. E. of the Sand Heads.—At day-break no trace of her was diſcoverable; the wea-

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ther moderated, and fortunately not one of the crew was loſt;—they arrived at Pipley on the 24th ultimo.

When Capt. Parker found it abſolutely impoſſible to ſave the ſhip, he put into his pocket a few gold mohurs, in the hope, that ſhould they be preſerved, he might procure, for his ſufferers, conveyance to Calcutta; but as ſoon as they came on ſhore, the Mahrattas, who were waiting on the beach to receive them, ſtripped every man, and returned no article, either valuable or uſeful; in ſhort, they cruelly robbed them, and then withheld the common neceſſaries of life;—theſe acts, however, were not intended to cloſe the ſcene of their barbarity, for they did not condeſcend to tell the ſufferers they were at liberty to depart, until the long-boat, and every thing belonging to her, had been properly ſecured.

The Mahratta paſs, which expreſsly forbids any moleſtation of perſons in amity with its government, was ſhewn them; but they only laughed at the captain for having been at the trouble to ſave it;—thus without a conveyance, and bereft of the means of aſſiſtance, they were compelled to commence a journey which took three days to accompliſh.

On the 27th, the unfortunate ſufferers arrived at Cauntee; where, through the humane aſſiſtance of Mr. Chapman, the Reſident, they were provided with every neceſſary comfort;—boats, proviſions, &c. were liberally ſupplied; and the Captain and crew arrived in Calcutta on Wedneſday evening, the 31ſt ultimo.

Extract of a letter dated Poorbunder, 3d of Oct. via Bombay.

"This moment an Arab dow is arrived from Muculla, and brings intelligence that a French ſhip has captured the Shaw Aulum, belonging to Chillacy of Surat, on her paſſage from Mocha, and that the French put all the paſſengers on board of a dow, having firſt taken the treaſure and four horſes out of the dow, which was under Arab colours."

The capture of the Shaw Aulum will be ſeverely felt at Surat, having been the moſt valuable Mocha ſhip of the ſeaſon. She is reported to have had on board about ten lacks of rupees in ſpecie, beſides goods to a conſiderable amount; and although the loſs upon ſuch occaſions is generally exaggerated, yet we are afraid that we ſhall be conſiderably within bounds in eſtimating it at five or ſix lacks of rupees.

Extract of a letter from Cannanore, dated 3d of October.

"Mooſſa has juſt received an account, that two large French ſhips and a ſnow are lying at Mangalore, waiting for the ſailing of the Belvidere from hence. A toney is diſpatched to-day, to aſcertain the truth of the report: the Belvidere otherwiſe had intended to ſail from hence to-morrow."

Extract of a letter, dated Camp near Rampourah, 13th Oct. 1798.

"You have of courſe heard of the movement of our detachment, and the ſubſequent one of General Stuart, with the whole Futty Ghur ſtation to join us. After having lain encamped before Bereilli ten days, we this day made a retrograde movement to this place, where one battalion has recroſſed the Ram Gunga; and we follow to-morrow, in order to form a ſpeedy junction with General Stuart; Beſoulah is mentioned as the rendezvous. The prince accompanies us with three bat-

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battalions, a thouſand horſe, and eight guns: he is a very fine young man indeed; he has lately been appointed governor of Bereilli.

"After the junction takes place, in order to avoid encroaching on the dominions of the Rohillas, we ſhall commence our march to Moradabad, a place ſituated exactly on the frontiers, when a formal demand is to be made of Golaum Mohammed's family; and in caſe of a refuſal to deliver them, it is ſaid that force will be uſed to obtain poſſeſſion of them. They are to be conducted to Lucknow, where they are to reſide, as hoſtages for Golaum's future conduct.

"Almaſs Ali Khan is perfectly recovered from his late illneſs, but ſtill remains at Lucknow."

Extract of a letter from Colabah, dated Oct. 14.

"I am juſt returned from being a ſpectator of a very awful and diſtreſſing ſcene---About one o'clock I heard a ſmart cannonade at ſea, which continuing for ſome time, I went about two o'clock to the light-houſe, from whence I obſerved a dingey bearing S. W. by W. diſtant about three leagues, ſtanding direct into the harbour; ſhe was engaged with nine Mahratta gallivats, with the whole of which ſhe kept up a ſteady and well-directed fire, keeping them for ſome time at bay.

"About half paſt two, four of the boats had got cloſe on her quarters, and fired right into her, which was returned by the dingey; after which, ſhe immediately blew up.

"I was at that very inſtant looking at her through the ſpy-glaſs, and could ſee her plainly; ſhe was inſtantly in a blaze in every part of her; and, horrid to relate, while in this dreadful ſituation, the Mahratta boats continued with ſavage barbarity to fire into her, till ſhe was cloſe burnt down to the water's edge.

"At half paſt three ſhe diſappeared, and went to the bottom; and with her, I am much afraid, any of the unfortunate crew, who might have eſcaped the fate of the battle or the flames, muſt have been drowned."

Extract of a letter from Trincomallée, 15th Oct.

"On the 16th ultimo, the admiral ſailed from Trincomallée to the ſouthward, having, at the ſame time, diſpatched one of the ſhips, in company with him, to the eaſtward."

Letters received from Coringa mention, that the Bombay frigate had touched at that port for refreſhments; and that, having obtained them, ſhe had ſailed for the northward, in order to receive on board M. Perron and the French officers, lately in the ſervice of his highneſs the Nizam; they are to be conveyed by Commodore Sutherland to Calcutta.

Extract of a letter from the Upper Provinces, dated Camp, Oct. 18.

"We are now about ſix miles from Biſſowlah, to which place we ſhall march to-morrow.

"General Stuart, with the other troops from Futty Ghur, are alſo within a day's march of Biſſowlah; we ſhall therefore form a junction to-morrow.

"Colonel Dickſon, with a battalion of the 3d regiment, and ſome of the independent cavalry, from Cawnpore, are on their way to join us as ſoon as poſſible; after which, I learn, we are to proceed to Mooradabad."

Extract of a letter from Delhi, dated the 18th ultimo.

"As various accounts of the events at Delhi have appeared in ſome of the papers at Calcutta, I ſhall now tranſmit you a brief, but

 correct

correct ſketch of the late ſiege, and recent capture of the fort.

"On the refuſal of the killedar to deliver up the fort to a detachment, conſiſting of two battalions from Col. Sutherland's brigade—three battalions more were ordered up by General Perron, to augment the detachment, and co-operate in forcing the killedar to ſurrender, ſhould he ſtill heſitate on its evacuation.

"On the conjunction of theſe forces, the fort was inveſted on all ſides, and batteries and trenches immediately opened. The fire from us was very inconſiderable, out of a reſpectful regard for the king and his numerous family, who were in a meaſure impriſoned in the fort.

"When every preparation was ready for a breach and eſcalade, the killedar began a mamlut (negociation), which terminated in the capitulation of the fort on the 15th of the preſent month, after a ſiege of nineteen days.

"The terms were brief—the killedar had permiſſion to go unmoleſted wherever he pleaſed, and his troops were to receive from us the arrears of pay due to them.

"In my next I ſhall give you an account of the fort, of the unfortunate monarch himſelf, and of the unhappy ſituation of the ſelateen, thoſe miſerable branches of the royal family, doomed, by Aſiatic policy, to eternal ſeclufion.

"From the well-known humanity of General Perron, who is expected here in a few days, ſome alleviating alteration may, we hope, take place, in order to mitigate the pecuniary hardſhips of theſe royal ſufferers."

Extract of a letter from the Mahratta camp at Muttrah, dated the 19th ultimo.

"The troops ſent by General Perron, to take the fort of Delhi, have ſucceeded in their project by a capitulation, which took place four days ago.

"The Mahratta, who commanded in the fort, caught the general ſpirit of revolt, and rebelled from his ſubjection to Scindeah; and was promiſed aſſiſtance from the other diſaffected chiefs.—The prince ſent repeated orders to General Perron to inveſt the fort, and uſe every vigorous means to poſſeſs it.

"The general, from that amiable humanity which is a noble trait in his character, endeavoured to avoid recourſe to hoſtile meaſures, in regard to the old king, the numerous princes and princeſſes who are detained in the fort: and, even when the ſiege was laid, it was with the full permiſſion of the king; and every meaſure adopted to obviate any poſſible injury to the old monarch and the royal family.

"Though the troops in the fort, amounting to 600, were debarred from all exterior ſupplies of proviſions, yet General Perron ordered that the royal perſons ſhould be amply ſupplied, and their proviſions paſs unmoleſted.

"The fort was inveſted by five battalions, and a ſlight fire kept up for a few days, to intimidate the killedar, which produced the effect of a ſurrender; there were five guns in the fort, and the killed and wounded of the beſiegers were trifling.

"General Perron has the entire and merited confidence of the prince, and is inveſted with the full and uncontrouled government of all Scindeah's poſſeſſions, from the Chumbull river to Patiala, an extenſive country, which, even in its preſent ruinous ſtate, yields an annual revenue of near a crore of rupees.

"The general is to raiſe what armies he thinks proper, and to retain

tain or discharge what troops he pleases.—In fact no European, not even General Du Boigne, ever possessed such confidence or such power, as General Perron.

"I imagine we shall shortly lay siege to the strong fort of Agra, which has also revolted from the prince.—You shall hear from me if it ensues."

Extract of a letter from Dinapore, dated 25th September.

"Yesterday I was informed by a gentleman, that about the beginning of August, a comet had appeared at this place: it was perceived by many of the inhabitants, and made such a noise, as if a dozen rockets were discharged:—it continued one hour, and then disappeared."

Extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated 1st instant.

"The detachment under General Stuart was within five cos of Rampour on the 27th ultimo.

"Golaum Mahommed's family were expected in camp the following day; a detachment had been sent to escort them.

"Every thing was perfectly quiet at Rampour.

"The nabob, Saudut Ally, gave a grand dinner yesterday to the resident, Sir James Craig, his suite, and all the officers of the detachment doing duty at the palace.

"His Majesty's 78th regiment is expected at Cawnpore on the 4th instant."

Camp, near Hydrabad, 1st November 1798.

"You have heard of the grand object of our expedition, which has been attended with all the success that could have been wished. We arrived here on the 12th of last month; and from that time till the 22d, we remained in anxious suspense as to our future proceedings. On the 22d it was determined that our detachment, consisting of four Madras battalions, a company of artillery with sixteen guns, joined by the Bengal regiment with their artillery and guns, should attack the French lines. The French force amounted to about 14,000 men, 100 pieces of cannon, and abundance of ammunition: but, fortunately enough for us, a mutiny had broke out among their troops, which had risen to such extremity, that they confined several of their officers; and Monsr. Perron, with many of his friends, were obliged to come over to our camp the night immediately preceding the intended attack, and threw himself on the mercy of the English government; and had he not thus prudently secured his safety by flight, he would certainly have been murdered by his troops.

"Our object was to destroy, completely, the French interest and influence in this quarter, which has been happily effected without bloodshed. On the morning after M. Perron surrendered himself, we marched down in full force to the French lines. Our detachment took possession of some heights, which commanded the whole of the enemy's lines, and the Bengal detachment was on their right flank. The instant they perceived that we were so advantageously posted, the men immediately threw down their arms, and dispersed, except a few of Perron's own corps, who said they were willing to come to any reasonable terms, provided they received the arrears of pay that were due to them, which was complied with on the part of M. Perron; and we have now got possession of all the Frenchmen that were either at Hydrabad or in the Nizam's service; and we have also secured all the arms and ammunition, a large

quantity, and for which the Nizam has promiſed to pay M. Perron and his officers.

" Perron has acted judiciouſly, and has ſecured to himſelf the greater part of his property. He and his adherents are to be ſent to Madras; and it is ſuppoſed that they will from thence be ſent round to Bengal. They are all permitted to ſell off their property, except their houſes. Theſe his highneſs the Nizam takes as his ſhare of the ſpoil."

CALCUTTA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Appointments on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

By the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouſe is appointed to the 2d battalion of artillery.

Major J. Darby is poſted to the 1ſt battalion, 13th regiment, vice M'Dougall, deceaſed.

Captain J. Gaſcoyne is removed from the 2d battalion, 4th regiment, to the 1ſt European regiment, vice Darby, promoted.

Captain J. D. Mitchie is poſted to the 2d battalion, ſecond regiment, vice Ritchie, promoted; but in conſequence of the inconvenience of withdrawing him from Hydrabad, is directed to do duty with the 2d battalion, 10th regiment, till farther orders, and officiate as adjutant and quarter-maſter.

Enſign Shewbrick is poſted to the 3d European regiment.

Enſign J. W. Taylor to the 2d ditto.

Enſign J. Garner, to the 3d ditto.

Enſign W. H. Rainey, to the 3d ditto.

Enſign O. Clarke, to the 2d ditto.

Lieutenant R. Lambert is removed from the 1ſt battalion of the 4th regiment, and appointed to the 3d European regiment.

Lieutenant W. Baker is removed from the 3d European regiment, and appointed to the 1ſt battalion, 4th regiment.

Enſigns Frail and Boileau are removed from the 2d European regiment, and appointed to the 2d battalion, 7th Native regiment.

G. O. *By the Commander in Chief, 8th October* 1798.

The detachment of volunteers arrived from Chittagong, is to join the party of the 2d battalion of the 11th regiment, under Captain Peter Grant.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 8th Oct. 1798.

It appearing from the certificate, ſigned by the ſecretary at the India-houſe, and produced by Enſign Shewbrick, that he was appointed by the Court of Directors a cadet of the ſeaſon 1796, and as all the other cadets of that ſeaſon are promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and there being ſtill vacancies in that rank; reſolved, That Enſign Thomas Shewbrick be promoted to the rank of lieutenant, the date of rank to be hereafter adjuſted.

The native commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, drafted from the 12th regiment for the 15th regiment, are to be delivered over in equal proportion to Captain Conway and Lieutenant Wingrave, who will proceed to join their corps and recruit on their way —for which purpoſe an advance of 500 rupees is to be made to each of the above officers.

Lieutenant Shewbrick is poſted to the 3d European regiment.

8th October 1798. The Right Honourable the Governor-General has

has been pleaſed to appoint Major Alexander Beatſon, of the Madras eſtabliſhment, one of his aides-du-camp. The appointment is to have effect from the 5th of Auguſt, the date of Major Beatſon's arrival at this preſidency.

10th October 1798. Reſolved, That Captain George Downie, firſt aſſiſtant in the office of the military auditor-general, be appointed deputy military auditor-general, in the room of Lieutenant F. Corfield, reſigned; and that Mr. J. Lockhart, the accountant and ſenior aſſiſtant in the office, be appointed firſt aſſiſtant, in the room of Captain Downie.

G. O. *By the Commander in Chief, 16th October* 1798.

A draft is to be made from the 1ſt European regiment, of a ſufficient number of men to fill up the vacancies of matroſſes, in the four companies of artillery, at the field ſtations, and that of Allahabad, including the vacancies which will be occaſioned by the transfer of men recommended for the invalid eſtabliſhment.

The eſtabliſhment of golandauz ordered by the minutes of council of the 15th inſtant, is to be completed as expeditiouſly as poſſible, with a ſcrupulous attention to the choice of the men.

In ſelecting men from the laſcar companies, particular care muſt be taken, that none, but ſuch as, from age, ſize, and from good behaviour, are fit for golandauz, be admitted on that eſtabliſhment.

Mahommedans are to be preferred for the golandauz eſtabliſhment, and no man is to be received upon it, who does not engage to embark on board ſhip, whenever the ſervice ſhall require his proceeding by ſea —this is to be an expreſs ſtipulation on oath previous to his being enrolled.

An opportunity will be offered of rewarding deſerving men, in the laſcar companies, by promotions to the rank of jemidars, havildars, and naik, if there ſhall be in them men qualified for theſe ſituations; in which caſe the ſelection is to be made with due attention to length of ſervice and merit.

The dreſs of the golandauz is to conform as much as poſſible to that of the European artillery men; after the commander in chief ſhall have approved of a pattern coat, bounty cloathing will be prepared; they are to be armed and accoutred in the ſame manner as the European artillery.

The importance of the golandauz eſtabliſhment is ſo obvious, and the utility to be derived from it, ſo much depending on the proper choice of men, and their ſubſequent training and inſtruction, that the commander in chief cannot too ſeriouſly enjoin the utmoſt vigilance and exertion in theſe points, on the part of the officers commanding companies, of the commandant of artillery, of the officers commanding battalions and detachments, and of the major-generals in command of ſtations.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, of the 22d October.

Reſolved, That a magazine eſtabliſhment be fixed for Allahabad, and that it ſhall conſiſt of a deputy commiſſary, and a conductor of ordnance, with the ſame number of artificers and magazine men as are allowed for the magazine at Monghier.

29th October 1798. Reſolved, That the ſepoy volunteers aſſembling at Barrackpore, be formed into three battalions, of ten companies each, to be denominated the 1ſt, 2nd, and 3rd Bengal Volunteer Battalions.

Reſolved, That theſe battalions be, for the preſent, commanded by captains,

captains, and that the following officers be appointed to the command of them, till farther orders, viz.

Captain J. Malcolm, 1ſt battal.
——— J. Tetley, 2nd ditto.
——— L. Burrel, 3rd ditto.

Reſolved, That an European adjutant be allowed to each battalion, and the uſual proportion of laſcars, and other deſcriptions of workmen; alſo a ſerjeant-major and quarter-maſter-ſerjeant, for each battalion.

G. O. *By the Commander in Chief, 30th October* 1798.

Mr. William Ruſſel, aſſiſtant ſurgeon at the general hoſpital at the preſidency, having been appointed by the right honourable the Governor-General in council, to accompany Mr. Vanderheyden to Chittarah, is directed to proceed accordingly.

M. C. *October 3.* The Hon. Court of Directors having, in their general letter of the 1ſt November, 1797, appointed Captain G. A. Robinſon to the poſt of military auditor-general, and having, in their general letter of the 23d May laſt, confirmed that appointment, and directed that Captain Robinſon be appointed to the ſaid office of military auditor-general, immediately on his arrival in Bengal—Captain G. A. Robinſon is, accordingly, directed to take charge of the office of military auditor-general, which is to be delivered over to him by Mr. J. Scawen.

G. O. *October 31.* Lieutenant Tucker, of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, is appointed to do the duty of adjutant to the diviſion of that regiment, at the preſidency, from the 10th inſtant.

G. O. *November 1*, 1798. His Majeſty's 76th regiment, at Dinapore, is to proceed to Fort William, by water, as ſoon as boats ſhall be provided for their accommodation. The town-major's agent is to provide the uſual quantity of tonnage for the men: the officers are to furniſh themſelves with budgerows and boats on the boat allowance.

BOMBAY.

Extract from the Hon. Company's Commands, in their Military Letter, dated May 23, 1798.

Par. 24th. In the military letter from your preſidency, of the 15th January 1796, a claim of the cadets of 1791, to rank above the country cadets of that year, was ſubmitted to our deciſion; but we obſerve that, ſhortly after, the queſtion was decided at Bombay, in favour of the claim, without waiting the iſſue of the reference. But as this deciſion militates againſt a former determination of your board, of the 6th October 1795, of which, in the 18th par. of our letter of the 17th February 1797, we ſignified our approbation, as being agreeable to the ſpirit of our orders of the 15th of April 1795; we hereby revoke the determination of the 25th January 1796, and confirm the former deciſion of the 6th of October 1795.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Samuel Boutflower, aſſiſtant to the collector at Vizagapatam, Mr. J. A. Rice, ditto, under the ſecretary to the board of revenue, Mr. T. Robinſon, ditto, under the accountant-general, Mr. W. Garrow, ditto, under the ſecretary to the public, commercial, and revenue departments of government, Mr. J. Watts, ditto, ditto, ditto, Mr. P. Bruce, ditto, under the ſecretary to the military, political, and ſecret departments of government, Mr. A. Barclay, ditto, ditto, ditto, Mr. A. G. Blake, ditto, under the ſecretary

ſecretary to the board of revenue. Mr. E. P. Blake, ditto, ditto, to the board of trade. Mr. F. B. V. Davrell, ditto, ditto, to the board of revenue. Mr. H. Taylor, ditto, ditto, to the board of trade. Mr. J. H. Peile, ditto, ditto, to the military, political, and ſecret departments of government. Mr. E. Coxe, ditto, ditto, ditto, and acting Dutch tranſlator. Mr. Geo. Pariſh, ditto, ditto, to the public, commercial, and revenue departments of government.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

M. C. *October 6.* There being three vacancies in the liſt of junior merchants, the following gentlemen being qualified, are appointed to ſucceed thereto, viz. George Corſellis, vice John William Laukheet, deceaſed. Alexander Bell, vice Robert Lewis, deceaſed. Hay Clephane, vice John de Ponthieu, gone home.

The following gentlemen being alſo qualified, are promoted to the rank of factors: John Hope Oliphant, George Vandeput Drury, James Hallett, Henry Shepherd Pearſon, John Elphinſtone, Guy Lenox Prendergaſt, James Auguſtus Grant, John Smith.

Mr. Francis Warden, confirmed ſecretary to the military board, in the room of Mr. John de Ponthieu, gone home.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Proclamation.

Whereas the ſecurity and defence of this preſidency require, that the corps of militia, compoſed of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed and embodied under ſuch regulations as the right hon. the Governor General in council ſhall order and direct,

His lordſhip in council, relying on the loyalty and public ſpirit of the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, hereby orders and directs all the European, Armenian, and Portugueze inhabitants of the ſaid town, to aſſemble on the walk between Chandpaul Gaut and Fort William, to be there duly muſtered and enrolled.

The Europeans to aſſemble at the aforeſaid place, on Wedneſday the 7th.

The Armenians, on Thurſday the 8th; and

The Portugueze on Friday the 9th of November, at day-break; and the proper officers are hereby commanded to attend, for the purpoſe of muſtering and enrolling ſuch perſons as ſhall appear and tender their ſervices according to the tenour of this proclamation.

Publiſhed by order of the right honourable the Governor-General in council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

Fort William, Oct. 31, 1798.

Inſtances having occurred of private goods, freighted on Company's ſhips from other ports in India to Bengal, being omitted to be manifeſted at the cuſtom-houſe, the commanders of Company's ſhips are hereby required to take notice, that all ſuch goods muſt be manifeſted at the cuſtom-houſe, and that on failure thereof, the goods will be liable to confiſcation.

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Trade.

W. A. EDMONDSTONE, *Sec.*

Public Department, 5th Nov. 1798.

Whereas the ſale of fire-arms, or other warlike ſtores, to or for the uſe of the country powers or private perſons, without expreſs authority for that purpoſe, having been heretofore prohibited by the orders of government, and the right honourable the Governor-General in council having reaſon to believe that attempts have been made to evade t

ſaid prohibition; his lordſhip in council hereby declares, that the ſaid trade, in fire-arms and warlike ſtores, has been and continues to be entirely forbidden; and that any perſon or perſons who ſhall be detected in exporting from Calcutta, or any other part of the Company's province, to any part or parts of the country within their territories, or otherwiſe, cannon or guns of any other deſcription, or any arms or warlike ſtores of whatever denomination, without a paſs, ſealed with the ſeal of the Company, and ſigned by the ſecretary to this government, will be conſidered as having forfeited the protection of the Company, and will be ſent to Europe.

It is farther hereby notified and declared, that the juſtices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, the collectors and officers of the cuſtoms within the Company's provinces, including the zemindary of Benares, and the magiſtrates of ſeveral diſtricts, have been directed to take due care that the ſtricteſt attention be paid to this order, and to ſeize within their reſpective juriſdictions any property attempted to be paſſed in violation of this order, declaring the ſaid property to be confiſcated, one half to the uſe and benefit of the honourable Company, and the other half to the benefit of the informer, who ſhall be entitled to the ſame upon conviction of the party or parties engaged in the trade.

Publiſhed by order of the right honourable the Governor General in council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Sec.*

As it will greatly facilitate the buſineſs of muſtering and enrolling the European, Armenian, and Portugueze inhabitants, who are directed to aſſemble on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inſtant, each perſon is requeſted to bring with him, to the parade, a paper, according to the annexed form, containing his name, place of abode, and occupation, where tents will be pitched, and proper perſons in readineſs to receive and inſert them in the rolls prepared for that purpoſe.

W. GRIFFITH, *Reg. Capt. Calcutta Militia.*

Calcutta, 2d November 1798.

Name.	Place of Abode.	Occupation.

Such perſons as are willing to ſerve as cavalry, furniſhing a horſe and the neceſſary equipments at their own charge, are requeſted to ſignify their intention, at the time of entering their names on the muſter-roll.

W. GRIFFITH.

Calcutta, Nov. 5, 1798.

PROCLAMATION.

Nov. 9, 1798.

By the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Whereas it has been repreſented to the right honourable the Governor General in council, that ſeveral places in the vicinity of Calcutta, and elſewhere within theſe provinces, are become the ordinary reſort of diſorderly perſons from the foreign ſettlements on the ſabbath-day; and that at ſuch places of public reſort, horſe-races are frequented, and the pernicious practice of gaming prevails, to the ſcandal of the Britiſh government, and to the prejudice of thoſe who are entitled to its protection; and whereas the profanation of the day ſet apart for the ſolemn obſervance of public worſhip, is a practice deſtructive of the good order and morals of ſociety, and contrary to the duties and ordinances of the proteſtant religion; his lordſhip in council hereby orders and directs all magiſtrates, and officers commanding at military ſtations, to prohibit horſe-races, and all other meetings

meetings for the purpoſe of gaming on the ſabbath-day, within the limits of their reſpective juriſdictions or commands; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall be guilty of diſobedience to ſuch prohibition, the magiſtrates and officers of the diſtrict or ſtation in which ſuch offence ſhall be committed, are hereby ſtrictly commanded to report the name or names of any perſon or perſons ſo offending, to the right honourable the Governor-General in council; and his lordſhip in council hereby declares, that the perſon or perſons ſo offending, ſhall be liable to forfeit the protection of the honourable the Eaſt-India Company, and to be ſent to Europe.

Publiſhed by order of the right honourable the Governor-General in council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

Fort William, Public Department, November 9, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that in order to obviate, as much as poſſible, future differences of accounts on the books of the ſeveral preſidencies, regarding their tranſactions with each other, it be made a ſtanding regulation, that whenever an advance ſhall be made at this preſidency on account of another, a receipt for the ſum advanced be taken in duplicate, one to be kept as a voucher for the advance, the other to be tranſmitted to the accountant of the preſidency, or ſettlement, which ſhall be chargeable with the ſum advanced.

Publiſhed by order of the right honourable the Governor-General in council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Sec.*

Extract of a Commercial General Letter, from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 23d May 1798.

May 21. We have reſolved, that the ſame rates of freight be paid this ſeaſon, on goods ſhipped by individuals under the late act of parliament, as were communicated to you in our letter of the 11th December 1793, being 7l. 10s. per ton outward, and 22l. 10s. per ton homeward.

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Trade.

W. A. EDMONSTONE, *Sec.*

Fort William, Nov. 9, 1798.

There will be a parade of ſuch of the European inhabitants of Calcutta as have enrolled themſelves in the militia, agreeably to the directions of the right honourable the Governor-General in council, on the Eſplanade, on Monday the 19th, at day-break; and ſuch as have not already enrolled themſelves, are deſired alſo to attend at the ſame time.

By order of the right honourable the Governor-General.

W. GRIFFITH, *Reg. Of.*

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2.—Ship Yarmouth, Beck, Madras; left the 17th October.—5, ſhip Burnaby, Richardſon, Madras; left the 16th October.—6, Hon. Company's ſhip Lord Duncan, Saltwell, Bencoolen.—10, ſhip Nancy, Stone, Bencoolen; left the 27th Sept.—17, ſhip Fredenſborg, Acken, Cape of Good Hope; left the 13th Sept.—18, brig Peggy, Freeman, Rangoon; left the 26th Oct.—ſhip Surprize, Moore, Madras; left the 22d Oct.—19, ſhip Charlotte, Kelſo, Madras; left the 26th Oct.—24, ſhip Fortitude, Kearney, Bombay; left the 4th Oct.—ditto, ſhip Recovery, Ropes, Mocha; left the 12th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Ship Pariſh, Moller, Hamburgh;—ſhip Induſtry, Pegue;—Hon. Company's ſhip Montroſe.—11, ſhip Maria Charlotte, Brady, Hamburgh.—13, ſhip Stavanger, Cleland, ditto.—19, ſhip Mary, Taylor, Bombay.

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DECEMBER.

MADRAS.

To James Anderson, Esq. M. D.
Physician General, &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to send you the history of a case, which was attended with the most alarming symptoms, as a confirmation of the beneficial effects to be expected from the use of eau de luce, or spirits of hartshorn, in the bites of even the most dangerous snakes. On the 11th of this month, at half past three o'clock *p. m.* one of the dooley bearers of the 2d regiment of cavalry, in the act of cutting a branch of a tree, about 100 yards from my house, was bit by a snake, on the outside of the left leg, a little below the knee. He felt immediately the pain stretching up his thigh; and in the course of ten or twelve minutes, he was seized with violent spasms all over his body, and fell down apparently without sense or motion. He was then brought to me, when I found all his joints quite stiff, his limbs rigidly extended, pulse hardly to be felt, and jaws fast locked. Having no eau de luce at hand, I put a tea-spoonful of hartshorn into a tumbler, with a small quantity of water; and having with difficulty opened his mouth by means of a turn-screw, I poured it in; but the power of diglutition being perfectly gone, only a very small part found its way to the stomach. In ten minutes more I repeated the draught, and again a very small quantity got to the stomach; ten minutes after I gave him another dose, when, by holding his head back, the greatest part went down; and in a few minutes he was sensibly relieved, as his joints became more pliable. I now received some eau de luce, and in about ten minutes gave him about twenty-five drops, mixed with a little water, which, by holding his head as before got all into his stomach. He now began to recover his recollection, and upon being asked, pointed that he felt a pain in his breast, and the crown of his head. Half an hour after giving the last dose, I repeated it; and in about five minutes he was seized with vomiting, when he brought up a small quantity of green slimy matter, which seemed to relieve him greatly, for he was then able to look about him. I repeated the medicine every half hour, and after every dose he got a little better; so that at nine o'clock he was able, with a little support, to walk home from my house, scarcely feeling any effect but weakness from the bite, and I saw him next morning, perfectly well. During the internal exhibition of the medicine, the wound was rubbed with it, and seemingly with some good effect. The snake was not killed, so that I cannot say what species it was of; but from the violent effects produced by its bite, I have no doubt of its being a dangerous one.——I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM MACKINTOSH.

Arcot, Nov. 13, 1798.

MADRAS LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On the 1st instant, at eleven o'clock, the mayor and aldermen of Madras having assembled themselves in their corporate capacity in the town-hall, in order to receive Sir Thomas Strange, nominated to preside, as recorder, in the new court of judicature, sent a deputation of their members, consisting of the senior and junior aldermen, to conduct him into the hall.

The recorder having entered, and taken his place on the bench, ordered that his Majesty's royal charter,

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of

of the 20th of February last, ſhould be publicly read; at the concluſion of which, a royal ſalute was fired from the walls of the garriſon.

Mr. Abbott, as mayor, then adminiſtered the oaths, preſcribed to be taken by the recorder, to Sir Thomas Strange; and tendered the declaration againſt the tranſubſtantiation, alſo directed to be ſubſcribed by the ſupreme judge; and the recorder afterwards adminiſtered the like oaths, and exhibited a ſimilar declaration to the mayor and aldermen reſpectively, according to ſeniority; and the ſame having been taken and ſubſcribed, and the new court having been thereby conſtituted and formed, the ſheriff was ordered to publiſh and proclaim the ſame, by the name and ſtyle of the court of the recorder at Madras.

The following proclamation was then read by the ſheriff in open court:

"GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

"Whereas his moſt gracious Majeſty, by his letters patent, bearing date at Weſtminſter, the 20th day of February, in the 38th year of his reign, did, of his eſpecial grace, think fit to direct and ordain, that a new court of judicature ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the ſettlement of Madraſpatnam, and the factories and territories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon, which ſhould be called the Court of the Recorder of Madraſpatnam, and ſhould be holden by and before one principal judge, who ſhould be called the recorder of Madraſpatnam, and ſhould be the preſident of the ſaid court, and by and before the mayor and three of the aldermen of Madraſpatnam, to be from time to time ſelected in rotation to be aſſiſtant judges thereof; and his Majeſty, in and by the ſame letters patent, was graciouſly pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir Thomas Strange, knight, to be the firſt recorder of the ſaid court; and whereas the ſaid recorder, mayor, and aldermen, in purſuance of his Majeſty's ſaid letters patent, have this day aſſembled themſelves in the town-hall of Madras, and, after having cauſed the ſame letters patent to be read and publiſhed, have proceeded to qualify themſelves for the execution of the ſeveral powers and authorities thereby veſted in them, by taking the oaths and ſubſcribing the declarations therein directed to be taken and ſubſcribed: This is therefore to proclaim and publiſh, that the court of the recorder of Madras is in due manner conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, and that all the judicial powers and authorities heretofore exerciſed by the mayor's court at Madras, and by the governor and council as a court of appeal from the ſame, and by the court of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, have, by virtue of the directions contained in his Majeſty's letters patent, thereby ceaſed and terminated; and that all civil, criminal, eccleſiaſtical, and admiralty juriſdiction, will henceforth be exerciſed in the Court of the Recorder of Madras, in the manner and to the extent, by the ſame letters patent, directed and preſcribed; of which all perſons are hereby commanded and enjoined to take notice.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Extract from His Majeſty's Charter, bearing date 20th February, 38th year of his Reign.

"And we do further hereby ſtrictly charge and command all governors and commanders, magiſtrates

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tates and miniſters, civil and military, and all other our faithful and liege ſubjects whatſoever, in and throughout the Britiſh territories and poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, and the countries, territories, diſtricts and places which now are, or ſhall be hereafter dependent thereon, or ſubject or ſubordinate to the Britiſh government there, that in the execution of the ſeveral powers, juriſdictions and authorities hereby granted, made, given or created, they be aiding, aſſiſting, and obedient in all things, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril."

Publiſhed by order of the right hon. the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

Fort St. George, 1ſt Nov. 1798.

The Court was afterwards adjourned to Monday the 5th inſtant.

After the adjournment of the Court, Sir Thomas Strange, attended by the mayor and aldermen, proceeded to the council chamber, in order to preſent the right honourable the Governor with a copy of the charter.

On delivering the charter into the hands of Lord Clive, the recorder, in a very appoſite addreſs, explained to his lordſhip the intent and purport of the charter, and concluded with an earneſt and impreſſive appeal to the chair, to forward and carry into effect the moſt gracious intentions of his Majeſty, as manifeſted and declared by his royal charter, when occaſion (but which he truſted would be very rare) ſhould require the co-operative ſtrength and energy of the executive government.

To the addreſs of the recorder, his lordſhip made a ſuitable reply; when Sir Thomas retired.

The ſheriff, in the courſe of the morning, read the proclamation in the fort, and various parts of Madras.

On Monday the 5th inſtant, the court of the recorder met, purſuant to adjournment, when Mr. alderman Roebuck addreſſed the recorder, to the following effect:—

That he was deſired by his brethren on the bench, to congratulate him on the appointment which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on him of Recorder of that Court. That they were not unacquainted that he had already filled a high judicial ſituation in one of his Majeſty's colonies, giving dignity to his appointment, by the juſt and impartial adminiſtration of the laws entruſted to his diſpenſation; nor were they ignorant, that he had diſplayed an urbanity of manners, and a conciliatory diſpoſition, in the ſettlement where he had lately reſided, which had procured him the general eſteem, and which had been peculiarly manifeſted to him in the regret, which had been publicly teſtified on the eve of his departure to his mother country.

That, bearing with him ſo full and ample a tribute of public approbation, he and his brother aldermen were ſatisfied, that they had acquired in the perſon of the recorder, an upright and able colleague, to aid and guide them in the diſcharge of an arduous taſk which their country had impoſed on them.

That the firſt act of office which he had performed, required the particular thanks of the bench—He alluded to the very manly and impreſſive addreſs which he had delivered to the right hon. the Governor in Council, when he preſented them with the exemplification of the charter. And they had no doubt, not only from the viſible operation of his addreſs, but from his lordſhip's manner of thinking, and from the conſtitutional principles which he was known to poſ-

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ſeſs,

ſeſs, but that his Lordſhip would give every requiſite aid to ſupport the dignity and enforce the decrees of the court. It was, however, to be lamented, that the late court (in the place of which the preſent was erected) for many years, had not been ſo fortunate as to meet with ſo neceſſary a ſupport: otherwiſe the adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſettlement might have been more perfect than it has been.

The late court, he could not but obſerve, had to combat with difficulties peculiar to its conformation—That it had frequently to find its way through a labyrinth, without any clue to direct its courſe. But though the members which compoſed the mayor's court were not men with profeſſed legal acquirements, yet he might venture to aſſert that they all poſſeſſed a general and liberal view of the conſtitution of their country, and the principles on which juſtice was to be adminiſtered under it. It was not perhaps for him to ſay, how the court had diſcharged itſelf of what was expected from it—but the public records were the beſt proof of the manner in which the law had been adminiſtered—and the very few inſtances in which it would appear that the decrees of the mayor's court had been reverſed by his Majeſty in Council, afforded an unerring teſt, that the generality of their deciſions had not been incorrect; and wherever their decrees might be ſeen to differ from the ultimate forum, the difference would not be found on matter of fact, but on point of law—But that they had been in general ſo correct, he was not inclined to aſcribe all the merit to the bench—for it were but juſtice to the gentlemen at the bar to acknowledge that their profeſſional talents, labour and reſearch, had often aſſiſted and governed their deciſions. Individually he might be allowed to add, that he was particularly indebted to them for much voluntary information, which had enabled him, in caſes of nicety, to form an opinion to the ſatisfaction of his own mind.

Perchance it might alſo be deemed a duty incumbent on him, while ſpeaking of the external aſſiſtance which the bench had experienced, to ſay ſomething of the officers of the court: for it muſt be obſerved, that he, the recorder, could only know them by general communication or confined perſonal acquaintance. But he, Mr. Roebuck, had had the almoſt daily opportunity of remarking on their conduct, for a long period of time; and from ſo extenſive an experience of their reſpective merits, he was certainly authoriſed to aſſert, that the gentleman who held the office of regiſter, though he had come young and inexperienced into office, had conducted himſelf with a conſiderable degree of talent in the execution of his duties, and, what perhaps was of more public importance, with unbiaſſed and incorruptible integrity.—That of the young gentleman (his deputy) who had not been long in his ſituation, from the application which he had given, and the line of conduct he had purſued ſince he had been in that department, there could be little doubt but he would qualify himſelf to be a fit ſucceſſor hereafter to a perſon who has ſo ably and honourably held the principal office.

Before he concluded, Mr. Roebuck hoped that he ſhould ſtand excuſed, in adding a few words to what he had already ſaid in reſpect to the gentlemen at the bar. There were men amongſt them, he was proud to ſay, whoſe talents and acquirements were ſufficient to embrace every ſubject with benefit to their clients, and credit to themſelves,—whoſe practice had been large

large and liberal—fair and honourable,—whose zeal, though kept in proper bounds, could not and cannot be excelled in any court of judicature in the British dominions. Men possessing such talents, and adopting such a line of practice, must have the most ample gratification in their own mind;—but, he trusted, it would not be unacceptable to them to understand, that a conduct so honourable in itself had not passed unnoticed, and that a just tribute was paid to it by those whose duty it had been to observe it.

The recorder observed, that he had to express his thanks and acknowledgments to the mayor and aldermen, in whose joint name Mr. Roebuck had addressed him, for the very flattering opinion which they entertained of a stranger, who had so recently come amongst them. If he had merited, by the line of conduct pursued by him in another part of the world, which he scarcely dare presume, those high encomiums which the worthy alderman had been pleased to bestow on it—and if he had been fortunate enough to obtain the esteem of those amongst whom he had been deputed to administer justice—he must attribute a great part of his success to the assistance of those who were appointed to co-operate with him, and to the obliging disposition of persons with whom he associated, that inclined them to receive his good intentions with a liberal allowance. He begged leave to assure the mayor and aldermen, that no endeavours should be wanting, on his part, to conform himself to the ideas which they had been so good as to conceive of him—But he was not unaware, that he had a more difficult situation to fill than he had heretofore discharged. He had to administer justice amongst a people, of whose manners, customs and usages, he possessed but a very circumscribed knowledge—yet every exertion in his power should be used to investigate matters which would judicially come before them, and to explain the principles on which their decisions should be grounded—and in all circumstances and cases to render them such aid as his abilities might allow. On many occasions he must receive, rather than afford assistance; and he must expect to be instructed there by the gentlemen on the bench, and the worthy alderman in particular; and he depended that they would most readily and unreservedly give him that local information and advice, of which they were so capable, from their long residence and frequent previous inquiries. He was extremely gratified to receive so favourable a testimonial of the conduct of a gentleman who held so important an office as that of register: nor was he less happy to hear a commendation equally flattering, and from a quarter so distinguishing, as proceeding from the worthy alderman, of the gentlemen at the bar; and they would see from the proceedings of the court that day, that a general confidence was placed in their character. And although the testimony borne by the worthy alderman did not appear to apply universally, yet he trusted that every individual, profiting by the liberality of the court, would endeavour to attach to himself a claim to so honourable a commendation.

The court then proceeded to appoint their officers: when George Taylor, Esq. was sworn prothonotary and register, and J. Abbot, Esq. as deputy prothonotary and register.

And afterwards, J. S. Hall, G. Chalmer, R. Williams, E. Samuel, A. Anstruther, G. Rickets, G. M'Mahon, C. M. Bushby, J. Sutherland,

land, H. A. D. Campton, F. Diſney, C. Walters, and M. James, Eſqrs. were approved, admitted, and enrolled advocates of the court, and took and ſubſcribed the oath of allegiance.

G. Lys, Eſq. was ſworn examiner of the court.

The recorder then delivered his ſeal to Mr. L. H. Stirling, thereby conſtituting him ſealer of the court, who thereupon took and ſubſcribed the oaths of office.

The petition of S. D. Totton, Eſquire, was then read, praying to be admitted an advocate and attorney, and ſtating his pretenſions as founded on being a graduate of Oxford, and a member of the honourable ſociety of Lincoln's Inn.

The recorder, in delivering the reſolution of the court, which was unfavourable to the prayer of the petition, ſuggeſted—that however deſirous the court might be to admit Mr. Totton, they were prevented from ſo doing by the ſtrict letter of the charter. He bore every honourable teſtimony to the high eſtimation in which Mr. Totton ſtood in the ſettlement; and as a proof of the ſentiments entertained of him by the court, the recorder farther obſerved, that in limiting the number of practitioners in future, if ſuch a meaſure ſhould be found neceſſary, there ſhould be a reſervation in his favour, if he ſhould think proper to apply to the Company for the licenſe required.

After the officers were ſworn in, Mr. Hall (the ſenior advocate) then addreſſed the bench, and ſaid in ſubſtance—

That the bar might juſtly be conſidered as deficient even in common feelings, if, after the very liberal and honourable expreſſions that had fallen from the bench, they were not to declare their grateful ſentiments. That he aſſured his lordſhip that they were individually and deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the partiality ſhewn to them, which could not fail to influence their conduct, and make them ſtudy to become what the worthy alderman had repreſented them to be.

How far they might deſerve the future commendation of the court, would depend on the reſpective merit and tenour of their practice—and he truſted, with ſuch inducement and intentions, they would not fail to aſſure the protection and ſupport of the court, without which no bar could ever hope to be reſpectable.

The nomination of Mr. Williams as Company's attorney, conformable to the directions of the charter, was ſignified to the court, by a letter under the official ſignature of the ſecretary to the government.

The court then adjourned to Friday the 9th current.

Extract of a letter to Dr. Anderſon, from the iſland of Bando-Neira.

"The 18th of March at three *p. m.* we had a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake here, its direction from S. E. to N. W. I imagine the electric fluid muſt have moved very near the ſurface, as I felt a ſhock, exactly like a ſevere ſtroke from an electrical machine, which made me ſick at ſtomach for a minute; the volcano (which I watched) did not experience any viſible agitation from it. I have been up the hill and in the crater a ſecond time, and obſerved that there had been an overflow of lava, ſince I viſited it the firſt time."

BOMBAY, *December* 2.

MURDER.

On the 2d inſtant, a moſt ſhocking murder was perpetrated on the body of Patrick Kain, a private of his Majeſty's 29th light dragoons; he

he was found on the beach on the fouth end of the eſplanade with his throat cut in a moſt dreadful manner: a coroner's inqueſt was held on the body, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder, by a perſon unknown. Though every inquiry has been made, hitherto no traces are to be found of the perpetrators of this horrid deed.

On the ſame day a female infant of nine months was found ſtrangled at the Even Brab Trees. A coroner's inqueſt was held on the body, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder,—by a perſon unknown.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 6th inſtant, a very melancholy accident happened in the woods, at a place called Pallaw. A carriage driving along rather too faſt, unfortunately ran over a child about ſix years of age, and killed him dead on the ſpot. The coachman we underſtand has abſconded. A coroner's inqueſt was held on the body of the child, who brought in a verdict of accidental death.

On the 6th inſtant, a ſepoy belonging to the garriſon at Tannah was bitten by a ſnake; he was immediately carried to Captain Lambert's quarters, when about thirty drops of eau de luce, in a glaſs of water, was adminiſtered internally, whilſt the wound was rubbed with the eau de luce. Dr. Durham was immediately called in to his aſſiſtance, which might be almoſt five or ſix minutes after the accident happened; the patient was then foaming at the mouth, and his jaws almoſt locked. Mr. Durham hardly entertained any hopes of his recovery, but finding eau de luce had been adminiſtered, he continued to give a tea ſpoonful every ten minutes, for three doſes, continuing at the ſame time to bathe the wound; the fourth doſe was adminiſtered at the diſtance of a quarter of an hour, when the patient began retching, and the wound diſcharged a thin ſerum; he began to recover, and after giving him a glaſs of brandy, he was ſoon ſufficiently recovered to be ſent to the hoſpital, but a numbneſs continued in his leg for ſome time; by the application of a bliſter the numbneſs was removed, and on the 9th inſtant, the man was diſcharged from the hoſpital perfectly recovered.

Advices from Tellicherry of the 25th ult. mention the arrival there of a grab ſhip belonging to Chocara Mooſſa, from Mocha. This veſſel had been captured on the 5th of Auguſt, off the iſland Socotora, by L'Uni, a French privateer mounting eighteen eight pounders, two eighteen pounders and four carronades, and manned with Europeans and Caffres. The commander of the privateer, after taking the ſpecie out of the grab, put fifteen Frenchmen on board of her, and diſpatched her to the Mauritius. The crew, however, conſiſting chiefly of Moplas, ſoon afterwards roſe upon the Frenchmen, put them to death, and brought the ſhip and cargo in ſafety to Telliſcherry. Another of Mooſſa's veſſels, with two ſhips belonging to the bebee of Cannanore, had been captured at the ſame time, and were in like manner plundered of their ſpecie, and diſpatched to the Mauritius; but their crews following the example above-mentioned, alſo retook the ſhips, and had arrived ſafe at Cannanore. Letters were found on board the grab from the commander of L'Uni to his owners at the Mauritius, wherein he mentions having transſhipped treaſure to a large amount from different veſſels into his own, but that if he ſhould happen to fall in with and capture a large ſhip, he would diſpatch her with the money to the Mauritius; that he intended to

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ſweep

ſweep the Malabar and Coromandel coaſts, and to call at Tranquebar for refreſhments.

POONAH, *Auguſt* 10*th*.—Information has been received at the durbar of Dowlut Row Scindeah, that Nana Furnaveſe has written a letter to Stremunt Behadur (the peſhwa); wherein he ſays, "Let Amrut Row Bahadur have a jaghire of ten lacks of rupees conferred upon him, and let him then retire from the capital; or ſecure upon the muſnud of ſovereignty, and conſide to your old ſervant the office of Furnaveſe: if this arrangement pleaſe you, 'tis well; if not, purſue your pleaſure, and keep me an honourable priſoner in my dwelling under a guard of truſty cavalry, and call upon me when occaſion require to afford you counſel. I have learned the ſentiments of the Bhyes. They ſay that if the heart of Dowlut Row be clean, let him wait upon us with a few attendants only, and hear our terms; wherefore is it neceſſary that he ſhould bring his battalions and artillery?"

Aug. 11*th*.—Stremunt Behadur addreſſed a letter to Dowlut Row Scindeah, of which the following is an extract:—"What does it avail that you ſhould write to me continually to be the mediator between you and the Bhyes? you on the one hand do not receive my counſel, nor do the Bhyes liſten to my advice. Nevertheleſs I once more obſerve, that if you deſire to have the former good underſtanding reſtored between you and them, firſt ſend to them by Raijee Patell, all their jewels that are in your poſſeſſion, then inquire their terms of reconciliation."

The anſwer of Dowlut Row was as follows:—"In the courſe of two or three days, I ſhall take account of all the jewels belonging to the Bhyes, and ſend them by the hands of Raijee Patell; and after that I will continue to be governed by your advice, to bring the diſpute to a propitious iſſue."

Of the recent tranſaction at Poonah, we are not enabled to enter into any minute detail: no very important event has to our knowledge occurred lately in that quarter; each party ſeeming deſirous of out-procraſtinating the others, rather than gaining advantages by deciſive acts, opportunities for which have not been wanting. Nana, it is ſaid, unawed by threats and his ſubſequent impriſonment by Dowlut Row Scindeah, has not been proof againſt the inſinuating promiſes of that party, and has been induced to remove for the moment the very preſſing pecuniary exigencies of Dowlut Row, by a donation of caſh to the amount, by ſome accounts, (but they are probably exaggerated) of a lack of gold mohurs.

Whatever benefit Nana might have promiſed himſelf from Row's diſtreſſes, it does not appear to have been realized; for he is ſaid to have been under greater reſtraint ſince, than before the gift or loan; and to have been threatened with renewed impriſonment, in the event of his withholding the farther ſupplies of what this ill-timed donation ſeems to prove his ſtill having at command.

A rumour prevails in town, that Tantea Paugnavees (otherwiſe called Balloo Tantea) is about to be reſtored to liberty, and probably his former influence at the head of the Scindean council.—Such of our readers as have marked the devious progreſs of Mahratta politics, will recollect this miniſter's arreſt to have been the ſignal of the ſhort-lived regency of Purſeram Bhow; who, faſcinated with the poſſeſſion

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of an authority to which his talents were ill adapted, ſacrificed the intereſts of his patron Nana Furnaveſe, and aſſociated himſelf with Balloo Tantea, who, from his talents and addreſs, may be termed the Nana of the Scindean durbar, and who ſeems the only one in the long liſt of Dowlut Row's counſellor's and confidants to whom he can look up for a reſtoration of his power. Preciſely in this predicament ſtands Nana Furnaveſe, with reſpect to the general intereſts of the Mahratta empire.

It is almoſt needleſs to add, that theſe two great miniſters are not more diſtinguiſhed by abilities, than reciprocal enmity towards each other; and ſhould they again be let looſe in political hoſtility, it will remain to be proved which addreſs will in the end prevail;—or ſhould they wiſely (in ſuch coalitions virtue ſeems out of the queſtion) unite their recovered influence, they may ſafely bid defiance to the whole of Indian chicanery and intrigue; for of thoſe grand ſprings in the machinery of Aſiatic courts they are moſt conſummate maſters.

MALABAR.

The general tranquillity that ſo happily prevails throughout the province, affords but little in the way of novelty to communicate; the rains had been favourable, and the crops conſequently promiſing.

The rajah of Palghaut, named Hitty Coomby Achen, is to undergo a trial at Palghaut, for which he voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf; he is accuſed of having killed a man of the nair caſt, and other atrocities.

Another rajah in the vicinity of Tellicherry, called the Chinga Kollool, who has occaſionally manifeſted tokens of inſubordination, was lately killed in an attack on a pagoda in the Chorically country.

POONAH.

The reſtoration of Nana Furnaveſe to his former ſtation, (but whether to his former plenitude of power or not, we are uninformed) has been the reſult of much negociation and compromiſe at Poonah. What the particulars of theſe proceedings may have been, or to what they may tend, it would not be eaſy to ſuggeſt: the leading objects would appear to be, on the part of Nana, who muſt in any ſituation of confinement or degradation be always ſuppoſed the head of one party, his own reſtoration to power, the departure of Dowlut Row Scindeah from the Deccan, and the re-admiſſion of his, Nana's adherents, into the executive and profitable employment of the ſtate.

CALCUTTA, *General Intelligence for December* 1798.

Accounts from Bombay mention that Purſeram Bhow was at the hill fort of Parnella, near Calapoor, the capital of the Malwan rajah, with a conſiderable force, for the purpoſe of puniſhing this rajah for ſome depredations he committed at the time Purſeram Bhow was in confinement, and unable to reſiſt him. The rajah has endeavoured to avert the threatened vengeance, by offering to repair the injuries ſuſtained; but with what ſucceſs, our accounts do not inform us.

Letters from Bombay ſtate, that there is at preſent little or no employment for ſhipping on that ſide of India. Corton, which conſtitutes the chief article of trade between Bombay and China, may be tranſported at the moderate rate of 30 rupees per candy: the merchants will not give more; and we underſtand, that at

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this rate a ſhip will ſcarcely clear the expences of a China voyage.

A circumſtance of a novel kind happened lately at Surat, which excited a conſiderable degree of ſurpriſe and diſſatisfaction among the Muſſulmen at that place. It ſeems a fanatic of their own ſect, obſerving that many of the *faithful*, contrary to long eſtabliſhed cuſtom, allowed the hair of their heads to grow, and ſhaved their beards, indignant at the degeneracy of theſe latter times, compelled many to undergo the operation of ſhaving their heads, and inſiſted that they ſhould allow their beards to grow. To the mandates however of this fanatic, many revolted, and all farther attempts of this kind have ſince been put a ſtop to by the nabob.

Letters from Chittagong, received in the courſe of this month, mention that a large body of Mugs had arrived in that diſtrict, deſiring to place themſelves under the protection of the Hon. Company, having emigrated from their own country on account of the ſevere oppreſſions of the Burmah government, which they could no longer ſupport.

SUPREME COURT.

The 2d ſeſſion of Oyer and Terminer commenced on Tueſday the 4th inſt.

The grand jury being called over, Sir John Anſtruther ſaid, that he underſtood it had been the practice here for the gentlemen of the grand jury, after being called over, to retire and to chooſe their foreman. As this had been the practice, he had no objection to its continuance. The gentlemen of the jury then retired, and having choſen their foreman, returned to Court, and were ſworn in as under:

John Buller, Eſq. Foreman.
Alex. Aberdeen, James MacTaggart,
Robert Bathurſt, R. Home,
Geo. R. Foley, W. Farquharſon,
R. W. Cox, Thomas Daſhwood,
Bruce Boſwell, T. Twining,
Leonard Collings, Francis Horſley,
G. U. Lawie, R. S. Perreau,
Henry Stone, J. T. Brown,
James Alexander, Charles Barber,
Claud Benezet, David Roſs,
William Egerton, AND
A. Gilmour, John Hall, Eſqrs.

On the 6th inſtant, Thomas Mackenzie, and John Petrie, ſheriff's officers, were tried for extortion; againſt Petrie there appearing no evidence to ſupport the charge, he was conſequently aquitted; but the proofs were ſo glaring reſpecting Mackenzie, that the jury was unanimous in convicting him.

It appeared in the courſe of the trial, that Mackenzie having been employed to apprehend a man, ſuppoſed to be employed as a ſeaconny, (he was not preſent at the trial) charged with having committed an aſſault, he proceeded to his houſe, met with, and pinioned him: not content with having done ſo, he paſſed into the compound, where a woman was bathing, who it ſeems is the wife of the man he came to apprehend; he alſo bound her, and threatened that he would inſtantly take them both to jail; having greatly excited their fears, he gave them to underſtand that for two gold mohurs he might perhaps be able to prevent their being diſgraced; but as they could not poſſibly raiſe ſo much, it was ultimately agreed that they ſhould give him twenty rupees; this ſum he abſolutely received, but he dragged them to priſon notwithſtanding.

The Chief Juſtice paid a handſome compliment to the gentlemen who brought forward the proſecution; and there can be no doubt, but that by exemplary proceedings of this nature, a ſtop will be put to a practice, which it is feared has been

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been too often followed by the ſubordinate officers of the Court.

The Chief Juſtice delivered the charge to the grand jury.

On Tueſday the 10th inſtant, the ſecond ſeſſion of Oyer and Terminer, and Jail Delivery, cloſed at the Court Houſe; when the Chief Juſtice pronounced the undermentioned ſentences on the following perſons:

Radamonee, for perjury; to ſtand in the pillory for one hour in the Loll bazar; a paper to be affixed to the pillory, in the Engliſh and native languages, expreſſive of her crime, &c. to be publicly whipped in the Burrah bazar three times, and kept to hard labour. Buxoo, larceny; to be twice whipped, kept at hard labour and impriſoned. Rogonaut Mozondar, larceny; to be whipped once, kept at hard labour ſix months, and then diſcharged. Thomas Mackenzie, for extortion; to pay a fine of 500 rupees, and be impriſoned until ſuch fine be paid. Gopey Podar, for receiving ſtolen goods, to be whipped in the Burrah bazar, impriſoned, kept at hard labour ſix months, and pay a fine of 100 rupees to the king.—Eight were diſcharged by proclamation.

Walter Ewer, Eſq. has, we underſtand, been appointed high ſheriff of Calcutta for the enſuing year, and Edward Lloyd, Eſq. deputy ſheriff.

23.—The volunteer battalions have been embarked within theſe few days. Theſe corps are in the higheſt order and in excellent ſpirits. It is highly creditable to the officers and men, that the embarkation has been effected without a ſingle inſtance of deſertion.

The French flag taken at Hydrabad, from Monſ. Perron; a creſcent, ſurmounted by the cap of liberty; is ſafely arrived, and depoſited in Fort William.

SHIPPING.

The Candidate, Captain Clarkſon, arrived in the river from China on the 10th inſtant; ſhe ſailed thence on the 5th October.

We are ſorry to notice the unfavourable accounts of the China market. Patna opium was at 180 dollars, and that of Benares at 169 per cheſt, and in no demand. Upwards of five thouſand cheſts are ſtated to be on hand at Macao and Canton.

Letters from Penang, received by the Candidate, convey the melancholy accounts of the entire loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance, Captain E. Packenham, on the 15th of July, near Mintora Banca, where ſhe blew up, about four o'clock in the afternoon, ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck by lightning, as no previous intimation whatever of her being on fire was given; fifteen of her crew only were picked up by the Lannoos, on a part of the wreck, ſeveral of them very much cut and bruiſed; they were carried to Pulo Lingin, where eleven of them died of their wounds.

[We have inſerted an authentic account of this melancholy event in our Miſcellaneous Department.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort William, Saturday, 3d Nov. 1798.

P. O. *By the Governor General.*

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, of the 2d Nov. 1798.

Reſolved, That the following extracts of a general letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 23d of May laſt, be publiſhed in orders.

Par. 5. We have permitted the following military officers to return to

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to their rank on your eſtabliſhment, viz. Captains Rob. Turton, James Davidſon, Joſeph Gaſcoigne; T. Wagſtaff, George Abercrombie Robinſon, Robert Campbell, and John Drummond by brevet, and Lieut. George Maſon.

6. We have permitted Mr. W. Alliſon, to return to his rank of aſſiſtant ſurgeon, on your eſtabliſhment.

85. We have permitted brevet Captain Henry William Hicks, to remain in England till next ſeaſon.

86. In conſideration of the length of brevet Colonel George Mence's voyage from India, occaſioned by the Exeter extra ſhip being diſmaſted off the Cape, which obliged her to proceed to Bombay to refit, where ſhe was detained by Governor Duncan, and afterwards ordered to Columbo; we have permitted him to remain in England until the departure of the firſt ſhips of the ſeaſon 1799–1800.

87. The following military officers have retired from our ſervice, viz. Lieutenant Colonel R. Limond, Lieutenant Colonel John Witherſtone, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Dawes:

Lieutenant Peter Tolfrey, on Lord Clive's penſion; head ſurgeon Hugh Mair, head ſurgeon Andrew Hunter:

You will therefore diſcontinue their names in the liſt of our army on your eſtabliſhment.

Captain G. A. Robinſon, being returned to this preſidency, by permiſſion of the Honourable Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, reſolved, that he be admitted accordingly.

G. O. *Nov.* 5.—In conformity to the reſolution of council of the 29th October 1798, the volunteers collected from the ſeveral native regiments, are to be formed into 30 companies, and the companies into three battalions of ten companies each. The ſtrength of each company to be,

1 ſubidar,	90 privates,
1 jemidar,	1 puckallie,
5 havildars,	1 hand-bhiſty,
5 naicks,	(when marching only.)
2 drummers and fifers,	

The 1ſt battalion is to be compoſed of the volunteers of the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th regiments.

The 2d battalion of the volunteers from the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 12th regiments.

The 3d battalion of the volunteers from the 3d, 6th, 9th, and 13th regiments.

The volunteers from each regiment (after men for the two grenadier companies ſhall be ſelected) are, as far as may be practicable, to be placed together in companies, and the companies to be placed in battalions, according to the ſeniority of the regiments they came from.

Where the companies have not been formed, and a proviſion not already been made for native commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, the neceſſary promotions are to be made from men belonging to thoſe companies, in order that the volunteers of each regiment may have an equitable ſhare of promotion. The promotions are to be made on this principle, jemidars to ſubidars, havildars to jemidars, naicks to havildars, and ſepoys to naicks.

The promotions which have already been made are confirmed; and ſhould there (upon the above principle) be a ſurplus of jemidars, havildars and naicks, who held that rank in the regiments from which they came, or who have been promoted and cannot be provided for in the volunteer battalions, liſts of their names (ſpecifying the regiments they belong to, and the rank they

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they held in thoſe regiments) are to be ſent to the adjutant general.

Liſts (from each battalion) of jemidars promoted to the rank of ſubidar, and of havildars to the rank of jemidar, are to be ſent to the adjutant general, in order that their promotions may be confirmed in general orders, and commiſſions be prepared for them.

The ſame eſtabliſhment of native ſtaff, as is fixed for a regular battalion, is allowed to the battalions of Bengal volunteers; and the ſame allowance for repairs of arms and ſtationary, to the officers commanding companies. The medical allowance is to be alſo the ſame; that is, half the ſum granted for a regiment.

The following is to be the eſtabliſhment of quarter-maſters' people, and to be drawn for by the adjutant of each battalion, viz.

1 tindal,	2 hammermen,
10 laſcars,	1 carpenter,
1 ſmith,	6 bildars.
1 fireman,	

The adjutant is alſo to draw the allowance of 30 rupees per month, for repairing the public camp equipage, and for ſupplying ſtraw, pins, mallets, camp lines, and camp colours.

The pay of the companies is to be drawn and iſſued in the manner preſcribed by the regulations.

M. C. *Nov.* 5.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Graham, Eſq. to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Calcutta European militia.

Reſolved, That Mr. Joſeph Haywood be appointed an aſſiſtant in the office of the ſurveyor general, in the room of Capt. J. G. Hoare, deceaſed.

M. C. *Nov.* 12, 1798.—Reſolved, That two regiments of native infantry (to be numbered the 16th and 17th) according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, be raiſed; and that the Commander in Chief be requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe, drafting from the old regiments ſuch a proportion of native officers and privates as he may think proper, as a foundation for the new regiments.

The under-mentioned cadets for Bengal, having arrived and produced certificates of their reſpective appointments as follows, reſolved, that they be admitted accordingly.

Mr. Charles Ryder, certificate dated 8th March, 1798. Mr. E. J. Ridge, ditto, ditto, 13th ditto, ditto. Mr. A. T. Watſon, (of the ſeaſon 1796), ditto, 21ſt ditto, do. Mr. Alexander Abernethy, ditto, 24th ditto, ditto. Mr. Robert Cooper Lane, ditto, ditto, 11th April, 1798. Mr. James Kennedy, ditto, ditto, ditto. Mr. Thomas Fulton, ditto, 29th March, ditto.

Mr. Alexander Abernethy, having produced a commiſſion of enſign granted to him by his Majeſty in the 2d regiment of the Royal Eaſt India Volunteers, bearing date the 21ſt June, 1797, reſolved, that Mr. Abernethy be allowed the uſual precedence in conſequence.

Mr. Auguſtus Thomas Watſon, being a cadet of the ſeaſon 1796, reſolved (on the grounds upon which Meſſrs. Shewbrick and Leith were lately promoted to the rank of lieutenant) that Mr. Watſon be promoted to the rank of lieutenant, the date of his rank to be hereafter adjuſted.

Mr. George Herbert, (now reſiding at Futty Ghur) having tranſmitted through the Commander in Chief, a certificate ſigned by the ſecretary at the India Houſe, dated 6th March, 1798, of his appointment of cadet for Bengal, and the other neceſſary documents to entitle him

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him to that appointment, refolved, that he be admittted to the ſervice accordingly.

The under-mentioned cadets have arrived at this preſidency, and produced the certificates of their reſpective appointments as follows, viz. Mr. George Serjeant, his certificate dated 16th April, 1798; Mr. John Owen, ditto, ditto, 20th ditto.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 19th Nov. 1798.

This day intelligence has been received from Captain Kirkpatrick, the Britiſh reſident at the court of his highneſs the Nizam, that the exchange of the ratifications of a new ſubſidiary treaty, between the Hon. the Eaſt India Company and his highneſs, took place in the fortreſs of Golcondah on the 29th October, and that his highneſs the Nizam had been pleaſed to announce this event by a ſalute from that fortreſs.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, 23d Nov. 1798.

The Commander in Chief having received the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor Gen. in Council, to expreſs to the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers, of the ſeveral European and native corps ſerving under this preſidency, his cordial approbation on the occaſion of their voluntary and patriotic contributions towards the ſupport of his Majeſty's government, can in no way ſo well fulfil the gratifying duty aſſigned to him, as by publiſhing the ſentiments of his Lordſhip in Council, in general orders, to the end that the diſtinguiſhed teſtimony which is borne to the zeal and public ſpirit of the European officers and ſoldiers, and to the fidelity and attachment of the native troops, to the ſervice of the Company, and to the Britiſh government, may be as public and laſting, as it is merited and honourable.

He deſires that particular pains may be taken to explain to the native troops, the ſentiments of approbation entertained by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, at the forwardneſs manifeſted by them to join their officers in ſo laudable a cauſe.

"The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council requeſts, that the Commander in Chief will be pleaſed to expreſs to the officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, of the ſeveral European and native corps, his cordial approbation of the zeal and public ſpirit which they have manifeſted in voluntarily contributing a portion of their reſpective income, towards the ſupport of his Majeſty's government, and that it will afford his Lordſhip the greateſt ſatisfaction to communicate to the Hon. the Court of Directors, ſo honourable a teſtimony of the loyalty and liberal diſpoſition of the European officers and ſoldiers, and of the fidelity and attachment of the native troops, to the ſervice of the Company, and to the Britiſh government.

"The letters, with the liſts of ſubſcriptions, have been entered on the public proceedings, and will be forwarded to the Hon. the Court of Directors by the Eurydice."

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, 26th Nov. 1798.

The following officers are appointed adjutants to the volunteer battalions: Lieut. Cuppage, to the 1ſt; Lieut. P. Grant, to the 2d; and Lieut. Burgh, to the 3d.

Nov. 27th. Mr. John Balfour, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, is removed from the hoſpital at Dinapore, and appointed to the 1ſt battalion of the 7th native regiment.

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General Orders, Head Quarters, Nov. 27, 1798.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

78th regiment. Enſign Donald Mackenzie, to be lieutenant, by purchaſe, *vice* James Hanſon, removed to the corps of invalids. October 15, 1798.

Suetonius H. Todd, gentleman, to be enſign, by purchaſe, *vice* Donald Mackenzie, promoted. Oct. 15, 1798.

(Signed) WALTER CLIFFE,
Adj. Gen. to the King's troops.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Fort William, Sat. 17th Nov. 1798.

P. O. *By the Governor General.*

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, of the 16th Nov. 1798.

Reſolved, That the poſt of adjutant to the Calcutta European militia be re-eſtabliſhed, to continue during the time the corps ſhall be embodied.

Reſolved, That the adjutant of the militia be permitted to draw as ſuch the following monthly allowances, from the date of his appointment:

Staff allowances -	*Sonaut Rupees*	124
Allowance for a horſe - -		30
A writer - - - -		20
Stationary - - - - -		20
		194

Reſolved, That the militia be formed into companies of the following ſtrength: 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 80 privates.

There being ten drummers already under the regulating officer, the number neceſſary to complete the deficiency is to be enliſted, and to receive eleven rupees each per month, without any deduction for off-reckonings, as they will receive cloathing.

Reſolved, That in addition to the ſerjeants at preſent under the regulating officer, four drill ſerjeants, (if they can be ſpared) either from the corps in garriſon, or the ſupernumeraries under the town major, with an allowance of fourteen ſonaut rupees per month (in addition to their preſent pay and batta), be attached to the militia.

Several perſons who have enrolled themſelves in the corps, not having the means of providing themſelves with uniforms, cloathing is to be provided for them according to orders which will be given to Lieutenant Colonel Graham.

The Right Hon. the Governor General directs, that the following extract from a minute, ſeconded by the late Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, in the military department, on the 15th July 1779, be publiſhed in the militia orderly books:

Extract from the Commander in Chief's Minute, Military Department, 15th July 1779.

European Militia of the Preſidency of Fort William.

"The good behaviour and ſervice performed by this honourable and ſpirited corps laſt war, makes it unneceſſary to ſay any thing farther on the advantages which may be reaped from the inſtitution; every attention ſhould therefore be given towards perfecting them in their exerciſes and evolutions, that their conduct in the day of action may be anſwerable to the patriotic ſpirit which has enabled the gentlemen of this corps voluntarily to embrace the hardſhips of the ſoldier's life, and from a juſt ſenſe of military duty ſubmit to the ſubordination requiſite on ſervice."

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Indents

Indents for arms and accoutrements for the militia to be ſent to the military board, and to be counterſigned by Lieut. Col. Graham.

Reſolved, That Lieut. Shawe, of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, be appointed adjutant to the Calcutta European militia.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, Nov. 26, 1798.

The right honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to make the following appointments and promotions in the Calcutta militia:

2d Lieutenant-colonel, W. A. Brooke; 1ſt major, J. Bebb; 2d ditto, J. Belli. Captains, F. Gladwin, R. Bathurſt, F. Mure, J. Baller, G. H. Barlow, T. Myers, R. Birch, W. Fairlie, W. Burroughs, and the honourable H. Welleſley.

Lieutenants H. Buller, C. Benezet, J. H. Harrington, J. Cotton, T. Daſhwood, R. W. Cox, G. Dowdeſwell, H. Trail, J. Vanzandt, J. Dickens, L. Ball, A. Colvin, J. Shaw, G. U. Lawtie, F. Horſley, T. Gowan, J. Palmer, W. Egerton, R. Parry, C. Rothman, and Allan Gilmore.

Cavalry. 1ſt Captain and commandant, W. Farquarſon; 2d ditto, C. Cockerell. Lieutenants, honourable F. Fitzroy, and Jos. T. Brown. F. Macnaghten to act as adjutant to the cavalry.

The right honourable the Governor General has alſo been pleaſed to appoint the under-mentioned Armenian gentlemen to be officers in the militia, as follows:

1ſt Captain and commandant, Moſes Arackel; 2d ditto, Johannes Sarkies. 1ſt Lieutenant, Aratoon Petruſe; 2d ditto, Iſaac Malchus. 1ſt Enſign, Narciſs Johanes; 2d ditto and adjutant, John Stephen Mirza.

By order of the right honourable the Governor General in Council.

L. Hook, *Sub-Sec.*

Preſidency Orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 30th Nov. 1798.

The right honourable the Governor General in Council, has been pleaſed to make the following appointments and promotions in the Calcutta militia:

To be lieutenants—William Johnſon, N. B. Edmonſtone, Edward Strettell, Thomas Scott, James Alexander. To be enſigns—John Hall, John Philip Gardiner, Daniel Seton.

MADRAS

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Cecil Smith, accountant-general to the court of the recorder. Mr. Robert Williams, Company's attorney in ditto, ditto. Mr. Jas. Hodgſon, collector in the jaghire. Mr. Thomas Viſſet, aſſiſtant to the commercial reſident at Vizagapatam.

MADRAS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

G. O. *Nov.* 4, 1798. The right honourable the Governor in Council, is pleaſed to publiſh the following extract from a letter from the honourable Court of Directors, dated 23d May 1798:

"In conſequence of the merits and long ſervices of Mr. Deputy Commiſſary Franks, as repreſented in Major General Floyd's letter to Lord Hobart, of the 21ſt June 1796, We direct, That he be appointed the youngeſt lieutenant fire-worker in your corps of artillery, upon the receipt hereof."

Mr. Franks is, accordingly, appointed a lieutenant fire-worker upon

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upon this eſtabliſhment; date of rank, 29th September 1798.

"We have permitted the commanders of ſhips in the Company's ſervice to receive, but upon no account to exceed, the ſum of one thouſand Arcot rupees, for the paſſage and accommodation of their tables, homeward-bound, of ſuch ſubaltern officers, aſſiſtant ſurgeons and cadets, as may return to Europe by order of your government, expreſsly for the recovery of their health, in lieu of the ſums mentioned in the regulations referred to, in our letter of the 31ſt Auguſt 1796."

Upon application being made to your government by any of his Majeſty's officers, to be allowed paſſage-money on account of their return to Europe on the recruiting ſervice, we direct that you ſignify to them, it will be requiſite for ſuch officers to obtain certificates from the commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops at your preſidency, ſtating ſuch to be the reaſon of their quitting India; and upon its being verified to us by the ſecretary at war, that thoſe officers are actually poſted in the recruiting companies of their ſeveral regiments in England, and have been ordered to come on that ſervice, we ſhall be diſpoſed to grant the uſual allowance of paſſage-money, according to their reſpective ranks, but not otherwiſe."

BOMBAY.

M. C. *Nov.* 6, 1798. The Board approve of the plan of a new corps, recommended by the commander in chief, to be raiſed for the defence of Surat, and requeſt he will give the neceſſary orders for its being formed without delay. General Stuart's propoſal of completing the above corps to a full regiment hereafter, is alſo approved, and will be conſidered of at a ſeaſonable opportunity.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

November 20, 1798.—Whereas, with a view of conforming the more effectually to an order from the right honourable the Governor General in Council, an advertiſement from this court, dated the 18th of September laſt, was publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, requiring all Europeans, whether Britiſh ſubjects or foreigners, to attend at, or report themſelves to, this court, without delay, in the manner and form therein particularly preſcribed; and whereas the terms of that advertiſement having been attended to, in any degree, by a very ſmall number of the many Europeans reſident within this juriſdiction; they are hereby again peremptorily called upon to report themſelves ſeparately and diſtinctly, as required by the advertiſement in queſtion, on or before the 15th of December next; and in the event of any of them failing, or neglecting to attend to, and comply with the forms preſcribed in that advertiſement, after the expiration of the laſt-mentioned period, a liſt of ſuch of their names as may be procurable ſhall be ſubmitted to the animadverſion of government.

J. B. SMITH. *Jud. and Mag.*

Fort William, Public Department, 28th November 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that individuals are, from and after the publication of this advertiſement, permitted to import ſaltpetre from Benares, Owde, and the weſt provinces, for exportation to England.

2dly, Previous to the ſaltpetre paſſing the cuſtom-houſe at Manjee, the proprietors of it muſt give bond with ſecurity to the collector, of its being

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being landed at Calcutta, under a penalty of ten ficca rupees per maund. The ſecurity muſt be that of two reſponſible perſons reſiding within the Company's provinces, who, if not already amenable to the juriſdiction of the ſupreme court of judicature, muſt render themſelves ſo in reſpect of the premiſes.

3dly, Any ſaltpetre attempted to be paſſed before bond ſhall have been given, will be liable to confiſcation.

4thly, The ſaltpetre on its arrival at Calcutta muſt be depoſited in warehouſes, under the joint keys of the Calcutta collector of cuſtoms, and the proprietor or conſignee of the ſaltpetre; and muſt not be removed without permiſſion.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub. Sec.*

Fort William, November 20, 1798.

There being reaſon to believe that the rules reſpecting veſſels receiving on board goods after obtaining their port-clearance are not duly attended to; the ſaid rules are re-publiſhed, as follow, for particular obſervation:

"The pilot of every veſſel which may have obtained her clearance, ſhall be ordered by the maſter-attendant not to permit any goods or merchandiſe to be received on board, unleſs the goods ſhall be accompanied by a certificate from the collector of the cuſtoms of their having paid or ſettled the export duties.

"If the commander of any veſſel ſhall, notwithſtanding the remonſtrance of the pilot, receive on board any goods or merchandiſe, not accompanied with a certificate as preſcribed in the preceding clauſe, the pilot ſhall immediately report the circumſtance to the maſter-attendant, and detain the veſſel for his farther orders; and all goods in ſuch predicament ſhall be liable to confiſcation."

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Trade.

W. A. EDMONSTONE, *Sec.*

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

We cannot inſert the following order, without pointing out to the admiration of the public, the very liberal patronage which the Hon. the Court of Directors afford to the cultivation of Indian literature and ſcience. The inſtitution of an ORIENTAL REPOSITORY will be no leſs honourable to themſelves, than ſerviceable and ornamental to the nation.

The following Extract from a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of May 1798, is publiſhed for general information.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Sec.*

PAR. 105.

"You will have obſerved, by our diſpatches from time to time, that we have invariably manifeſted, as the occaſion required, our diſpoſition for the encouragement of Indian literature. We underſtand it has been of late years a frequent practice among our ſervants, eſpecially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental manuſcripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country. Theſe remaining in private hands, and being likely in a courſe of time to paſs into others, in which probably no uſe can be made of them, they are in danger of being neglected, and at length in a great meaſure loſt to Europe as well as to India. We

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We think this iſſue a matter of greater regret, becauſe we apprehend that, ſince the decline of the Mogul empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Perſian literature has ceaſed; that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that the copies of books of eſtabliſhed character are now made; ſo that there being, by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the beſt manuſcripts, a progreſſive diminution of the original ſtock, Hinduſtân may at length be much thinned of its literary ſtores, without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent in part this injury to letters, we have thought that the inſtitution of a Public Repoſitory in this country for Oriental writings, would be uſeful, and that a thing profeſſedly of this kind is ſtill a bibliothecal deſideratum here. It is not our meaning that the Company ſhould go into any conſiderable expence in forming a collection of eaſtern books; but we think the India-Houſe might, with particular propriety, be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature; and conceiving alſo, that gentlemen might chuſe to lodge valuable compoſitions, where they could be ſafely preſerved, and become uſeful to the public; we therefore deſire it to be made known, that we are willing to allot a ſuitable apartment for the purpoſe of an Oriental Repoſitory, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall-ſtreet; and that all eaſtern manuſcripts, tranſmitted to that Repoſitory, will be carefully preſerved and regiſtered there."

106. "By ſuch a collection, the literature of Perſia and Mahommedan India may be preſerved in this country, after, perhaps, it ſhall, from farther changes, and the farther declenſion of taſte for it, be partly loſt in its original ſeats."

107. "Nor would we confine this collection to Perſian and Arabian manuſcripts. The Sanſcrêet writings, from the long ſubjection of the Hindûs to a foreign government, from the diſcouragements their literature in conſequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, muſt have ſuffered greatly; we ſhould be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient dialects of the Hindûs, might, through the induſtry of individuals, at length be placed in ſafety in this iſland, and form a part of the propoſed collection."

A true extract.

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Sec.*

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11,—ſhip Candidate, Clarkſon, China; left the 5th Oct.—15, ſnow Forth, Taylor, Pedier Coaſt; left the 10th ult.—ſhip Phœnix, Maxwell, Nattal; left the 10th ditto—20, H. C.'s ſhip Calcutta, Maxwell, St. Helena; left the 14th Sept.—ſhip Tellicherry, S. Baker; left the 15th ditto—22, ſhip Fatty Rhomaney, Nacoda, Ganjam; left the 30th Nov.—26, ſhip Fyhn, Runge, Pedier coaſt; left the 15th Nov.—ſhip Ulyſſes, Orm, Salem; left the 26th June—27, brig Minerva, Maſquerier, Negrais; left the 3d Dec.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28,—Snow Ferum Mangola, Decoſtor, Ragoon—ſhip Henrietta, Somervill, Penang—30, ſhip Dodley, Hodges, Rangoon—Dec. 1, ſhip Duke of Clarence, Riſden—ſhip Contribution, Taylor—H. C.'s ſhip Princeſs Charlotte, Preſcott—2, ſhip Calcutta, Haggey—28, ſhip Highland Chief, Scott, London—29, ſhip Transfer, Weatherall, Eaſtward—ſhip Dart, Butler, Eaſtward—ſhip Surprize, Moore, Madras—ſhip Penang, Young,

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Young, Madras—ſhip Charlotte, Carnegy, England—ſhip Gabriel, Turnbull, ditto—30, Grab ſhip Bedrie, Nacodo, Point de Galle—31, ſhip Sultan, Court, Eaſtward.

JANUARY, 1799.

CALCUTTA.

The Right Hon. the Gov. General embarked on Tueſday the 25th ult. from the water-gate of the Fort, on board the government yacht, which immediately got under weigh, and proceeded down the river for Ingellie, where his Lordſhip embarks on board his Majeſty's frigate the Sybille, Captain Cook.

ORATORIO.

On Saturday the 5th inſtant the ſelection of ſacred muſic was performed at the new church, for the benefit of the free ſchool charity.

ACT. I.

Song, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." *Meſſiah.*

"Let me wander not unſeen." *Handel.*

"Softly riſe, O ſouthern breeze." *Boyce's Solomon.*

Chorus, "Ye ſouthern breezes, gently blow."

Recit. "He was cut off out of the land of the living."

Song, "But thou didſt not leave his ſoul in hell." *Meſſiah.*

Duet, "Together let us range the fields. *Boyce's Solomon.*

Chorus, "For unto us a child is born." *Meſſiah.*

This act commenced with a diſplay of ſcience, execution, and taſte, unparalleled in India. The third ſong was remarkable for the ſweetneſs of voice, and the duet for its ſtrength and harmony.

ACT. II.

The morning hymn of Adam and Eve, taken from Milton.

"Moon that now meet'ſt the orient ſun now fly'ſt
"With the fix'd ſtars, fix'd in their orb, that flies,
"And ye five other wand'ring fires, that move
"In myſtic dance, nor without ſong."
Reſound his praiſe, &c. &c.

ACT. III.

Commenced with Martini's grand overture, which claimed and obtained conſiderable approbation.

Recit. "There were ſhepherds abiding in the field." *Meſſiah.*

Chorus, "Glory to God in the higheſt."

Song, "Pious orgies, pious airs." *Judas Maccabeus.*

Chorus, "Lift up your heads." *Meſſiah.*

Song, "Where'er you walk." *Handel.*

Quintett, "All the earth doth worſhip thee." *Te Deum.*

Chorus, "Hallelujah." *Meſſiah.*

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday the 7th inſtant, the firſt term of the ſupreme Court of Judicature, was opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice, and the Hon. Sir W. Dunkin, Mr. Juſtice Royds and Sir Henry Ruſſel, at the Court-houſe. The judges, the gentlemen of the bar, and the officers of the Court, went in proceſſion from the houſe of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and reached the Court-houſe about half paſt ten o'clock. The Lord Chief Juſtice ſtated to the Court the following rules for its future guidance; which were afterwards delivered to the proper officers, to be read and filed. The firſt rule is to the following effect:

In all caſes wherein the property of infants may in future be litigated, notice of the names, &c. of the guardians and truſtees, is to be given to all parties; the notice to be afterwards ſent to one of the maſters, who is to report thereon to the Court, which will nominate the moſt eligible guardian, taking ſecurity for his behaviour, obliging

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him

him to render an annual account of his conduct relative to the truſt repoſed in him, and directing him to depoſit all ſurplus ſums of money in the hands of the Court's accountant general.

The ſecond is a rule reſpecting the time for defendants to put in their anſwers to bills of complaint, which as it relates entirely to points of practice, we conſider as altogether out of our province.

And the third is a rule reſpecting the ſheriff's office. The Chief Juſtice obſerved, it had hitherto been a cuſtom to ſerve the ſheriff with notices claiming property ſeized by him and remaining in his hands on the very day, nay, the hour the property was actually ſelling—to obviate this, the Court ordered that two clear days' notice of any ſuch claim ſhould be ſerved on the ſheriff in future.

On Monday the 14th inſtant came on a cauſe wherein one Monick Roy was plaintiff, and Charles Fuller Martyn, Eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this ſettlement, was the defendant. The action was brought to recover compenſation in damages from Mr. Martyn, for an aſſault alledged by the plaintiff to have been committed on him in the month of July laſt, by the defendant, in his magiſterial capacity. The caſe was ſtated by Mr. Strettell; but the advocate general took a legal objection to the notice required (by the ſtatute of the 24th of the late king) to be given to magiſtrates, prior to actions being commenced againſt them, for acts done in the execution of their official duties.

In this caſe, though it was very true that notice of an action had been given to the defendant, yet it ſhould go farther; namely, ſtating as well notice of the intended action as the actual writ intended to be ſerved out, as by the ſtatute particularly directed; but which, in this inſtance, had not been complied with. Some doubts were ſuggeſted as to the extent of the ſtatute; but the Court were unanimouſly of opinion, that it did extend to this country; that the objection was ſubſtantial, and tenable; and conſequently the plaintiff was nonſuited.

Counſel for the plaintiff, Meſſrs. Strettell and Macnaghten; attorney, Mr Jones. The Company's law officers defended Mr. Martyn.

There have been no other cauſes of any conſequence tried during the term.

MURDER.

On the 13th inſtant, a ſoldier of the 76th regiment, in Fort William, having a violent altercation with a native woman, with whom he cohabited, ſhe became ſo furiouſly enraged, that ſeizing a large dagger-pointed knife, ſhe plunged it in an inſtant into the ſoldier's breaſt. The inſtrument paſſing between two of the ribs, entered the thorax with ſuch fatal execution, that the man expired in a few minutes. A coroner's inqueſt, held on the body, returned a verdict of wilful murder. The unfortunate woman has been committed to jail.

To the above, we have to add another inſtance of murder, ſtill more heinous, becauſe deliberately perpetrated. A Hindû, ſuſpecting the fidelity of his wife, a girl not more than ten or twelve years of age, told her he was reſolved ſhe ſhould die. It was in vain the girl attempted to plead her innocence. The inhuman huſband gave her a blow on the head with a braſs lootie, or water-pot, that ſtruck her ſenſeleſs to the ground; and repeating the blows till ſhe appeared dead, he left her in that ſtate, in

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order to take vengeance on the ſuppoſed paramour, to whoſe houſe he proceeded with a weapon concealed under his clothes, fully determined to put the man to death. Having obtained what he conceived a favourable opportunity for the purpoſe, he aimed his blow, in which however he failed. He was then ſecured and ſent to jail. The girl was carried to the native hoſpital, where, after lingering ſeveral days, ſhe died on the 14th inſtant.

The murderer, far from being impreſſed with any juſt ſenſe of the enormity of his crime, declares, that were he placed again in a ſimilar ſituation, he would again do as he has done: conformably to this ſentiment, he regrets that his attempt to deſtroy the other party, the direct object of his vengeance, proved unſucceſsful.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE HORRID MASSACRE AT BENARES.

[The following relation of this atrocious proceeding is taken from the *Aſiatic Mirror*, and is the moſt circumſtantial of any we have yet been able to procure.]

On Sunday the 20th inſtant, a ſenſation of horror and aſtoniſhment was diffuſed throughout the ſettlement, by the receipt of advices from Benares, announcing the occurrence of a moſt extraordinary and unprecedented tranſaction, on the 14th curt. The particulars of the melancholy affair to which we allude, are as under-mentioned:

The lately depoſed nabob of Owde, Vizier Ally, had reſided at Benares ſince the period that he was depoſed, on a munificent allowance from government. It was lately deemed expedient to change the place of his highneſs's reſidence from Benares to Calcutta; a meaſure which, from motives not difficult to be developed, he ſtrongly deprecated, and earneſtly endeavoured to prevent. The orders of government, reſpecting his highneſs, were uſually tranſmitted through Mr. Cherry, with whom the prince was on an intimate footing, and for whom it was conceived he entertained a friendly partiality. The intentions of government relative to the removal of his highneſs from Benares to Calcutta, had been communicated through Mr. Cherry ſome weeks ago, and the time had nearly approached at which the prince was to ſet out for Calcutta.

On the morning of the 14th curt. his highneſs, accompanied by his ſuite and uſual attendants, paid a viſit, by appointment, to Mr. Cherry, at Secrole, diſtant about three miles from Benares. His highneſs, immediately after the uſual compliments, enlarged on the hardſhip of his ſituation, in being compelled to leave Benares: he appeared much agitated, and expreſſed himſelf with intemperance. Mr. Cherry gently remonſtrated, and endeavoured to reply to the expreſſions of perſonal reſentment that had eſcaped his highneſs, by repreſenting the predicament in which he ſtood, as being merely the medium of conveyance for the orders of government. But theſe repreſentations were merely without effect; the prince, ſtarting from his ſeat, gave Mr. Cherry a blow with his ſword, which ſeemed the ſignal of attack to his attendants, for in an inſtant their ſwords were unſheathed. Mr. Cherry, perceiving what was intended, endeavoured to eſcape through a window; but in this attempt he was intercepted. Wallaſs Ally plunged his poignard into his boſom: the inſtrument entered the ſhoulder, and penetrated nearly to the bottom of the breaſt; under this wound, which probably proved mortal

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mortal on the inſtant, Mr. Cherry fell motionleſs on the floor.

By this time the other attendants of Vizier Ally had diſpatched Capt. Conway and Mr. Evans, a native of Bengal, who, with Mr. Cherry, were the only gentlemen that had been preſent. Quitting this ſcene of blood, the party, headed by Vizier Ally, mounted their horſes, and proceeded towards the houſe of Mr. Davis. On the way thither, they met Mr. Graham and Mr. Hill, both of whom were murdered without reſiſtance. On reaching the gate of Mr. Davis's houſe, the ſepoy centinel attempting ſome reſiſtance, was immediately ſhot; this communicated the alarm to Mr. Davis, who, armed with a hog-ſpear, hurried with his wife and children to the top of the houſe: the aſſailants followed them quickly; but the ſtair-caſe leading to the top of the houſe being very narrow, preſented a favourable poſition for defence, of which Mr. Davis, with much preſence of mind, fortunately availed himſelf. Some of the party ruſhed on impetuouſly; but as the ſtair-caſe denied acceſs to more than one at a time, Mr. Davis received them coolly and with great effect. Two or three were killed on the ſpot, and ſome others were deſperately wounded. Upwards of an hour and twenty minutes were exhauſted in endeavouring to force the ſtair-caſe, and happily without ſucceſs. On the alarm of a troop of cavalry approaching, the party precipitately fled.

Mr. Davis maintained this unequal conteſt with the moſt determined ſpirit and perſeverance, and on his ſucceſsful defence depended the preſervation of his wife and family, ſpectators of the ſcene. The long continued and unſucceſsful attack on Mr. Davis, had probably alſo ſaved the lives of many of the European gentlemen of Benares, moſt of whom were doomed for deſtruction. While the party was fully employed in the attack on Mr. Davis, the alarm was generally ſpread; and Mr. Treves, who had rode off to Beatabur, in order to call in a party of cavalry, fortunately met two or three troops returning from exerciſe, with whom he haſtened to Benares; and on their appearance the band of aſſaſſins immediately took to flight.

Some parts of the foregoing detail differ from others that are in town; but complete accuracy is not here perhaps to be attained. At this the reader will not be ſurpriſed, when it is recollected, that a part of the facts recited depend on the evidence of natives, who are the only ſurviving ſpectators of a part of the tranſaction.

Vizier Ally, attended by three or four hundred adherents, is ſaid to have effected his eſcape to Azimghur, where the number of his followers is repreſented to be increaſed to upwards of ſix hundred.

Mr. Davis's houſe, and ſome others of Benares, were ſtripped of all their portable property of value, during the above ſcene of confuſion.

Mr. Scott's houſe at Secrole, near that gentleman's indigo manufactory, was ſet on fire, and nearly deſtroyed.

On Tueſday the 22d inſtant the eye was ſaluted with a very unpleaſing ſight, that of five dead bodies expoſed oppoſite to the weſtern gate of the council-houſe, where they remained for ſome hours. Theſe unfortunate men, we underſtand, were part of twenty-five who were killed by a party of ſepoys, in the neighbourhood of Tumlook, where oppoſition, it is ſaid, had been forcibly attempted againſt the execution of ſome meaſures relative to

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the collection of the revenue. The relations of the deceaſed had the bodies brought to Calcutta, and thus diſplayed, with a view of giving weight and notoriety to the complaints they prefer.

On an inſpection of the bodies of the deceaſed, they appeared to have been killed by muſquetry; each had the appearance of a muſquet-ball having entered the breaſt, and to have been diſcharged at a very inconſiderable diſtance.

On Thurſday morning, the 24th inſtant, for the firſt time, the Calcutta European militia was drawn up in line under arms; and to do but juſtice to the corps, we muſt add, it exhibited a very martial and ſteady appearance.

In conſequence of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Welſh, for Europe; and in gratitude for the aſſiſtance the militia cavalry have received from that gentleman's inſtructions, the corps was early on Thurſday morning, the 24th inſt. on the parade, and moſt of the gentlemen dreſſed in their full uniform; a diſtinction intended, it would appear, to enhance, if any circumſtance could, the value of a token of eſteem, offered by the body at large, to Colonel Welſh, for his polite and unremitting attention; and as a proof of the high conſideration they have of the value of his ſervices.

After an appropriate addreſs, Captain Farquharſon preſented an elegant gold-mounted ſword to Colonel Welſh, who declared, upon receiving it, that he felt particular pleaſure in having been at all inſtrumental in promoting the acquiſition of that diſcipline the corps had attained, by their diligent unremitting attention; and concluded by obſerving the ſatisfaction he experienced, in receiving ſo honourable a pledge of eſteem from the gentlemen of the Calcutta cavalry.

Letters from Sir James Craig's army of the 18th ult. left them encamped at Durian Gunge, on their march to Anopſheer.

Our accounts ſtate the army to amount to 12,000 effective men, with 60 pieces of artillery; the whole admirably appointed, and in the higheſt order.

The corps compoſing the army under Sir James Craig are the following, viz. his Majeſty's 27th dragoons; the 1ſt, 2d and 3d regiments of cavalry; the 78th Highland regiment; 1ſt European infantry; the 1ſt, 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th regiments of native infantry, and five companies of artillery.

The lateſt accounts from Poonah, via Bombay, are as follow:

The political warfare that has ſo long diſturbed the tranquillity of the Mahratta empire, ſeems happily to have ſubſided, and the different chieftains appear to have formed a coalition which ſeems directed againſt ſome foreign power: at all events, conſiderable armaments are going forward, indicating ſtrong ſymptoms of approaching hoſtilities.

A letter from Matra, dated the 7th December, mentions that Zemaun Shah had advanced ſeven coſs from Lahore; that the Mahratta army were preparing to oppoſe him; the women were ordered to quit the camp in forty-eight hours; the country was in much confuſion, the inhabitants retiring with their families and property to the fortified towns.

On Thurſday evening, the 24th inſtant, the Aſiatic Society met at the court houſe, for the election of a preſident, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by the departure of Sir Robert Chambers to Europe; when the Right Hon. Sir John Anſtruther, Bart. was unanimouſly choſen. The following gentlemen were at

the ſame time elected members of the committee of papers:

Lieut. Col. W. Kirkpatrick,
Capt. R. H. Colebrooke.
F. Gladwin, Eſq.
J. Gilchriſt, Eſq.
H. P. Forſter, Eſq.

The public officers of the Society at preſent are as follow:

Committee of Papers.

The Rt. H. Sir J. Anſtruther, Bart, Pre.
J. Fleming, Eſq. 1ſt Vice Pre.
J. H. Harrington, Eſq. 2d Vice Pre.
The Hon. Mr. Juſtice Royds,
W. Roxburgh, M. D.
James Dinwiddie, L. L. D.
R. Home, Eſq.
Lieutenant Col. W. Kirkpatrick,
Captain R. H. Colebrooke,
F. Gladwin, Eſq.
J. Gilchriſt, Eſq.
H. P. Forſter, Eſq.
W. Hunter, Eſq. Secretary.
H. Trail, Eſq. Treaſurer.

At Madras, on Monday the 31ſt ult. arrived the Right Hon. the Governor-General from Bengal, on the Sybille frigate, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Welleſley, and his lordſhip's ſuite.

At Bombay, on the 28th ult. the worſhipful Joſeph Harding, Eſq. took the uſual oaths, and entered on his mayoralty; as did Charles Forbes, Eſq. in the office of ſheriff, for the year 1799.

A reward of fifty thouſand rupees has been proclaimed by his highneſs the nabob Saadut Ally Khan, for the apprehenſion of the aſſaſſin Vizier Ally, which it is hoped will have the deſired effect.

It is reported that Vizier Ally had for ſome time paſt been concerting meaſures for effecting a revolution in the provinces, and that he had bribed and retained a conſiderable body of men, in and about Benares; but the greater part, terrified at the boldneſs of the attempt, took panic, and inſtead of affording him the aſſiſtance he expected, ſecreted themſelves at the moment he thought himſelf aſſured of their co-operation.

We are informed by a correſpondent, that Mr. Colebrooke, who was lately deputed on an embaſſy to the court of Ragojee Bhooſla, had arrived, on the 11th inſtant, in the neighbourhood of the Kynerſe hills. Mr. Colebrooke is accompanied by Dr. Turnbull.

From the eminent abilities and knowledge of Mr. Colebrooke, the moſt ſanguine expectations may be formed of the great commercial advantages to be derived, from his opening a new channel of communication with Mirzapore, the great emporium of cotton ſent from the Mahratta country.

Mr. Colebrooke has gone by a new route to Nagpore. The old road, and the moſt direct to that capital, has been hitherto impaſſable to merchandize, and it is not improbable but from the embaſſy going by a new route, Mr. C. may open to the carriers of cotton, a ſafer, though longer, and not well known, road to Mirzapore.

Much difficulty may however be expected; but if the object is attained, of opening a road hitherto unknown, too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on ſo public ſpirited an undertaking.

We mention with concern, the loſs of a very promiſing young officer, enſign Clephane, of the Engineer corps.

This gentleman being at Dinapore, and not particularly employed, volunteered his ſervices to go againſt a refractory rajah, in the vicinity of Burragong.

A party was ſent out, which Enſign Clephane headed; and in the execution of this duty, he was repulſed by numbers, with the loſs of his own and other lives.

The reſident at Lucknow has received information that Zemaun Shah retreated

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retreated from Lahore on the 3d inſtant, and that the Seiks have taken poſſeſſion of that city.

Extract of a letter from Columbo, dated 26th October 1798.

"A diſcovery has been lately made here, of a very rich mine of quickſilver, about ſix miles from this place. The appearances are very promiſing, for a handful of the earth on the ſurface will, by being waſhed, produce the value of a rupee. A guard is ſet over it, and accounts ſent expreſs to the Madras government."

Extract of a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General, to the Reſident at Hydrabad, dated Fort William, 9th Nov. 1798.

"I deſire you will ſignify to Lieut. Col. Roberts, and to the officers and men under his command, the high ſenſe which I entertain of the important ſervice which they have rendered to the Britiſh intereſts, and to the Honourable Eaſt India Company, by the prompt execution of your inſtructions.

"To Lieut. Col. Roberts, the greateſt degree of public gratitude and applauſe is due, for his ſkilful and judicious diſpoſition of the troops under his command, and for the temper and humanity of his conduct towards the French officers in his cuſtody."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General has been pleaſed to make the following appointments and removals:

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Thompſon, removed from the office of judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Purneah, and appointed judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Burdwan. Mr. Francis Hawkins, removed from the office of collector of the zillah of Behar, and appointed judge and magiſtrate of the zillah of Purneah. Mr. Chriſtopher Oldfield, removed from the office of collector of the zillah of Moorſhedabad, and appointed judge of the dewanny adawlut, and magiſtrate of the zillah of Nuddeah, vice Mr. E. E. Burges, reſigned. Mr. Thomas Palmer, regiſter to the provincial court of appeal, and the circuit for the diviſion of Benares, appointed to officiate as judge of the dewanny adawlut, and magiſtrate of the zillah of Mirzapore, during the abſence of Mr. H. T. Colebrooke. Mr. Thomas Thornhill, firſt aſſiſtant in the office of regiſter to the provincial court of appeal, and the court of circuit for the diviſion of Benares, appointed to officiate as regiſter to thoſe courts, during the abſence of Mr. Thomas Palmer. Mr. Hugh Wilkinſon removed from the office of aſſiſtant to the regiſter to the dewanny adawlut of Tirhoot, and appointed regiſter to that court, vice Mr. Leyceſter, removed to the office of collector of the zillah of Behar. Mr. Henry Strachey, appointed tranſlator to the Sudder dewanny and to the nizamut adawlut, vice Mr. Hayes, removed to the collectorſhip of the zillah of Moorſhedabad. Mr. Courtney Smith, removed from the office of regiſter to the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Chittegong, and appointed aſſiſtant to the tranſlator to the Sudder dewanny adawlut and nizamut adawlut. Mr. J. B. Laing, removed from the office of firſt aſſiſtant to the collector of the zillah of Boglepore, and appointed regiſter to the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Chittegong, vice Mr. Smith. Mr. James Donnithorne, removed from the office of firſt aſſiſtant to the provincial court of appeal and the court of circuit for

for the division of Patna, and appointed register to the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Jessore, vice Mr. Strachey. Mr. C. S. Maling, removed from the office of first assistant to the register of the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Behar, and appointed register to the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Boglepore. Mr. R. O. Wynne, appointed assistant to the register of the dewanny adawlut of Rajeshahy. Mr. Robert Vansittart, appointed assistant to the register of the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Chittegong. Mr. W. Watts, appointed assistant to the register of the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Dacca Jelalpore. Mr. J. Monckton, appointed second assistant to the register of the provincial court of appeal and the court of circuit for the division of Dacca. Mr. C. Doyley, appointed second assistant in the office of register to the provincial court of appeal and the court of circuit for the division of Calcutta, vice Mr. T. Powney. Mr. Sands, assistant to the register of the zillah of Gazypore. Mr. Francis Morgan, assistant to the register of the zillah of Momensing.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Hayes, removed from the office of translator to the Sudder dewanny adawlut and the nizamut adawlut, and appointed collector of the zillah of Moorshadabad, vice Mr. Oldfield, removed to Nuddea. Mr. William Leycester, removed from the office of register to the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Tirhoot, and appointed collector of the zillah of Behar, vice Mr. Hawkins, removed to Purneah. Mr. T. Powney, removed from the office of second assistant to the register to the provincial court of appeal and the court of circuit for the division of Calcutta, and appointed assistant to the collector of the zillah of Chittegong. Mr. R. Thackeray, appointed assistant to the collector of the zillah of Midnapore. Mr. Thomas Halket, appointed assistant to the collector of the zillah of Sircar Sarun.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Arthur H. Vansittart, removed from the office of head assistant to the secretary to the board of trade, and appointed sub-secretary to the board of trade. Mr. Robert Scott, appointed head assistant in the office to the secretary to the board of trade, vice Mr. Vansittart. Messrs. W. P. Potts, and G. Hartwell, appointed assistants in the office of the secretary to the board of trade. Mr. C. Chester, appointed assistant to the commercial resident at Commercolly. Mr. C. Elliott, appointed assistant to the commercial resident at Cossimbazar. Mr. C. Baillie, appointed assistant to the commercial resident at Keerpoy. Mr. J. O. Oldham, appointed assistant to the commercial resident at Rungpore. Mr. G. Monckton, removed from the office of assistant to the collector of the zillah of Beerbhoom, and appointed assistant to the commercial resident at Hurripaul. Mr. J. P. Larkins, appointed assistant to the agent for the provision of opium in Behar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Strachey, removed from the office of second assistant under the resident at Lucknow, and appointed head assistant in the office of the secretary to the government in the secret department. Messrs. William Scott and Thomas Fortescue, appointed assistants in the office of the secretary to the government in the secret department. Messrs. C. Patterson, C. Wyatt, and W. Hodgson, attached as supernume-

raries

raries to the office of the secretary to the government in the secret department. Messrs. E. W. H. Scott, W. H. Sealy, and E. W. Blunt, attached as supernumeraries to the office of the secretary to the government in the public department. Mr. J. W. Shearer, appointed assistant in the office of the accountant-general. Mr. Henry Russel, appointed assistant in the office of the Persian translator to the government.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE ARMY.

P. O. M. C. *Nov.* 26, 1798. Resolved, that the following alteration in the European establishment of corps, as directed in a letter from the honourable Court of Directors, dated the 6th of June 1796, be published to the army, and carried into effect.

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY,

Each battalion of five companies to consist of—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 5 captain-lieutenants, 10 lieutenants, 15 lieutenant fireworkers, 26 serjeants, 25 corporals, 50 gunners, 350 matrosses, 10 drummers,—with the staff as at present.

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

To consist of two regiments of 12 companies each. Each regiment to consist of—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, (each to have a company), 7 captains, one captain-lieutenant, 25 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 48 serjeants, 60 corporals, 26 drums and fifes, 1140 privates,—with the staff as at present.

Resolved, That the first European regiment be formed into 12 companies, and denominated the 1st European regiment; and that the 3d European regiment be incorporated into the 2d; and that for this purpose the 2d European regiment do proceed to Berhampore, on the arrival of the 76th regiment at the presidency, from Dinapore.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

Each regiment of six troops to consist of—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 6 lieutenants, 6 cornets, 2 serjeants, 6 subidars, 12 jemidars, 24 havildars, 24 naicks, 6 trumpeters, 420 privates, one surgeon and one assistant-surgeon, with the staff, &c. as at present; the whole corps to be commanded by a colonel-commandant.

The Honourable Court having also directed, that promotion in the army shall proceed upon the principles laid down in their dispatch, 8th January 1796, with the following qualifications; that in the infantry, the officers be promoted by seniority, in their own respective regiments, to the rank of major, and afterwards to the higher ranks by seniority, in the whole corps; and in the cavalry, promotions will likewise proceed by seniority, in their respective regiments, to the rank of major, and afterwards to the higher ranks, by seniority in the whole corps.

Resolved, that this arrangement be carried into effect, in the following manner:

In the cavalry, with first major be ranged the first captain, the first captain-lieutenant, the first lieutenant, and the first coronet, the fifth captain, the fifth lieutenant, and the ninth cornet; and the second major be ranged the second captain, the second captain-lieutenant, the second lieutenant, the second cornet, the sixth lieutenant, the sixth cornet, and the tenth lieutenant, the tenth cornet, and so on; and that in the infantry the arrangement be made in the same systematic order, viz. the nineteen senior majors be

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placed in the different regiments, and to the firſt major be added the twentieth major, the firſt captain, the firſt captain-lieutenant, the firſt lieutenant, the firſt enſign, alſo the twentieth captain, the twentieth lieutenant, and twentieth enſign; with the ſecond major be ranged the twenty-firſt major, the ſecond captain, the ſecond captain-lieutenant, the ſecond lieutenant, and the ſecond enſign, and alſo the twenty-firſt lieutenant, and twenty-firſt enſign, and ſo on.

Reſolved, That the ſenior major of cavalry, and the officers regimentally ranged with him, be poſted to the ſenior regiment; and the ſecond major and the officers regularly connected with him, to the ſecond regiment, and ſo on; and that in the infantry, the ſenior major, and the officers regimentally connected with him, be poſted to the 1ſt European regiment, as the ſenior corps of infantry; the ſecond major, with the officers regimentally connected with him, to the ſecond European regiment, as the next ſenior corps; and the third major, with the officers in regimental connection with him, to the firſt European regiment, and ſo on, in arithmetical progreſſion.

Reſolved, That previous to the regimental arrangement, the army liſt be completed; that promotion be made in the ſeveral ranks, to complete the new eſtabliſhment of the cavalry, to fill up vacancies, ariſing from retirement of officers, and to complete the two new regiments of Native infantry; and that officers who have been ſtruck off, without the authority of the Court of Directors, be reſtored to their proper places.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral promotions requiſite for the above purpoſes, do take place from the 1ſt November 1798.

As the rank of cadets, of the ſeaſons 1796-7, is not yet adjuſted, reſolved, That thoſe of the former year, whoſe names appear on the imperfect liſt, received from the Honourable Court of Directors, be placed in the order in which they ſtand on that liſt; that thoſe whoſe certificates declared them to be for the year 1796, be placed at the bottom of the above-mentioned liſt, and the cadets of 1797 be placed in the order in which their reſpective arrivals have been notified in minutes of council; but that the relative rank of thoſe placed in the ſame regiment be hereafter adjuſted, in conformity to their ſtanding on the Court of Directors' liſt.

Reſolved, That the arrangements, when ſettled upon the above principles, be final and concluſive.

Reſolved, That the exchange of officers, which muſt neceſſarily be occaſioned by this arrangement, be gradually effected, as regiments happen to meet at or near the ſame ſtation; and that until the Commander in Chief ſhall iſſue orders to join their regiments, which they may be poſted in the regimental arrangement, they continue to do duty with the regiment in which they are now ſerving; but that their regimental promotion be regulated by caſualties in the regiments to which they actually belong.

Reſolved, That officers below the rank of major, of the ſame remove of promotion, be permitted to exchange with each other, for the limited period of four months; but that after the expiration of that time, officers exchanging muſt go into regiments, the youngeſt of their rank.

Reſolved, That from and after the 1ſt of January next, the vizier's allowance be in no caſe drawn

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drawn for, but according to regimental rank.

Resolved, That from and after the ensuing month, no officer be entitled to draw batta, according to any brevet rank he may obtain prior to the notification of it, in general orders, in India,

Resolved, That the following letter, from the honourable Court of Directors, dated 6th June 1798, be published in general orders:

Par. 31.—In order to guard against the possibility of clandestine sales of commissions, we think proper to direct, that any officer who shall apply for leave to retire from the service, on the pay of his rank, shall declare, upon oath, that neither he himself, or any other person for him, to his knowledge, has received, or will in future receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation or gratification, pecuniary or otherwise, from any person whatsoever, for such his retirement; and if, notwithstanding this restriction, any such practice shall be discovered, the officer receiving, or permitting it to be received, any compensation for his retiring, shall not hereafter be entitled to his pay, on his retirement; but shall, nevertheless, be considered as entirely out of the service; and the officer or officers, who shall be found to have offered, or granted, any compensation or gratification, to them of higher rank, for retiring, shall not be allowed the benefit of promotion, thereby acquired; but it shall be competent for the government, under which the parties concerned served, to promote another officer to their rank, held in regiment or battalion, by the officer retiring.

We approve of the restrictions under which you promoted Colonel Martine to the rank of major general.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

79. And having taken into consideration the 11th 12th, and 13th paragraphs of your military letter, of the 8th December 1796, we hereby confirm your resolutions, founded on the recommendation of the hospital board, that the whole medical corps shall continue to rise in one general list, subject as heretofore, to all civil and military duties, under the existing regulations; and that the surgeons attached to civil stations shall be considered as equally liable with those serving in the army, to be recalled upon military service; also that they shall on this footing be admitted to the indulgence of furlough and retiring.

80. The exclusion, however, from these indulgences, of those who, under the option of the regulations of the 24th of October 1788, had previously resigned all claim to future promotion, is strictly proper, as it was not our intention that medical gentlemen, who, under those regulations, had for so great a length of time been, on their own option, released from attending to the military duties of their profession, should now claim, or be allowed, the benefit held out by the new arrangement; it would operate as a serious hardship upon those who have hitherto been attached to military stations; on the former system, were gentlemen of the above description permitted to assume the functions of those stations, which they had formerly declined, as they will thereby supercede those whose constant attention to military duties entitled them to the advantages now assigned them, but probably, for a considerable period, might keep them out of the situations and consequent rewards they have so justly deserved.

We therefore direct, that the regulations

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gulations of October 1788 be adhered to, in reſpect to any ſurgeon or aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, who may hereafter decline taking upon him the duties of the military line of the profeſſion, when called on for that purpoſe.

82. You have already been adviſed of our reſolution, as to the pay on furlough granted to head ſurgeons, which is conformable to what you have ſuggeſted in the 27th paragraph; and with reſpect to your recommendation, for allowing the pay of lieutenant-colonel to the members of the medical board, when on furlough, we ſhall not object to it; the other points relative to theſe two deſcriptions of our medical ſervants, recommended in the ſame paragraph, have alſo our approbation.

FURLOUGH.

88. We cannot give our conſent to the extenſion of indulgence, of retiring from the ſervice, with the pay of the Sonaut rupees fifty per month, to conductors of ordnance, as adviſed in the 128th and 129th paragraphs of your military letter of the 28th Auguſt 1797.

90. Having conſidered the applications of the chaplains at your preſidency (referred to in your letters of the 30th July and 31ſt Dec. 1796,) to be allowed the benefit of pay on furlough, and retirement from the ſervice, we have come to the following reſolutions thereon,

91. That chaplains attached to the army, or military ſtations, be allowed to come home on furlough, for three years, with the full pay of their correſponding rank on the military eſtabliſhment, viz. that of captain, as fixed on by your reſolutions in the caſe of the Rev. Mr. Loftie.

92. That no military chaplain ſhall be permitted to come home on furlough, who has not been reſident in India ſeven years, unleſs in caſes of certified ill health.

93. The proportion of military chaplains, to be permitted to come home on furlough, to be left to the diſcuſſion of the reſpective governments of India.

RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

94. The military chaplains, after eighteen years ſervice in India, three years on furlough inclusive, be allowed to retire from the ſervice,

95. That the pay to military chaplains retiring, be the ſame as that allowed them when on furlough, viz. captains pay, or ten ſhillings per day.

96. That no chaplain be allowed to retire on ſuch pay, who has not ſerved ten years at a military ſtation.

97. That no chaplain be allowed to retire on ſuch pay, who does not produce ample teſtimony of his having diſcharged his duty as a clergyman, faithfully and diligently, and alſo of his good conduct and behaviour in general; theſe teſtimonials to be tranſmitted through the government, under which the chaplains were ſerving, with the opinion of ſuch government thereon.

99. The great benefit to the ſervice, by the indulgence granted to officers, of returning after a certain number of years on their pay, muſt be a ſufficient proof of the attention we have ſhewn to their comfort and happineſs; and in order ſtill farther to impreſs this ſentiment, and to afford every aſſiſtance to officers who, from ill health, may not be able to continue in India, the time preſcribed in the regulations on this head, we have conſented to an extenſion of the indulgence, in the

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following manner, viz. that without requiring any ſpecified period of ſervice, every officer who has, by regular promotion, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, major, captain or captain-lieutenant, and whoſe ill ſtate of health renders it impoſſible for him to continue to ſerve in India, be allowed to retire from the ſervice, on the half pay of his rank.

100. And as caſes may occur, where the conſtitution of ſome of our officers may not be able to ſupport the climate of India, for a period ſufficient to their obtaining promotion above the rank of a ſubaltern, we have agreed to permit a lieutenant, in this predicament, after having ſerved thirteen years, to retire on the half pay of their reſpective ranks.

101. If any officer of the rank of lieutenant, whoſe conſtitution may be impaired ſo as to prevent the poſſibility of his continuing in India, has not ſerved the period preſcribed above, he may be permitted to retire from the ſervice, on the half pay of enſign.

102. Provided in every inſtance of officers retiring, under the conditions above ſpecified, the government in India, and the Court of Directors, ſhall be ſatisfied that ſuch officer's intention of retiring from the ſervice is founded upon a real inability, from ill health, of his longer continuing in the ſervice, and does not ariſe from caprice, or any other cauſe, which might render the proviſion to be made for him, by the foregoing regulations, unneceſſary.

103. For this purpoſe, it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary that the moſt ample certificates ſhould be required from every officer wiſhing to avail himſelf of the indulgence now propoſed to be granted.

104. In every inſtance of officers wiſhing to avail themſelves of theſe indulgencies, the rules laid down in the former part of this letter, relative to the payments, or offers of payment from officers, next in ſucceſſion, in order to induce their ſuperiors to retire, muſt be applied.

105. And in all caſes of officers retiring, their pay or half pay is to be the ſame as that of officers of infantry, as preſcribed in our ſeparate letter, of the 8th January 1796, under this head.

107. And as we have been informed that general officers or colonels, in command of regiments, battalions or corps, do not conſider themſelves called upon, under the regulations reſpecting furlough or retirement, to make ſuch declaration within that period, we think it neceſſary to ſtate explicitly, that all officers, of whatever rank or deſcription, are to abide by the rules preſcribed on this ſubject.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

108. You have already been informed of the regulations on this ſubject, eſtabliſhed by our order of the 27th July 1796, ſince which we have thought it proper to direct the ſum allowed to be taken by the commanders of our ſhips, for the paſſage and accommodation of their tables, homeward bound, of ſuch ſubaltern officers, aſſiſtant ſurgeons, and cadets, as may return to Europe by order of government, expreſsly for the recovery of their health, ſhall be reduced to 1000 ſicca rupees.

ALLOWANCE OF PASSAGE MONEY TO SUBALTERN OFFICERS.

109. We approve of the regulations you have adopted on the 29th July 1796, relative to the allowance of paſſage money to ſubaltern officers returning to Europe, for the benefit of their health, upon the certificate preſcribed, as far as regard

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regard the ſtate of their health, including ſuch as held only the brevet rank of captain, and of your reſolution of extending this allowance to ſubaltern officers of his Majeſty's regiments ſerving in India, who may be under the neceſſity of coming home, on account of ſickneſs.

110. But we do not think it neceſſary to inſert on the declaration, reſpecting their property, by your regulations of the ſame date.

111. We have reſolved, That no ſubaltern officer, who left India prior to the 1ſt June 1796, from which the operation of the new arrangements, as to pay, took effect, ſhall be allowed this indulgence of paſſage money.

112. We have fixed the ſum to be allowed to ſubaltern officers, coming home for ill health, from your eſtabliſhment, ſubſequent to the above period, at ſicca rupees 1000.

114. We ſhall conclude with ſome remarks, on the very extraordinary conduct of ſeveral of our officers, in their addreſs to you, on the new arrangement of the 8th January 1796.

115. When we conſider the liberal principles of that arrangement, formed as it was, in concert with his Majeſty's miniſters, and who united with us in endeavouring to remove every reaſonable cauſe of complaint; when we recollected, that in many inſtances indulgences were granted by it, which had not been aſked, and which could not have been expected; when we advert to the pecuniary ſacrifices made by the Company to promote the comfort and happineſs, of the whole of our Indian army; we muſt repeat in the terms of the concluding part, of our ſeparate letter of the 8th January 1796, that we had the moſt ſanguine expectations that all diſcontent would be done away, that our military ſervants would feel duly impreſſed with a ſenſe of the protection extended to them, and the great regard ſhewn to their intereſt, and that they would conſider with candour, the important duration made in the ſervice in general, in credit, emoluments, and reſpectability, however ſome few individuals might not feel their perfect ſituation exactly what they wiſhed.

116. To theſe ſentiments, on the moſt mature deliberation, we adhered, and we are convinced, every ingenuous, every reaſonable mind, will concur in them. What therefore muſt have been our ſurpriſe and indignation, to find theſe our well-founded expectations diſappointed, to learn, that ſome of our officers, inſtead of receiving the material benefits and advantage held out to them by the new army regulations, with gratitude and reſpect, had preſumed to arraign thoſe regulations, in a ſtyle of diſpatch and intemperance highly unbecoming the ſituation in which they ſtand, to thoſe who had preſcribed them; that ſome had even dared to inſinuate, that we had been actuated by unworthy motives, in forming ſome part of the regulations, and that other parts, the moſt beneficial to their happineſs and intereſt, had been treated with contempt or indifference; in ſhort in their unfounded animadverſions, they have totally loſt ſight of ſubordination and ſubmiſſion, and even betrayed ſymptoms of diſaffection to our ſervice.

117. When we examine the ſituation of thoſe who thus, forgetful of their duty, have annexed their ſignature to addreſſes of this complexion, we are concerned to find amongſt them, ſeveral whoſe immediate advantage muſt follow the carrying into effect the arrangement determine; and while, on the other hand, young men who had

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just entered the service have presumed to call in question the principles of regulations, which it was scarcely possible they could comprehend.

118. It is, nevertheless, some consolation to us to observe, that the number of officers, to whom these remarks immediately apply, is comparatively small; and we are still willing to persuade ourselves, that on more mature reflection, expressed with a conviction of the substantial benefits of the new arrangements, those few will see the impropriety of their conduct, and return to a just sense of their duty, so to adopt the language of the Governor-General, in his minute of council of the 25th June 1796. We doubt not, that experience will prove to the officers of the Bengal army, that their collective interests have been more consulted in the arrangements, than they appear at present to understand.

119. From these considerations, we are induced to draw a veil over the past conduct of those officers, whose addresses are the subject of the foregoing animadversions, which is so much our due from them in every view; and to deter our military servants from such proceedings in future, we hereby direct, that if any of our officers hereafter presume to address themselves to our government, in an offensive, intemperate, or disrespectful style, upon the subject of orders received from us, such officers, whatever be their rank and service, be immediately dismissed from our employ, and sent to England.

It being the desire of the Commander in Chief to preserve to regimental and battalion staff officers, situations corresponding with those they now hold, he thinks it necessary to announce the principle which is intended to be followed.

In regiments where there is only the requisite number of the several descriptions of staff officers, if their rank will admit of it, will be confirmed in their present rank and staff situations; and when there is an excess of any description, the preference will be given to the officers who have held the staff situation for the longest period, not acting, but fully appointed; and the permanent nomination of staff officers will be deferred until the period shall have elapsed, in which exchanges were allowed.

Officers desirous of exchanging with one another, upon the principle laid down in the minutes of council, are to transmit their application to the Adjutant-General, to be laid before the Commander in Chief, the consent of both parties, declared under their respective signatures. The period for the receipt of such applications will close on the 1st April 1799.

G. O. *Dec.* 6, 1798. The 16th and 17th regiments are to be raised in the following places:

The 1st battalion of the 16th regiment, at Juanpore; 2d battalion of the 16th regiment, at Burragong; 1st battalion of the 17th regiment, at Gahyah; 2d battalion of the 17th regiment, at Dinapore.

The 16th regiment is to be dependent on Chunar, and the 17th on Dinapore. The facings of the 16th regiments, will be white, and the 17th, yellow.

December 15, 1798.

G. O. The Commander in Chief contemplated with peculiar satisfaction the spirit and alacrity with which the native officers and sepoys composing the three battalions of Bengal volunteers, so fully and freely meet the wishes of government, in coming forward to proceed

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ceed by ſea, when the ſtate had occaſion for their ſervices; and he has obſerved with additional pleaſure, the ſteadineſs with which they have waited the time of embarkation; thoſe high praiſe-worthy proofs of their affection and attachment to the Britiſh government, and the Eaſt India Company, he conſiders as an earneſt of their ſpirited and zealous exertions on every occaſion which may be afforded them of diſplaying their conſtancy and courage.

He deſires that theſe his ſentiments may be explained to the volunteers, previous to their embarkation.

G. O. M. C. 21*ſt Dec.* 1798. The managers of the Military Orphan Inſtitution having repreſented to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the contributions for the ſupport of the inſtitution from ſurgeons and aſſiſtant-ſurgeons who may occaſionally be appointed to civil ſtations, have hitherto been diſcontinued from the time ſuch appointments took place, by which means very conſiderable arrears have accumulated; his Lordſhip in Council thinks it proper to notify in public orders, that all ſurgeons, or aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, included under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, contained in the 54th paragraph of their general letter, dated 14th March 1796, are bound, without any option, to contribute to the fund, notwithſtanding the temporary ſervice of any of them in the civil department.

With a view therefore to facilitate the payment of the monthly contributions of ſurgeons, or aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, occaſionally on duty at civil ſtations, into the treaſury of the Orphan Inſtitution;

The Governor-General in Council directs all public officers, from whom the ſurgeons, or aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, attached to civil ſtations, receive their ſalaries and allowances, to make the authorized ſtoppages from the monthly allowances, viz. ſix Sonaut rupees from a full ſurgeon, and three Sonaut rupees from an aſſiſtant-ſurgeon; and all ſuch public officers making the aforeſaid ſtoppages, are directed to bring the amount to credit in their reſpective monthly caſh accounts.

His Lordſhip in Council farther directs the Accountant-General to report to government, the amount ſo brought to credit quarterly; and that upon the receipt of ſuch report, an order be iſſued on the general treaſury, in favour of the treaſurer of the Orphan Society, for the ſum received in each quarter.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Bateman, one of the junior council to the Hon. Company, in the room of Mr. C. E. Carrington, reſigned. Mr. W. P. Potts, removed from the office of aſſiſtant to the ſecretary to the board of trade, and appointed aſſiſtant to the collector of Boglepore. Mr. J. Monckton, removed from the office of the ſecond aſſiſtant to the regiſter of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the diviſion of Dacca, and re-appointed an aſſiſtant in the office of the Perſian tranſlator.

MILITIA ORDERS.

By the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Fort William, Dec. 21, 1798.

The Governor General has obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the zeal and alacrity with which all ranks of the European, Armenian, and Portugueze inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, have applied themſelves to learn the uſe of arms, ſince the re-eſtabliſhment of the corps of European militia.

The regular and aſſiduous atten-

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tion of the infantry and cavalry comprising this respectable corps, will soon render it an important addition to the military force of this presidency, and will contribute essentially to the security of the seat of the supreme government of the British possessions in India.

The Governor-General, being on the eve of his departure for Fort St. George, takes this opportunity of declaring his public approbation of exertions so honourable to the character of this settlement, and so conformable to that spirit which now secures the British empire in Europe against the combined efforts of all its enemies.

All the officers, bearing commissions in the militia, having, without exception, manifested every possible degree of activity and diligence in the formation and discipline of their respective companies and troops, the Governor-General will not attempt to discriminate the merits of individuals belonging to the corps; but it is his duty to express a particular sense of the service rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Welsh, of the 2d regiment of native cavalry, in forming the corps of militia cavalry, which has derived great advantage from the valuable instructions of that respectable officer.

The Governor-General is persuaded, that no incitement is necessary to sustain the zeal which now animates the whole settlement; but he cannot withhold, from the gentlemen who have exerted themselves on this occasion, the accompanying testimony of the value of their services, contained in a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, which did not reach Fort William until some weeks after the re-establishment of the Calcutta European militia had taken place.

Extract from a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, dated the 16th June 1798.

"In consequence of the menaces and arrogant language of our enemy, threatening, by an invasion of our own island, at once to strike at the whole vitals of our strength and power, a spirit of zeal, ardent loyalty, and national pride, has been excited, to a degree unequalled at any period of our history; and the consequence of it is, that all ranks and degrees of men are coming forward, to be trained in arms, determined to repel every attempt to insult our coasts, or to disturb the internal peace and prosperity of the country. We are, in truth, become an armed nation; and, in addition to all our other advantages, have formed a bulwark of internal security, founded upon the voluntary zeal, loyalty and valour of the country. I wish earnestly to urge your Lordship to take this statement under your consideration, as applicable to the situation of India. If it be true that a successful invasion of this country would prove fatal to us, in every one interest worthy to bestow a thought upon, it is still more peculiarly true, with regard to his Majesty's subjects settled in India. A successful attack upon our possessions in India, and the overthrow of the British interests there, would be a death's wound to every prospect which any civil servant of the Company can entertain. Why then are not they, so far as is consistent with their other avocations and duties, to devote some leisure hours in each week, in order to learn the use of arms, and to form themselves into corps, under the authority of the government, for the purpose of adding to your European strength in India, and

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and preparing themſelves, in caſe of the laſt extremity, to ſacrifice their lives, in defence of thoſe intereſts, upon which every thing eſſential in life muſt depend. This is an advantage which, in the day of difficulty, no other European nation, but ourſelves, have the means of reſorting to."

BOMBAY.

E. G. O. *Dec.* 10, 1798. The Commander in Chief has much ſatisfaction in publiſhing in orders copy of a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, conveying a very honourable teſtimony of the conduct of the grenadier battalion, during their ſervice on that iſland; and he is happy to embrace this opportunity of expreſſing his own high ſenſe of the merits of that diſtinguiſhed corps.

"*To the Hon.* J. DUNCAN, *Eſq.*
"Preſident and Governor in Council,
Bombay.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, that the detachment of grenadiers from your preſidency, which has been ſtationed on Ceylon ſince the capture of Columbo, embarked yeſterday on the Honourable Company's ſhip Belvidere, for Bombay; Captain Chriſtie having then reported his ſhip ready to receive the troops.

"The reports which I have received from the officer commanding on this iſland, prior to my arrival, lead me to regret the departure of this valuable corps from my government; and I have particular pleaſure, ſir, in ſtating to you, that the conduct of the Bombay grenadiers, on active ſervice here, has been uniformly zealous and ſpirited, and that in the common courſe of duty, have been remarkable for the regularity of their behaviour.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your moſt obedient and faithful
humble ſervant,
(Signed) "F. NORTH."

Fort William, Dec. 21. 1798.

The following notice is publiſhed at this preſidency, for general information:

COLUMBO,
Nov. 27, 1798.

Notice is hereby given, that the fiſhery of the pearl banks, at Manar, will commence on the 10th of Feb. 1799, and the whole of the boats determined to be fiſhed will be ſold by public outcry, at Arippo, to the higheſt bidder.

The terms of payment to be, an advance of one third in caſh, on purchaſe of the boat or boats, one third in caſh, twenty days after the commencement of the fiſhery, and the remaining one third in caſh or good bills, payable within ſix weeks, under ſecurity to the ſatisfaction of the ſuperintendant of the fiſhery.

By order of the Governor.

J. M'DOWALL, D. S. G.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

A Subſcription is propoſed for the relief of the widows and children of the ſeamen and marines, who fell in the action of the 1ſt of Aug. at Aboukir.—Books are opened for this purpoſe at the treaſury, and the ſums ſubſcribed will be remitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, to be by them applied to the uſe of the objects of the ſubſcription.

Lord Mornington,	-	Sa. rs. 1600
Sir Alured Clarke,	-	- - 800
Mr. Speke,	-	- - - 800
Mr. Cowper,	-	- - - 800

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Colonel Cliffe,	100
Mr. Myers,	160
	3660

January 2, 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, Dec. 21, 1798.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, conſidering that the due adminiſtration of the internal government and affairs of the Company in Bengal, requires that no civil ſervant ſhould be nominated to certain offices of truſt and reſponſibility until it ſhall have been aſcertained that he is ſufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council, and the ſeveral languages, the knowledge of which is requiſite for the due diſcharge of the reſpective functions of ſuch offices; his Lordſhip in Council hereby apprizes the civil ſervants of the Company in Bengal, that from and after the 1ſt of Jan. 1801, no ſervant will be deemed eligible to any of the offices herein after mentioned, until he ſhall have paſſed an examination (the nature of which will be hereafter determined), in the laws and regulations, and in the languages, a knowledge of which is hereby declared to be an indiſpenſable qualification for ſuch reſpective offices.

The languages, a knowledge of which will be conſidered requiſite, in the ſeveral offices in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments, are,

For the office of judge or regiſter of any court of juſtice, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Oriſſa, or Benares, the Hinduſtânee and the Perſian languages.

For the office of collector of revenue or of cuſtoms, or commercial reſident, or ſalt agent in the provinces of Bangal, or Oriſſa; the Bengal language.

For the office of collector of revenue or of cuſtoms, or commercial reſident, or agent for the proviſion of opium, in the provinces of Behar or Benares, the Hinduſtânee language.

With regard to the laws and regulations, the examination will take place with reſpect to thoſe laws and regulations which may relate to the duties or the conduct of the buſineſs of the reſpective offices already enumerated.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has given this previous intimation to the civil ſervants of this eſtabliſhment, in order that every ſervant whoſe views may be directed to the ſucceſſion to any of the ſituations above mentioned, may have ſufficient time to qualify himſelf for paſſing the preſcribed examination, whenever he may be called upon for that purpoſe.

Publiſhed by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

G. H. BARLOW, *Sec. to Gov.*

Fort William, Public Department, Dec. 25, 1798.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General having determined to proceed to Fort St. George, his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to nominate his Excellency the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. Vice-Preſident, the Deputy-Governor of Fort William.

Publiſhed by order of the Vice-Preſident in Council,

D. CAMPBELL, *Sub. Sec.*

Fort St. George, Dec. 11, 1798.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient, that the corps of Militia, compoſed of the Honourable Company's civil ſervants, and other inhabitants of the Fort and Black Town, &c. ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed and embodied, under ſuch regulations as the Right Hon. the Governor in Council ſhall direct, his Lord-

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Lordſhip in Council, relying on the loyalty and public ſpirit of the inhabitants in general, hereby requires all the European, Armenian, and Portugueze inhabitants of the Fort, Black Town, &c. to aſſemble for the purpoſe of being duly muſtered and enrolled, at the following times and places.

The Company's civil ſervants, free merchants, and gentlemen of the recorder's court, on the nabob's baſtion, on Monday next the 17th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the morning:

The European inhabitants not comprized in the foregoing claſſes, and the Armenian inhabitants, on the north glacis, on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the morning; and

The Portugueze inhabitants, on Wedneſday morning, the 19th inſtant, at the ſame time and place.

The proper officers will attend on the above occaſions, for the purpoſe of muſtering and enrolling the ſeveral perſons aſſembled, in conſequence of this proclamation.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

Fort St. George, December 7, 1798.

At the requeſt of his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, the following advertiſement, publiſhed by him on the iſland, is hereby alſo promulgated for general information:

"Notice is hereby given, that from and after the firſt day of January next, the importation of ſalt, into any port on the iſland of Ceylon, without the expreſs written permiſſion of government, is prohibited, with exception of the quantity neceſſarily brought as ballaſt, by donies, and ſuch other ſmall veſſels as may import bale goods or paddy, to ports on Ceylon, from any part of the coaſt ſouth of the river Colemboo. Such veſſels will be permitted to import the quantity of ſalt brought as ballaſt, on delivering the ſame into the Company's ſtores, at any authoriſed port on Ceylon, at the rate of ten rix dollars Ceylon currency, per laſt. All ſalt imported without ſpecial licence on other veſſels, or landed in any other manner than that above directed, from thoſe excepted from the prohibition, will be confiſcated, and the owners ſubject to farther penalty, according to the circumſtances of the caſe.

"That all arrack exported from Ceylon, on and after the firſt of January next, ſhall be ſubject to an export duty of eight rix dollars, per leguer of ſeventy-five welt.

"That all beetle-nut exported from Ceylon, ſhall, from the ſame date, be ſubject to an export duty of ten rix dollars, (including the preſent duty) per ammonam of twenty-four thouſand nuts; and that the duties formerly collected by the Dutch government of Ceylon, on the export of tobacco, palmiras, palmira laths, timber and planks, ſhall be levied on ſuch as are exported from any port on Ceylon.

"That on and after the firſt day of January next, a duty of ſeven and an eighth per cent. will be levied on all muſlins, ſilk, cotton cloths, and mixtures of ſilk and cotton, plain or coloured, which may be imported into any port on the iſland of Ceylon."

"All other duties to remain as at preſent on Ceylon. It is farther notified, that the importation of ſalt-petre, ſulphur, gun-powder, lead, ammunition, and arms, into any port on the iſland of Ceylon, is poſitively prohibited, without ſpecial licence from government, to whom ſufficient ſecurity muſt be given,

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given, on application for such permission, regarding the destination of such articles so imported, and in consequence of various attempts to carry on a contraband trade in cinnamon, the commerce of which article is reserved solely to government, and prohibited in the most positive terms to individuals. Regulations have been established for all ports on Ceylon, whereby every ship, vessel, or boat, on board of which a quantity of cinnamon, exceeding *twenty pounds* in weight, may be found, which has not been shipped under the express authority of government, shall, on proof of the same before the principal revenue officer on Ceylon, be *confiscated*, with all her cargo, for the use of government. And that for every *pound* of cinnamon, less than the quantity of twenty pounds, which may be found on board any ship, vessel, or boat, without proper authority for receiving the same, *a penalty of fifty star pagodas* shall be paid, on proof of the fact; for payment of which, such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be subject to seizure and sale,—one half of the said penalty of fifty star pagodas, for each pound of cinnamon so found, to be the property of the person or persons, who shall give requisite information for discovering the same.—Vessels having on board a small quantity of cinnamon for medical, or other uses of the ship, which may arrive at ports of Ceylon, shall immediately notify the same in writing to the officer of the customs at the post, specifying the quantity: in failure of which the penalty above mentioned will be exacted."

Published by order of the right honourable the President in Council.

J. Webbe, *Sec. to the Gov.*

MADRAS PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Whereas the exchange between pagodas and rupees has been fixed by the right honourable the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of the principal merchants at this place, in consequence of the great influx of silver, at 350 Arcot rupees per 100 pagodas; and whereas considerable inconveniencies have been created by the combination of shroffs, to prevent the establishment of the above mentioned exchange, the Governor in Council hereby gives notice, that the exchange is to continue at 350 Arcot rupees per 100 pagodas, or twelve fanams and sixty-eight cash for every rupee; and all officers in public authority are hereby required effectually to enforce this rate of exchange.

The Governor in Council farther gives notice, that any shroff, or other person, who may be detected in opposing this order, will be liable to the severest displeasure of government.

Published by order of the right honourable the President in Council.

J. Webbe, *Sec. to the Gov.*

Fort St. George, Dec. 28, 1798.

BOMBAY.

The Governor in Council, the more effectually to guard against certain abuses arising from misappropriation of the guns and ammunition which the owners of trading vessels are occasionally supplied with from the honourable Company's stores, has been pleased to add to the regulations already in force, the following articles, viz.

1st. That no guns or ammunition shall be in future issued to the owners of trading vessels, of whatever description, who do not produce the Company's pass, and the testimonial

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teſtimonies of two creditable perſons, in writing, to vouch for their being actually reſident, under the Company's protection, either at the preſidency or any of its ſubordinates, and *bona fide* owners of the veſſel or veſſels for which they require this defence.

2d. That no guns or ammunition will be ſupplied to any broker or agent reſiding under the Company's protection, on account of veſſels (though poſſeſſing the Company's paſs) whoſe owners are reſident at foreign ports and the ſubjects of foreign powers.

3d. That all veſſels importing at this preſidency ſhall be ſubject to the inſpection of the officers of the cuſtom-houſe, who will report any deficiency or alteration they may obſerve in the warlike equipment of ſuch veſſels as may have ſailed from this port, with a ſupply of guns and ammunition purchaſed from the Company's ſtores.

4th. That, for the aſcertainment of this point, the cuſtom maſter will take an account of the guns and ammunition with which ſuch veſſels may depart from this port, ſpecifying the quantity and deſcription of the latter, and the calibre, weight, and mark of the former.

5th, That no ſupplies of the above nature will be repeated to the ſame boat or veſſel, until his owner or commander ſhall have ſatisfactorily accounted for the expenditure of what they may before have been ſupplied with.

6th. That for the more effectual obſervance of the foregoing precaution, all applications for ſtores are to be transferred through the cuſtom maſter, who will thereon annex his certificate, to the purport of the preceding article—or otherwiſe, according to circumſtances.

7th. That if any perſons ſhall be hereafter detected in making an improper uſe of the articles they may in conſequence receive from the Company's ſtores, ſuch defaulters, independently of incurring the penalties in force for miſapplications of this nature, ſhall be conſidered as having forfeited the protection of government; and on no account hereafter be entitled to the benefit of either paſs, convoy, or any future ſupply of warlike ſtores for the defence of any veſſel or boat belonging to him.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31, 1798.—Snow Venus, Torrie, Penang—ſhip Mariane, J. George, ditto; left the 29th Nov.—January 6, 1799, brig Recovery, N. M'Henry, Trincomallie; left the 28th do.—H. C.'s frigate, Bombay, Sutherland, Coringa; left the 12th Dec.—10, ſhip Pacific, Ingraham, St. Jago; left the 5th July—11, ſhip Carmo, Januario, Macoa; left the 16th Nov.—17, ſhip Eliza, W. Parramore, Penang; left the 17th Dec.—26, ſhip Ajax, Bier, Madras; left the 11th January—27, ſhip Chance, Johnſton, Madras; left the 15th Jan.—Ditto, ſhip Amelia, Engelbreiht, Cape of Good Hope; left the 26th Nov.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1.—Ship Nancy, J. J. Moaiera Deas, Madras. Snow Nancy, Parker, Pegue.—10. Ship Pearl, Spence.—Ship Cuvera, Lowe.—12. Ship Codabox, Nacoda.—Ship Monſury, Nacoda.—Ship Ocamaddy, Nacoda, Muſcat.—Snow Harrington, Acken.—16. H. C.'s ſhip Walpole, Butler, Columbo.—H. C.'s ſhip London, Lukin, Madras.—Ship Fazarobany, Nacoda, Madras.—Denmark, ——, Copenhagen.—Brig Minerva, Maſquerier, Madras.—Ship, Johanna and Henrietta,

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rietta, Hanefon, Copenhagen.—Snow Anna, Knee, Tranquebar.—Ditto, ſhip Nancy, Sanders.—25. Ship Tellicherry, Baker, London.—26. Ship Chriſtiania, Nottleman.

FEBRUARY.

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT.

On Wedneſday, the 30th ultimo, the Chief Juſtice, at the ſitting of the court, delivered to the prothonotary, an order, which is in future to be attended to, with reſpect to the admiſſion of barriſters and attornies, who may hereafter apply to the court for that purpoſe. The purport of which we underſtand to be as follows:—That no admiſſion of a barriſter or attorney ſhall in future take place, until it ſhall appear to the court, from a review of the buſineſs, that an augmentation to its number of practitioners ſhall appear neceſſary.

That every perſon coming from England, for the purpoſe of admiſſion as advocate, ſhall, at the time of application, produce a licence from the Hon. the Eaſt India Company, to proceed to India, for the purpoſe of practiſing the law, and an atteſtation of his character, ſigned by two judges, of the Engliſh or Iriſh bar, and a certificate of his being a barriſter of England or Ireland.

With reſpect to the attornies, a ſimilar order has been made, with this addition, that all perſons, who in future may be articled to any attorney of the ſupreme court, ſhall, previous to their entering into ſuch articles, give notice of their intention, to the ſecretary of the government, and obtain the licence of the Governor General in Council, to reſide here for that purpoſe; and unleſs this be actually obtained, he ſhall be precluded from admiſſion.

This latter rule reſpecting the admiſſion of gentlemen, who may be articled, is not by any means, we underſtand, to effect thoſe now reſident in Calcutta, and who are qualified for admiſſion, provided they do, on application, produce a licence to reſide here, from government, as before mentioned.

Accounts received from the coaſt ſpeak deciſively of the probability of immediate war with Tippoo. Authentic information, is is ſaid, has been received, that the Sultaun has taken the field, and that he has moved with the principal part of his army to the eaſtward, towards the frontier of the Deccan.

This movement of Tippoo towards the dominions of the Nizam, is ſuppoſed to have been planned with the view of diverting attack, in the event of hoſtilities, from the Malabar coaſt, being particularly anxious to maintain poſſeſſion of the only ſea-ports that belong to him.

Accounts from Madras ſtate, that the palankeen bearers, employed by individuals, being required for the public ſervice, they had been collected to the number of ſix thouſand, and were marched off to join the grand army, in order to facilitate the conveyance of proviſions and ſtores.

Letters from Benares, of the 21ſt ultimo, repreſent affairs in that quarter to have reſumed their former tranquillity. Vizier Ally is reported to have left Azimghur, with a number of his attendants, and to have ſolicited the protection of the rajah of Napaul.

The news of the Benares maſſacre excited much alarm at Lucknow. It was at firſt apprehended that it was the ſignal of exploſion

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of a deep, premeditated plot to diſpoſſeſs Saadut Ally of the government. His highneſs is ſtated to have been conſiderably alarmed, and, under that impreſſion, to have ſuggeſted to the Engliſh Reſident his earneſt wiſh that the troops at Cawnpore might march to Lucknow, to overawe any plot or inſurrection which, though unforeſeen, might be contemplated in that capital. His highneſs's requeſt was complied with; and orders to this effect being communicated to Col. Ruffell, all the troops that could be ſpared from Cawnpore marched from thence on the 17th, and reached Lucknow on the 20th ultimo. It does not appear however, from the beſt information we have been able to obtain, that there has been any deſign to diſturb the government or public tranquillity at Lucknow.

A letter from a correſpondent at Benares, in mentioning the late maſſacre, obſerves "that if that act was not the impulſe of the moment in which it occurred, it certainly had not been in agitation longer than the preceding day; no preparation had preceded it; and Vizier Ally left behind him whatever property he poſſeſſed, his zenanah, furniture, elephants, and about fifteen horſes. On the preceding day, he had arranged the preliminaries of his departure for Calcutta, and had ſettled with Mr. Cherry as to the ſums he was to receive on his journey; viz. 25,000 rupees previous to his leaving Benares, one lack on his arrival at Patna, and 75,000 on his departure from that place. He had received the 25,000 rupees before the maſſacre took place, and had employed a conſiderable part of the money in collecting the banditti that aſſiſted him in that atrocious proceeding. The nabob has offered a reward of half a lack of rupees for the apprehenſion of the Vizier Ally.

Letters from Benares ſay, that Vizier Ally has fled to the Betole country, the rajah of which is at preſent a priſoner in Napaul. An application was made by Saadut Ally, to have the fugitive delivered up, but without ſucceſs.

The letters add, that it has been fully aſcertained, that Vizier Ally, after having imbrued his hands in the blood of Mr. Cherry, had reſolved to aſſaſſinate every European in Benares. The reſult of inquiries, lately ſet on foot, tend to criminate ſome native inhabitants of having been acceſſaries in the plot.

Our lateſt accounts announce Vizier Ally to be at Bhotwul, where he had been received with cordiality, and, under the protection of the rajahs of Bhotwul and Napaul, was levying troops with the utmoſt celerity; his declared intention was to attack the nabob vizier's provinces.

He had written to all the neighbouring rajahs for aſſiſtance and ſupport; Waris Ally continued with him.

A letter from camp, dated Biſſowlah, 30th January, mentions that the cold in that neighbourhood had been more intenſe than ever before experienced, according to the recollection of the oldeſt inhabitants. The froſt was ſo keen as to have deſtroyed many trees, &c.

A letter from Ramoo, dated the 31ſt ultimo, ſtates that hoſtilities with the Burmah army in that province had commenced the preceding day, by a ſkirmiſh with an outpoſt commanded by Captain M'Lean, who had lately arrived with a detachment from Dacca. Two deſerters from the Burmah camp reported that ten of their people had been killed, and about fifty wounded. Colonel Boujonnet

was

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was daily expected with a reinforcement.

A letter from Bhaugulpoor, dated the 2d inſtant, deſcribes the cold as unuſually intenſe, the thermometer being at 34°. It had deſtroyed the crops, and the ryots, in every quarter, were bitterly lamenting their loſſes. This cold weather ſet in on Sunday the 27th ultimo, after a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, about ten o'clock in the morning.

Accounts from Bombay mention that the Sevendroog pirates had captured, and carried into that port, two boats freighted with horſes, on account of the Hon. Company.

Accounts from Bombay, of the 26th ultimo, contain the melancholy information, that on the 25th in the morning, one of the graining houſes at the powder works blew up, and communicated the exploſion to another; whereby a number of people, ſuppoſed about fifteen, loſt their lives, and ſeveral others were ſeverely wounded—about 100 barrels of powder, moſtly broken and in cakes, were deſtroyed in this exploſion.

Letters from the camp of the grand army, aſſembled at Vellore, mention that they were to commence their march towards Tippoo's territories on the 27th ultimo.

Colonel Roberts's detachment, from Hydrabad, deſcended through the Badwall Paſs, on the 24th ult. and joined the grand army ſoon afterwards.

We underſtand there never was a better equipped or ſo formidable an army aſſembled at the beginning of any campaign in India, as that now under the command of Gen. Harris; it conſiſts of upwards of 20,000 of the beſt diſciplined troops, a very large proportion of which are Europeans.

A battalion of native infantry, with a detachment of artillery, are to proceed, it is ſaid, from Berhampore to Chittegong, in order to repel an army of Burmahs that has lately advanced towards that province.

Continuation of the ſubſcription for the relief of the widows and children of the ſeamen and marines, who fell in the action of the firſt of Auguſt, at Aboukir. The ſubſcription book lies at the general treaſury, and the ſums ſubſcribed will be remitted to the Honourable Court of Directors, to be by them applied to the uſe of the object of the ſubſcription.

Amount of the former ſubſcriptions, Sonaut rupees	4240
Mr. Thomas Brooke	100
Mr. Stonehouſe	200
Mr. Burroughs	160
Mr. B Boſwell	100
Mr. Thomas Graham	300
Mr. George Purling	100
Mr. G. H. Barlow	300
Mr. John Bebb	160
Mr. Richard Anſter	88
Mr. L. Ball	100
Mr. Alexander Colvin	100
Mr. James Colvin	100
Mr. S. Bayard	200
Total ſicca rs.	6192

His Majeſty's ſhip L'Oiſeau, Captain Linzee, has captured a very valuable ſhip, under Daniſh colours (formerly the Phœnix, of Bombay), laden with naval ſtores, ſaid to be bound to Tranquebar, but when captured was ſo cloſe to the harbour of Mauritius, and ſteering ſuch a courſe, as to leave no doubt of her being bound there; her cargo would prove a very valuable acquiſition, as marine ſtores were in great demand at the Cape. Upon an inquiry into the circumſtances attending the detention of the Daniſh ſhip Angelique, which Captain Linzee carried with him from Penang, the Court of Admiralty at the Cape had,

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had, we understand, directed her to be released; but that Captain Linzee had appealed the case to the Courts in England.

Loss of the Ship Charlotte.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 29th ultimo, accounts were received in town, of the loss of the ship Charlotte, Captain Carnegie, by fire, whilst laying at anchor in Saugur Roads.

The Charlotte was a new ship, bound to Europe, with 1100 tons of cargo on board; and insured to the amount of between three and four lacks of rupees.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 28th ultimo, the Charlotte was discovered to be on fire; every effort was consequently made to keep it under, but without effect: as soon as the cables were cut asunder, the vessel drifted up and down the river, with the tide; and as she proceeded in a direction, which threatened the Gabriel and Berrington, these vessels were obliged to cut away from their cables, to get out of danger. The Charlotte continued burning till six *p. m.* and then blew up. Fortunately the officers were all saved, but we are sorry to state that twenty-five of the crew perished.

It is supposed some Chinese lascars employed on board, or the Malay seaconnies, set fire to the ship; for one of the latter description of persons was taken on a raft by a boat belonging to the Duke of Montrose, soon after the fire was discovered; and as he had secured his chest and little property in the most regular manner, it gave rise to the suspicion, that he must have been concerned in the plot, particularly as he was extremely averse to go on board the boat, and made several efforts to escape. We understand this man has been taken into custody, and is coming to Calcutta, in order to undergo a strict examination.

It is reported, that on the 29th ultimo, a Malay seaconnie was taken on board the ship Gabriel, with a lighted torch in his hand, and it is supposed he was about to set this vessel on fire also.

On the 19th ultimo in the morning, a signal of distress (the colours with the union down) was observed flying on board the Scaleby Castle, in Bombay harbour; two guns were soon afterwards fired from the Melville Castle, to make the signal noticed; assistance was immediately sent from the shore and the ships in the harbour, when it was discovered, that the Scaleby Castle was on fire amongst the cotton in the main-hold. Too much praise cannot be given to the exertions of Captain Malcolm, and a part of the crew of the Suffolk; Captain Malcolm's first care and attention on getting on board, was to have the powder got out of the ship, and soon after the fire was happily extinguished, though not without damaging many bales of cotton. It is with regret we have so frequently had to notice similar circumstances in Bombay harbour; and that regret is heightened by a certain conviction, that they have in general proceeded from design, and not accidents, as in the present instance; several pieces of firewood half burnt, and some hands full of charcoal, were found at a considerable depth in the hold, stowed away amongst the bales of cotton, and which, no doubt, were placed there by some villains, for the purpose of destroying the ship. We have sincerely to lament, that no measures have hitherto been found, to discover the daring perpetrators of such infamous attempts, and bring them to that punishment they so richly merit.

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An

An authentic Account of the Loſs of the Ganges Schooner.

CALCUTTA, *Jan.* 21.—It is with much concern we ſtate the loſs of the Honourable Company's armed ſchooner the Ganges, commanded by Captain Wade, the particulars of which are as follow:—The Ganges came to an anchor on the evening of the 11th, in about ſix fathoms water, to the eaſtward of Lacam's channel. The Laurel was then about four leagues diſtant farther in the offing, in a ſouth eaſterly direction. About eight o'clock at night, while Captain Wade and his officers were on deck, a diſagreeable ſmell of burning oil and ſmoke came from the cabin. On going below, the ſmoke appeared to be coming from aft. The gun room was immediately cleared, the ſmoke ruſhed out with great violence, and plainly indicated that to be the quarter where the miſchief lay. Capt. Wade prudently directed all the cartridge powder that was in the gun-room and cabin to be quickly removed, and carried forward, while himſelf, his officers, and the moſt active of his people, were employed in throwing buckets of water in the after gun-room. Their efforts were greatly impeded by the ſuffocating vapour that aſſailed them, which increaſed ſo much as ſoon to render it wholly impoſſible to continue below, and compelled Captain Wade, and thoſe who were with him in the gun-room, to make their way upon deck. The fire had now kindled into flame, and was burſting forth from the cabin windows; but Captain Wade ſtill indulged the hope of being able to get it under, and continued to employ every poſſible exertion for that purpoſe; but at the ſame time, as a meaſure of prudence, he directed his officers to get the boat out, and to keep her clear a little a-head of the ſchooner. The boat was no ſooner got over the ſide, than thirty or forty people impetuouſly leaped on board, and the officers found it indiſpenſably neceſſary to put off, in order to prevent the boat from being ſurcharged, for it was not without great danger that ſhe carried the number by which ſhe was already overcrowded. Capt. Wade, and thoſe who had remained with the ſchooner, perſevered in the moſt ſpirited exertions to extinguiſh the fire; but it gained ground in ſpite of all their efforts, and was rapidly extending from aft forwards. The people, every moment in dread of the veſſel blowing up, crowded forward upon her bows, bowſprit, jib-boom, &c. In this alarming ſituation, Captain Wade, with great compoſure and preſence of mind, proceeded to prepare rafts. He exhorted his people not to deſpair, reminding them that their ſafety depended on their own exertions, and encouraging them to aſſiſt in the eſſential duty of making rafts. He, his two boatſwains, and ſome others, were ſtepping aft to cut away the main-maſt, that it might ſerve as a ſpar; at this inſtant, the fire communicated to the magazine, which exploded with great violence, tearing up the deck from the taffarel to ſeveral feet before the main-maſt. By this accident eight men were killed; the ſecond boatſwain had his leg broken, and Captain Wade was thrown ſeveral feet forwards upon deck, where he lay for ſome time inſenſible, and ſeverely bruiſed.—At length recovering himſelf, he found that the flames had nearly ceaſed, moſt of the parts that were on fire having been blown up with the magazine; he was encouraged therefore to renew his efforts to ſave the remains of the ſchooner; but unfortunately a part of the burning materials had been carried up by th

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the explosion of the magazine in the main-top, and this communicating to the rigging, set the whole on fire, which falling down from time to time, rekindled the flame in various parts of the hull, and most of the water buckets and other implements having been blown overboard, the exertions of the people became less effectual, and no hope was now left of being able to save any part of the wreck that might serve as a raft for those who remained. The flames extending nearly over the whole of the wreck, left no time to deliberate, and but little for a last exertion. A sheep pen, pieces of plank, spars, or whatever could be met with to answer the purpose, were hastily lashed together, and put overboard as a raft, to which all the men on board, amounting to fifty-nine, were obliged to commit their safety. The poor boatswain, who from his broken leg was unable almost to move, was assisted to the raft, and all hands having got hold, it was pushed from alongside; but immediately before leaving the schooner, Captain Wade had very judiciously ordered the cable to be cut, that as it was ebb tide, the wreck of the schooner and the raft might drift together towards the Laurel, and that the light from the burning wreck might guide the boats from that ship in the track to find them; for, as they had fired guns of distress on the breaking out of the fire, and as they knew the light must be seen from the Laurel, they confided in her coming to their assistance.—The raft and wreck continued drifting with the ebb tide, within pistol shot of each other, for about two hours, when the wreck suddenly went down: a circumstance that rendered their situation more dismal, as the disappearance of the light lessened the chance of the expected boats falling in with them. Capt. Wade proposed that they should now and then raise a general shout, as the boats might perhaps be within hearing, though they might not be able to discern them. This expedient was readily adopted. After a lapse of six hours in the water, passed under an awful anxiety, the sound of the pulling of oars inspired them with unspeakable joy, and in the course of half an hour they were taken up by the Laurel's boat, and safely carried on board, where they were received with the kindness due to their misfortunes. The cause of the fire on board the Ganges is ascribed to the spontaneous combustion of a small quantity of wood oil, contained in a dubber, or lea-thern jar, which was stowed in the after gun-room. A fire, originating from a like cause, occurred in the arsenal of Fort William, about five years ago. The Ganges schooner, on the first day of her late cruise in the roads, saw two vessels, a ship and a snow, which there is every reason to believe where the Enterprise privateer, and her consort the Hay (Pichegru). Captain Wade endeavoured, by several skilful manœuvres, to draw the snow into shallow water, so as to take her out of the protection of the ship; but she cautiously avoided coming into shoal water, or approaching the Ganges. The strange sail kept a signal for a pilot at the mast-head all day; and once or twice stood out to speak her consort.

The fortifications of Tranquebar are undergoing a thorough and general repair: the Danish garrison is also to be augmented.

William Cockell, Esq. has been appointed Sheriff of Fort St. George, and its dependencies, for the ensuing year.

Alexander Cockburn, Esq. will be

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be sworn in as Mayor of Madras, on the 18th instant.

It is said that a Swedish ship had arrived at China from Manilla, having on board 800,000 dollars, the Captain of which stated that the Spanish Admiral, with three ships of the line, and two frigates, was on the point of putting to sea.

At the entrance of Manilla harbour, the Swede was boarded by the Prenuse French frigate, accompanied by the Brule Guelle corvette, from whom they learnt that the frigate La Forte was astern, and, with them, bound to Manilla: they added that Admiral Sercey had proceeded to France from Batavia.

In consequence of the great influx of treasure, money is abundant at Canton, and transfer at par.

On the 29th ultimo, the 2d battalion, 3d regiment native infantry, was reviewed by Major General Floyd; after the review, a very elegant breakfast was given by Col. Oliver at his garden-house, at which General Floyd and all the officers of the garrison were present. The following is a copy of the general orders of the 29th.

"Major General Floyd desires to express to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, his officers, and men, that he is extremely satisfied with the appearance and performance of the 2d battalion, 3d regiment, at the review this day: the General considers the corps as very fit to be presented, either to friend or foe, and will report to head quarters accordingly."

In the afternoon a very splendid entertainment was given by General Floyd to the officers of the 2d battalion and several other gentlemen, and the evening past with that harmony and conviviality, which General Floyd knows so well the art of diffusing among his guests.

On the 1st, the battalion marched for Wallajahad; and from the camp at Seringham the officers sent the following letter:

To Major General FLOYD, *&c.*

SIR,

We the officers of the 2d battalion, 3d native regiment, impressed with a due sense of your polite conduct in a private capacity, and feeling ourselves farther gratified by the flattering terms in which the corps was mentioned in G. O., beg leave to return you our sincere thanks. Should it ever be our good fortune to be placed again under your command, we hope to merit a continuance of that approbation.

We have the honour to remain,
Sir,
With respect and attachment,
Your faithful humble servants, &c.

General Floyd immediately returned the following polite answer:

Trichinopoly, December 2.

To Lieut. Col. OLIVER, *and Officers of the 2d battalion, 3d regiment.*

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter of yesterday's date is extremely gratifying; my attentions to you in private were the consequences of your amiable manners; and my public opinion of the corps is founded entirely on the good order, zeal, and alacrity, observable through all ranks; and I shall be proud to serve with the 2d battalion, 3d regiment, on any occasion.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble servant,
J. FLOYD.

To Major General BRIDGES,
Commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

SIR,

We the officers in the garrison at Masulipatam, hearing of your being ordered to join the army assembling

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ſembling in the Carnatic, cannot allow you to depart, without wiſhing you all manner of happineſs and ſucceſs, and without expreſſing our ſincere regret, at parting with a commanding officer, who knows ſo well to blend the neceſſary authority of military diſcipline with the feelings and manners of the gentleman.

We have the honour to be,
With reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants, &c.

Maſulipatam, Dec. 29, 1798.

To Lieut. Colonel HAMILTON,

and the Officers in the Garriſon of Maſulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been honoured with your polite addreſs, and though I cannot diſſemble that in leaving this place I am gratified in a more anxious deſire, yet I can with truth aſſert, that my regret is ſincere in taking leave of thoſe who have, by their exertions, rendered my employment leſs difficult in the execution, by the prompt and cheerful diſcharge of their reſpective duties.

Where it has been found conſiſtent with the principles of my duty, I have always made accommodation a part in the regulation of my conduct, and I have infinite pleaſure in this opportunity of declaring, that if that part of my deportment has met with your approbation, it has been merely the effect of your own merits.

I have the honour to be,
With ſincere regard,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and faithful humble ſervant,
T. BRIDGES.

Maſulipatam, 30th Dec. 1798.

To Captain ROMAINE,

Commanding the Honourable Company's ſhip Cornwallis.

SIR,

The officers of the 2d diviſion, 2d regiment, European infantry, being ſenſible of your attention to them during their paſſage from Maſulipatam to Madras, requeſt the favour of your acceptance of the accompanying plate, ſuch only as can be immediately procured, as a memorial of their ſenſe of your politeneſs to them, and of your care of the men under their charge, and beg leave to apologize that the ſuddenneſs of your departure will not admit of beſpeaking any thing more agreeable to their wiſhes.

We remain, Sir,
Your moſt obliged and obedient ſervants,
Roſs Lang, *Major.*
T. Green, *Captain.*
R. Robinet, *Captain.*
W. Hawes, *Lieutenant.*
J. Stonard, *Lieutenant.*
F. James, *Lieutenant.*
J. Young, *Lieutenant.*
T. Coſmo Gordon, *Lieut.*

Fort St. George, 24th Jan. 1799.

To Major ROSS LANG, *and the Officers commanding the 2d diviſion, 2d regiment, European infantry.*

GENTLEMEN,

I am at a loſs for words to acknowledge the diſtinguiſhed favour you have done me, by your very polite letter of yeſterday's date, accompanied with a very handſome preſent of plate, wherein you are pleaſed to expreſs your approbation of my conduct to you, and the troops under your charge, during the paſſage from Maſulipatam to Madras, on board the Honourable Company's armed ſhip Cornwallis, under my command. I have to beg you will accept of my moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgment for ſo high a mark of approbation, which will leave a laſting

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impreſſion on my memory of the favour done me, and ever afford me the pleaſing recollection of the pleaſure I received during the time I was honoured with your company on board the Cornwallis.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged and obedient ſervant,
G. ROMAINE.

Fort St. George, 25th Jan. 1799.

BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE.

Town Hall, Oct. 23, 1798.—At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the gentlemen in the civil ſervice of the Honourable Company, of the profeſſion of the law, of the free merchants, free mariners, and other Britiſh ſubjects, convened by handbills circulated under authority of government.

Mr. Henſhaw opened the buſineſs, by reading the following card, from the Honourable the Governor, to the Aſſembly:

"The governor preſents his compliments to the gentlemen in the civil ſervice, and to thoſe in the profeſſion of the law, to the free merchants, free mariners, and other Britiſh ſubjects, not in the military or marine ſervice of the Honourable Company; and acquaints them, that the purpoſe for which they have, by the handbills of yeſterday, been invited to meet this day at the Theatre, has been to take into conſideration the ſubject of a recent inſtruction from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the government of this preſidency, to encourage military aſſociations among the civil ſervants and others, to be prepared to act on any emergency: in purſuance of which a plan has been ſuggeſted, which Mr. Henſhaw will impart to the gentlemen aſſembled; on whoſe zeal, patriotiſm, and promptitude to come forward on the preſent occaſion, the Governor places the utmoſt reliance; being alſo at all times ready and ſolicitous to give the utmoſt effect to their exertions, by whatever may be within his own power; under the impreſſion derived from all the information before him, that on the example that ſhall now be ſhewn, and by the perſonal ſervices of the gentlemen here addreſſed, the ſafety of this important ſettlement may, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, in a very material degree depend.

"J. DUNCAN."

Bombay, Oct. 23, 1798.

Mr. Henſhaw alſo read the plan for a militia and armed aſſociation, alluded to in the Governor's card.

The meeting therefore unanimouſly approving the recommendation of the Honourable the Governor, as well as the plan laid down in the minute from General Stuart, agreed, and accordingly reſolved, to form themſelves into an armed aſſociation, to be in future employed as may be deemed moſt expedient for the protection of this iſland; and conceiving that a committee ſhould be formed from the members preſent, to conduct and carry into effect this important object, ſo ſtrongly recommended to the Aſſembly in the Honourable the Governor's card.

Reſolved, That the following gentlemen be a ſtanding committee for that purpoſe, viz.

Mr. R. Henſhaw,	Mr. R. Taylor,
Mr. L. Corkan,	Mr. J. Morris,
Mr. F. Reeves,	Mr. H. Fawcett,
Mr. N. Crow,	Mr. J. Forbes,
Mr. P. Hadow,	Mr. J. Loughnan,
Mr. H. F. Conſtable,	Mr. P. Hall, and
Mr. J. Guiſe.	

The meeting then broke up, and the committee continued their ſittings.

Mr. HENSHAW, in the Chair.

Reſolved, that the following letter

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ter be addreſſed to the Honourable the Governor in Council, and preſented by the chairman, who at the ſame time is deſired to expreſs the wiſhes of the armed aſſociation, that the Honourable the Governor and the two Civil Members of Council will do the aſſociation the honour to be the three ſuperior officers in the corps.

To the Hon. J. DUNCAN, *Eſq.*
Preſident and Governor in Council.

HONOURABLE SIR,

We the underſigned, being a committee elected by a numerous aſſembly convened this day by public invitation to the gentlemen of the civil ſervice, the gentlemen of the profeſſion of the law, and the reſt of the Britiſh inhabitants not in the military or marine ſervices of the Company, are deputed to tender to your honour the moſt zealous perſonal ſervices of every perſon preſent, to the purpoſe of an armed aſſociation for the defence of this ſettlement, in the manner that has been propoſed in the plan communicated to us and the aſſembly at your deſire.

And we are farther authoriſed to ſignify on the part of the ſeveral gentlemen aſſembled, that the ſervices, which the preſent criſis calls upon them to offer, will be moſt cheerfully performed by each at his own charges, and to the utmoſt extent of his individual ability.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
R. HENSHAW, &c. Committee,

Bombay, 23d October, 1798.

Reſolved, That the next meeting be at the Theatre, on the 25th inſtant. Adjourned.

R. HENSHAW, Chairman.

Bombay Town Hall, Oct. 25th, 1798.—The committee being aſſembled, the chairman read the following letter from the Honourable the Governor in Council, in anſwer to their addreſs of the 23d inſtant.

To R. HENSHAW, *Eſq. &c.*
Committee for conducting the Voluntary Aſſociation.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your communication of yeſterday's date, I am directed to loſe no time in expreſſing the Preſident in Council's warmeſt ſatisfaction at the prompt and cordial reception which the Governor's intimation has met with from the meeting of the gentlemen at the Theatre, aſſembled for the purpoſe of conſidering the plan of an armed aſſociation, for the defence of this ſettlement; and underſtanding that it will prove agreeable to their ſentiments, I have to add that the Governor will eſteem himſelf honoured by his name appearing at the head of ſo creditable a corps, as its commanding officer; whilſt the two civil members of government will be no leſs proud of holding the next ſituations in point of rank; in conſideration of which you are requeſted to proceed to make choice of your other Officers.

The Commander in Chief has alſo been requeſted to afford all ſuch farther aſſiſtance as may, in a military point of view, be neceſſary for giving effectual operation to the plan in queſtion; and will readily comply with whatever application may in this reſpect be preferred to him through the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
R. RICHARDS, *Sec. to Gov.*

Bombay Caſtle, Oct. 24th, 1798.

The Committee then proceeded to take into conſideration the farther ſteps neceſſary to carry into effect the object of the aſſociation.

R. HENSHAW, *Chairman.*

Nov. 4th 1798. The Honourable Com-

Company's cruizer Drake, Capt. Margotty, ſailed with the monthly packet for Buſſora; Lieut. Duval, of his Majeſty's navy, went paſſenger in the Drake, for the purpoſe of joining Admiral Nelſon's ſquadron, in the Mediterranean.

We learn with much pleaſure, that the patriotic ſubſcription intended for the relief of the families of thoſe gallant tars, who have loſt their lives in the late memorable naval action in the bay of Aboukir, has met with unanimous ſupport from the gentlemen at Surat, who have already added the ſum of rupees 2,175, to the amount ſubſcribed at the preſidency.

Bombay Town Hall, Nov. 5, 1798.—At a general meeting of the Britiſh inhabitants, ſubſcribers to the voluntary contributions for the ſupport of the war, convened by the Sheriff at the requeſt of the committee appointed by the ſaid inhabitants,

R. HENSHAW, Eſq in the Chair.

The chairman ſtated to the meeting the amount of the ſubſcriptions this day, being upwards of three lacks of rupees. Of this ſum one hundred twenty ſeven thouſand, ſeven hundred ſixty three rupees one quarter and nineteen reas were lent in aid to government, payable whenever called for. A farther ſum of thirty two thouſand rupees had been advanced to his Majeſty's naval officers for bills on the navy board, which bills had been indorſed payable to the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majeſty's treaſury, and remitted to them in the name of the Britiſh inhabitants of Bombay, through the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; that a farther ſum of fifty-five thouſand rupees had been called for by his Majeſty's naval officers, and was in a courſe of payment. All which received the full approbation of the meeting.

The chairman then propoſed, that an humble addreſs be made to his Majeſty, expreſſive of the reſolution of his true and faithful ſubjects to ſupport the meaſures of his government in the preſent war, and congratulating him on the ſucceſs of his arms in the Mediterranean, in which our ſafety in this iſland was ſo nearly concerned.

The motion was approved; and it was reſolved unanimouſly, that the committee formerly appointed, together with General Carnac, be requeſted to prepare ſuch an addreſs.

The committee withdrew, and after ſome time returned, when the chairman read the following draft of an addreſs, which being unanimouſly approved of, was ordered to be fairly tranſcribed for ſignature.

To the KING'S *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Britiſh inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies, animated by an ardent zeal for our country, which we truſt will ever be the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of Britons, have exerted our beſt endeavours, by a general contribution, for ſupporting the preſent juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, in oppoſition to an unprovoked combination of your Majeſty's enemies; reflecting with equal pride and gratitude on the bleſſings we derive from a conſtitution which has elevated the national character through ages, and by the ſecurity it affords to liberty and property, has roufed and maintained a ſpirit of commercial adventure, equally productive of public wealth, and individual proſperity, it became our duty, as well as our earneſt

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inclination, to unite for its protection. Of this invaluable ſyſtem we regard your Majeſty as the faithful guardian, and as farther endeared to us by thoſe amiable perſonal virtues which are the peculiar ornaments of your character.

We feel particular pleaſure at this period in congratulating your Majeſty on the late ſucceſs of your naval arms in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Nelſon, againſt an inveterate and uſurping foe, whoſe hoſtility is directed to the deſtruction of every tie that can bind ſociety in good order and government; a victory, which, while it has eminently diſplayed the wiſdom and vigilance of your Majeſty's counſels, in the means of its attainment, and the bravery and good conduct of your officers in its accompliſhment, has averted from your ſubjects in this remote ſituation an intended blow, which threatened their exiſtence.

While we expreſs to your Majeſty the exertions of your Britiſh ſubjects here, in the public cauſe, it is with much additional ſatisfaction that we fulfil a duty incumbent upon us, in conveying to you the unſolicited concurrence we have experienced in the natives of this iſland, through their different caſts, and the aid they have afforded on the preſent occaſion; effects, which can only be aſcribed to the benign influence of your Majeſty's government in the ſupport and protection of all to whom it is extended.

With the moſt fervent wiſhes for the long continuance of your Majeſty's reign, with increaſe of glory and proſperity, and the enjoyment of your domeſtic felicity, we have the honour of ſubſcribing ourſelves with the warmeſt ſentiments of veneration and gratitude.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt obedient and
Faithful Subjects.

Reſolved, That the addreſs be fairly tranſcribed on parchment, and lay open at the Adjutant General's, or Secretary's Office, for ſignature, and that the committee be requeſted afterwards to preſent the ſame to the Honourable the Governor, and ſolicit him, in the name of the meeting, to adopt ſuch mode as he ſhall judge moſt proper for tranſmitting it to his Majeſty.

Reſolved, That a duplicate of the addreſs be prepared for ſignature as above.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee, for conducting the performance of the truſt committed to them.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Nathan Crow, Eſq. ſheriff, for his obliging and ready acquieſcence in calling the inhabitants this day.

The chairman having left the chair—it was then Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Robert Henſhaw, Eſq. chairman of the committee and of this meeting, for his ability and attention in the diſcharge of thoſe duties. Adjourned.

R. HENSHAW, *Chairman.*

BOMBAY LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 6. The firſt term began for the buſineſs of the Court of the Recorder in the civil branches of his juriſdiction. The Court aſſembled at ten o'clock, in the town hall, and was compoſed of Sir William Syer, Recorder,—Mr. Tate, the Mayor,—and Meſſrs. Aldermen Adamſon, Kitſon, and Forbes. Mr. Wilkinſon was ſworn in as Maſter in Equity, and Mr. Gerraud, as Clerk of the Papers and Reading Clerk; and Mr. Briſbane received a commiſſion as Examiner to the Court. Seied Cazee Huſſain Maree was ſworn in as aſſiſtant to the Court in the Mahommedan law,

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law, and Antoba Gosawic Pundit in a similar character with respect to the Gentoo law.

The Bombay Courier of the 10th ultimo, informs us that the armed association at that settlement, in the pursuit of measures necessary to acquire a knowledge of their new profession, display an alacritv and support becoming the magnitude of the object for which they are embodied.

The formation of the native militia was also in great forwardness. Already, four complete companies for the infantry, and two for the artillery, each consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, and 96 privates, were formed of the native Portugueze inhabitants. The Parsees had formed six strong companies, officered by the most respectable of their own cast, ready to be employed in any situation that circumstances might render expedient. Numerous bodies were also forming of Hindûs and Mussulmans, who pressed forward to evince their attachment to a government which respects their personal freedom, the security of their property, and the undisturbed exercise of their religious rites.

Feb. 26. The ship Jane, Captain Stewart, anchored in the harbour; Lieutenant James, of his Majesty's 77th regiment, came passenger on the Jane, from Cochin. Captain Stewart mentions, in terms of the sincerest regret, the loss of his first officer, Mr. Francis Henderson, on the 10th instant, at 11 *p. m.* a little to the southward of Pigeon Island. Mr. Henderson's death is more especially lamented by Captain Stewart and the surviving officers of the ship, as he fell a martyr to his zeal in the execution of his duty. The ship was standing in shore, and Mr. Henderson suspecting that the seaconny did not report the true soundings, went into the main chains to satisfy himself, from whence he fell overboard. He was taken up, after being about ten minutes in the water; but although all the means that occurred to Captain Stewart and his officers were exerted to restore him to life, they proved ineffectual.

The appearance of the Bombay militia under arms, on Monday morning, the 10th instant, before the Honourable the Governor as their colonel, attracted the attention of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, who were highly pleased with the novel sight.

From the short period, which has elapsed, it cannot of course be expected, that the gentlemen are perfect in military discipline; but from the punctuallity and attention, which they have hitherto paid to the daily drills, this corps will doubtless prove a seasonable auxiliary to the military strength of this island, should their services ever be required.

The uniform worn on the above occasion, was green with black velvet and gold embroidery, and we understand, that the motto of the corps is "*Pro Rege et Patria.*"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 14. Arrived the Eliza, Captain Gibson, from China. She left Macao Roads in company with the Milford, on the 12th of September; and that night, about a degree to the southward of the Ladrone, encountered a very heavy tiffoon, during which the Milford lost her mizen-mast, main and foretop masts, and almost all her sails; the Eliza lost her main-top mast, and split most of her sails; both ships consequently returned to Macao, from whence the Eliza took her

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final departure on the 25th of September; but it was thought that, owing to the scarcity of stores, it would require some time to refit the Milford.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the ship Louisa, Captain Cumins, in the harbour, on the 19th instant; for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained.—The passage from the Cape of Good Hope to India is, at this period of the year, extremely precarious: an excellent treatise has been published on the prevailing winds, at that season of the year, by Captain Thomas Forrest, entitled *A Treatise on the Middle Monsoon*; where he recommends crossing the line far enough to the westward, to enable a ship close hauled to weather Acheen, or fetch into the lower part of the Bay, with a N. W. wind, which he terms the middle monsoon, and which prevails generally from near the line, until you meet with the N. E. monsoon; by adopting this tract you avoid the coast of Sumatra, with the strong currents and squalls, incident at that season of the year. It appears that the Louisa, soon after parting company with the John and James, with which ship she had sailed from the Cape, fell in with Great Fortune Island, and on her passage up the west coast met with the usual baffling winds, southerly currents and squalls. In one of these, the Louisa carried away her bowsprit, but fortunately received no other damage.

Jan. 13. The Danish brig Tranquebar, Captain M. Powel, arrived in the harbour from Batavia; she only continued here a few hours, and then proceeded to Muscat.—We learn the brig left Batavia some time in October, consequently she brings very little information in addition to what we were before possessed of; our advices have, that the parties ran high at Batavia, and mutual distrust and dissention pervaded every department of the settlement: the season had proved uncommonly sickly, and the mortality amongst the French troops had been dreadful.

In addition to the efforts already made by this settlement in the public cause, a plan has been lately adopted, for increasing the strength of the garrison, which redounds highly to the honour of its patrons, and furnishes another instance of loyalty and regard to the interest and dignity of the British name, which those who are informed of the comparatively small number of inhabitants, and the corresponding disproportionate extent of wealth in Bombay, will perhaps allow has been seldom exceeded. It is proposed to raise a regiment for the defence of Bombay, to serve during the war, or as long as their services may be required, to consist of two battalions of 750 men each, and to be called the Bombay Fencible Regiment; it is to be officered from the Bombay Volunteer Association, with Adjutants from the Hon. Company's regular corps, and such native officers as may be found necessary; the whole expence to be defrayed by the voluntary contributions, for that purpose, of the Honourable Company's civil servants and the British free merchants: the native merchants have also been invited to come forward on the occasion, all of whom, as far as the plan has hitherto been made known, have cheerfully acceded to the proposal; it has only been in circulation a very few days; but we have the pleasure to find that the different quotas, which the respective subscribers have engaged to maintain, already amount to 1010 men.

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BOMBAY

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Points Rickets, removed from the office of regiſter of the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Purneah, and appointed collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. Thomas Thornhill, removed from the office of firſt aſſiſtant to the court of appeals and circuit at Benares, and appointed regiſter to the dewanny adawlut of the zillah of Purneah.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1799.

The Commander in Chief, thinking it neceſſary to define the nature of the reports that are to be made by the ſurgeons of his Majeſty's regiments ſerving under the ſeveral preſidencies in India, to Dr. Ewart, phyſician to the forces and inſpector general of hoſpitals on the Iſland of Ceylon, is pleaſed to order, that the inſtructions from the army medical board to the regimental and aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, which are referred to in his Majeſty's warrant of the 30th of November 1796, be their guide, as far as thoſe inſtructions can be applied to the ſervice in India; and it is particularly directed that, agreeably to theſe inſtructions, a book be kept at every regimental hoſpital, for the admiſſion and diſcharge, and for the caſes of patients, in which the names, age, diſeaſe and treatment, ſhould be fully inſerted in all ſituations, where the nature of the ſervice on which the regiment may be employed will admit of it.

A report is to be made on the 1ſt of every month to Dr. Ewart, of the ſtate of the ſick under the care of the regimental ſurgeons reſpectively, according to the form which has been already communicated to them, together with any obſervations upon particular caſes; and eſpecially if a contagious or epidemic fever prevails, it is required that the ſurgeon, or aſſiſtant, ſhall give his opinion fully, of the probable cauſe, and whether ſuch cauſe is removeable, and alſo an account of the treatment.

G. O. *Feb.* 11, 1799. Reſolved, That the following paragraphs, of the Hon. Court of Director's general letters, dated the 2d and 14th March 1798, be publiſhed for the information of the army.

General Letter, dated the 2d March 1798.

Par. 9th. We have reſolved, That promotion, in our military ſervice, in conſequence of officers who are in Europe retiring from the ſervice, ſhall take place from the date of the general orders to be iſſued at our ſeveral preſidencies, in conſequence of our adviſing the retirement of officers in Europe, and that the pay and allowances of the advanced rank, ſhall commence from the ſame period.

General Letter, dated 14th March 1798.

Par. 3d. We now direct that all officers, in the predicament abovementioned, who have had our permiſſion to return to their duty, be poſted to their proper ſtations in your army, on their arrival, according to their rank, conformably to our orders of the 27th July 1796, and all thoſe who have been promoted to their prejudice, can only receive the pay and allowances of every kind, to which they were entitled by the rank they held previous to ſuch their promotion, from the date of arrival of the officers who have been ſtruck off.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Feb. 12, 1799.

The Commander in Chief is ſenſible

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ſible that the 76th regiment was reviewed by him this morning under ſome diſadvantages, from the recent incorporation of a large number of drafts and the junction of many recruits, but he had not the leſs reaſon to be ſatisfied with its dreſs, its exerciſe, and its movements, which prove the great attention that had been paid to its diſcipline, and merits his thanks. He has great pleaſure in availing himſelf of this opportunity, previous to its embarkation for the coaſt, of expreſſing his fulleſt approbation of Major Muſgrave's management of the regiment, and of the good conduct of the corps ſince it has been in Bengal: and he aſſures himſelf, that that regiment will be conſidered a valuable acquiſition to any army, and that wherever it may be employed, the moſt uſeful ſervices will be derived from its ſpirit and diſcipline.

Fort William, Saturday, 16th Feb. 1799.

Extra General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Feb. 16, 1799.

The review of the artillery this morning at Dum Dum, was highly to the ſatisfaction of the Commander in Chief.

The appearance of the corps was ſoldier like, the men were quick and expert in the exerciſe of the guns, and the practice at the batteries was uncommonly correct. But the Commander in Chief obſerved, with peculiar pleaſure, the forward ſtate of the golundauz: the manner in which they are ſet up, together with the progreſs they have made in acquiring a knowledge of their duty as artillery-men, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, whilſt it manifeſts the unremmitting and zealous attention of Colonel Green, and the other officers, affords the well grounded confidence, that the expectation formed of the utility of the eſtabliſhment will, with the ſame exertions at other ſtations as have been ſhewn at the head-quarters of the corps, be ultimately realized to the fulleſt extent.

The report made by the commanding officer, of the aſſiſtance which he has received from Adjutant Johnſton, in training the golundauz, does great credit to the abilities and aſſiduity of that officer.

Field Army After-Orders.

By Major General Sir J. Craig, K. B.

Camp Anoopſher, Jan. 24, 1799.

The army being on the point of ſeparating, Major General Sir James Craig, feels infinite pleaſure in bearing teſtimony to the uniform ſpirit of obedience, regularity and good conduct, by which it has been actuated during the period that it has been together under his command.

Lamenting as he does, that the retreat of the Prince, whoſe menaced invaſion of theſe provinces called the army into the field, has deprived him of the honour of directing their exertions in a more active ſcene of hoſtility, it will, however, be with peculiar ſatisfaction, that he ſhall report to government, that his confidence in the gallantry that thoſe exertions would have evinced, had they been called for, reſts upon the certain foundation of the next beſt qualities of a ſoldier; it is amongſt the licentious, the profligate, and the inſolent alone, that cowardice is ever found to lurk.

This acknowledgement applies to all the officers in general, whoſe good conduct will ever be found to regulate that of their men. But Major General Sir James Craig wiſhes, in a particular manner, to explain his ſenſe of the unremitting attention which has been ſhewn by Lieutenant Colonel Grueber, to the

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the buſineſs of the command with which he has been charged, and to offer him his beſt thanks for it.

MADRAS.

Mr. S. R. Luſhington, collector of Ramnad and Polygar Peiſhcuſh. Mr. J. B. Travers, ſecretary to the Board of Revenue. Mr. W. E. Wright, acting deputy ſecretary to the Board of Revenue.

G. O. *Jan.* 29, 1799.—The Governor General, with particular ſatisfaction expreſſes his public approbation of the diſtinguiſhed appearance of the body guard, at the review of yeſterday.

The admirable diſcipline of this troop, the correctneſs of its manœuvres, and its perfection in the new ſword exerciſe, exceed the expectations which its long eſtabliſhed reputation had induced the Governor General to form, before he had ſeen the troop.

The Governor General thinks it his duty to declare that the utmoſt degree of credit is due to Captain Grant, for having produced ſo ſtriking an example of the perfection to which the native cavalry in the Honourable Company's ſervice may be brought, by the diligence and attention of their officers.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

January 28.—Ship Yarmouth, Dawes, Madras, left the 16th Jan. 29. Ship Martha, Moore, Kennebeck River, left the 19th Auguſt. *Feb.* 2. Ship Abercromby, Clark, Penang, left the 9th January. 5. Ship Cornwallis, Robertſon, Madras, left 19th January. Ship Zoroaſter, Gib, Penang, left 13th January. Ship Succeſs Galley, Binney, Vizagapatam, left 22d January. 4. Brig Peggy, Maclaurin, Madras, left the 6th Jan. 6. Ship Induſtry, Kipling, Rangoon, left the 6th January. H. C.'s ſhip Worceſter, Hall, Columbo, left 25th Dec. 10. Ship Jane, Stuart, Bombay, left the 13th December. 15. Ship Ruby, Pavin, Penang, left the 27th January. 19. Ship Winthorp and Mary, Jackſon, Boſton. 21. Grab ſhip Cron Princeſs, Thyſtrap, Manilla, left the 8th January. Ship Lord Clive, N. Allen, Madras, left the 9th February. Ship Peggy, W. Fleming, Rangoon, left the 1ſt ditto. Ship Union, James Carr, Madras, left 3d ditto. 22. Ship Harmony, P. Kollock, Cape of Good Hope, left the 1ſt Nov. 26. Ship Charlotte, Donovan, Madras, left the 3d February. Ship Hope, Thomas Roſs, Madras, left the 11th Feb.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.—H. C.'s ſhip Thetis, Bullock; H. C.'s ſhip Earl Fitzwilliam, Tweedale. 13. Ship Fataromany, Nacoda, Muſcat; ſhip Othmony, Nacoda, Muſcat. *Feb.* 1. Ship Minerva, Nacoda, Madras. 2. Ship Candidate, Clarkſon, Bombay. 3. Ship Armenia, Meek. 6. Snow Forth, Taylor, Madras. 7. Brig Recovery, M'Henry, Tellicherry; ſhip Ajax, Donne, Madras; ſnow Venus, Torrie, P. W. Iſland. 10. Ship Eliza, Barrymore, Madras; ſhip Chance, Johnſton, ditto. 21. Ship Succeſs Galley, Binney, Cannanore; ſhip Ulyſſes, Orne, Salem; ſhip Fortitude, Kearny, Philadelphia; ſhip Yarmouth, Dawes; ſhip Pacific, Ingraham, Boſton. 26. Ship Bhavina, Carſe, London.

MARCH.

CALCUTTA.

The late accounts from Penang and the eaſtward, repreſent opium to

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to be in great demand; and selling at the rate of three hundred dollars per cheſt.

A fine large ſhip, built under the inſpection of Captain Foggo, was launched on the 20th ultimo, from a yard of Chitpore; ſhe is called the Auſpicious.

March 5.—The Charlotte and Union, were ſold at the auction of Meſſrs. Tulloh and Co. the former for upwards of 34,000, and the latter for more than 20,000 rupees.

The learned Dr. Dinwiddie, on Saturday, the 9th inſtant, reſumed the lectures he was obliged to poſtpone, in conſequence of having met with an accident. The lecture was an aſtronomical one, in which the Doctor diſplayed, in a very conſiderable degree, the leading characteriſtics of an able teacher,—an extenſive knowledge of the ſcience, judicious arrangement, and clear and comprehenſive argument.

A private ſubſcription has within theſe few days been circulated, in behalf of the crew of the Fitzwilliam.

The following letter from Ramoo, dated the 15th of February, deſcribes the march of the detachment from Iſlaamabad, to that place.

"We began our march on the 7th, and without any thing of conſequence tranſpiring, arrived at Ramoo the 13th inſtant.

"The latter part of our march was very hilly, but we found the country in a high ſtate of cultivation, and I have not ſeen any land in India, appear ſo luxuriant; the inhabitants are, I believe, a happy people; inſtead of the poor peaſantry, we meet with in many of the Company's provinces, here we find a rich and inſolent yeomanry.

"I cannot ſpeak accurately as to a number of Burmah troops already arrived; there are however, it is ſaid, 3000 about fourteen miles to the ſouthward of this, but they are watched very narrowly by an advanced poſt of ours, which keeps them in complete check; a ſlight ſkirmiſh took place a few days ſince, in which a few of their people fell a ſacrifice to their temerity; this rencontre by proving to them the difference between the celerity of movement, and concentred effect of diſciplined troops, oppoſed to an irregular, diſorderly attack, appears to have operated very powerfully upon them, for they have kept at a reſpectable diſtance ever ſince, and it is hoped they will retire to the other ſide of the Noaf, and conſequently give us no farther trouble.

"We met the Mugs (the people in ſearch of whom the Burmahs appear to have been diſpatched) in great abundance; the whole country, for the laſt three days march, was over-run with them; they give a dreadful account of the ſituation of Aracan, and the cruelties practiſed by the Burmah government to extort money."

The corpſe of the brave and much regretted Captain Davis, was not committed to the deep, after the engagement in which he fell; but was preſerved in ſpirits, and brought up to Diamond Harbour; where his body was interred on the 10th inſtant, with the military honours ſo juſtly due to the remains of that gallant officer.

The detachment of volunteers, who acted under his command, on board the Sybille, compoſed the funeral party; and were attended by all the officers and ſeamen of the ſhips at Diamond Harbour, that could be ſpared from the duties of their reſpective ſtations, to do the laſt melancholy honours to the deceaſed.

Captain Davis a ſhort time before he fell, told the people of the Sybille, that if they ſucceeded in the capture of

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of the enemy, he would preſent them with his ſhare of the prize money.

We are credibly informed that a letter, without ſignature, was found on board La Forte after her ſurrender to La Sybille, containing a very accurate account of the names, cargoes, number of guns and men, and deſtinations of every ſhip that has been fitted out from this port for ſome months paſt, as well as of ſeveral ſtill in harbour; as ſuch information could only be furniſhed from this or ſome of the neighbouring ſettlements, we doubt not that government will make every poſſible inquiry to find out the authors, as well as to take ſuch precautions as may effectually prevent ſuch communications in future.

Accounts from Batavia, dated in October laſt, ſtate that a new order of things had taken place in the Batavian capital of India. That a commander in chief of the forces, had arrived from Europe; and in order effectually to cruſh the deſpotic principles of that government, the courts of juſtice have been declared independent of the Governor General and Council, who are not permitted to interfere in the ſmalleſt degree with their deciſions, which are only ſubject to an appeal to Holland.

In conſequence of the detection of a moſt unwarrantable correſpondence between a number of the French inhabitants of Pondicherry, and a native prince, a declared enemy to the Engliſh intereſt, ſeventy of the principal inhabitants of Pondicherry, were embarked for Europe on board the cartel ſhip Triton, on the ſhort notice of four hours.

It is ſaid that a military ſtation, with a brigade, under the command of a general officer, is to be eſtabliſhed at Chittegong or Ramoo.

The Burmahs that were lately ſtockaded at Ramoo, have retreated; but according to their own report, to return with an increaſed force. The real cauſe of their flight, was the dread of a ſerious attack from the Engliſh force collecting in their neighbourhood.

A letter from Tandah, ſays, the froſt had there been very ſevere for three nights. All the peas, and cotton, are deſtroyed: alſo a great quantity of wheat and barley. Grain has in conſequence riſen very much. Wheat before the froſt was 34 ſeers per rupee, now 25; channah, 40 and 41, now 26; arher 38, now 22; moot 38, now 26, and all other kinds of grain in proportion. A few days previous to the froſt they had a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, by which ſeveral people were thrown down. The ſky was very clear, not a cloud to be ſeen; nor was there any thing remarkable in the air. It was attended by a rumbling noiſe, like carriages going over a bridge. It ſeemed to come from acroſs the Ghagra.

Letters of the 22d ultimo, from the grand army, which conſiſts of upwards of 25,000 highly diſciplined troops, mention their arrival at Vaniambadee, and that they were preparing to advance. The detachment of Colonel Roberts, together with a numerous, but irregular body of the Nizam's troops, were in the neighbourhood. No mention is made of any movement on the part of Tippoo Sultaun.

A letter dated at Carimungulum, near Ryacottah, the 26th ult. ſtates, that the left wing of the grand army, with all the cavalry, except the firſt native regiment, was encamped there under the command of General Floyd, having been ſent in advance, on the 20th, apparently with a view of protecting Colonel Reid, who with a corps of 1200 men was employed in collecting

bunjarahs. The commander in chief, with the remainder of the army, the heavy train, and Colonel Robert's detachment, were expected to join on the 28th.

On the 27th ultimo, the right wing of the grand army, conſiſting of one regiment of cavalry, three regiments of European, and ſix of native infantry, with their field-pieces, and forty battering guns, was encamped twelve miles below the Policode paſs. General Floyd, with the advance, was that day to enter the gauts, unleſs Tippoo acceded unconditionally to the terms demanded.

The Nizam's army, commanded by Meer Aulum, conſiſts of about 10,000 regular infantry, Mr. Perron's late corps: now commanded by Britiſh officers; and about 20,000 horſe. Colonel Roberts, who accompanies him, has four Madras and two Bengal battalions, with twenty-four field guns, and four 24 pounders.

General Stuart was at the foot of the gauts which lead into the Coorga rajah's country, with 6000 men, and proviſions ſufficient to ſerve the whole army for two months. The grand army ſtill continued to receive ſupplies of grain, unmoleſted, from Tippoo's country.

A detachment of Tippoo's cavalry with a ſmall body of infantry, have lately marched into the Coimbatore country: but their force is much too inconſiderable, in the event of hoſtilities, to occaſion any alarm for the annoyance of the adjoining Engliſh territory.

We have been favoured with the peruſal of letters from Lucknow, containing the following particulars of tranſactions in that quarter.

On the 3d inſtant, accounts were received of a plan formed by Vizier Ally, for cutting off the 8th regiment, which was encamped along with the Candahar horſe, commanded by Captain Lumſden, with one flank within about ſix hundred yards of the town of Gorukpoor. Vizier Ally and the rebel Jagernatt, whoſe united force amounted to about 600 men, had concealed themſelves in a jungle, at a little diſtance from the camp. The town's people, and a conſiderable party among the Candahar horſe, having been gained over to his cauſe, the night of the 27th ult. was fixed on for the execution of his project. The party in ambuſcade were to commence the attack in front, while the town's people ſhould fall on one flank, and the treacherous Candaharees on the other. Of meaſures ſo ſecretly concerted, accounts are unavoidably various. Another ſtatement ſays that Vizier Ally was to have attacked one flank, the town's people the other, and that the deſtruction of the European officers was left to the Candaharees. The ſcheme was happily diſcovered by an hircarrah of Mr. Lumſden's, which enabled Colonel Vanas to take precautions to render the whole abortive. The leaders of the diſaffected among the Candaharees were ſeized, and ſent off to Lucknow, under a guard commanded by Captain Hodgſon.

The commencement of Vizier Ally's career affords evidence ſufficient, that neither aſſaſſination, nor any other means, the moſt nefarious, of accompliſhing his deſigns, will be left untried. Two fakiers were ſeized, one evening, concealed under Colonel Ruſſel's bed. On the evening of the 7th, an attempt was made upon the life of the miniſter Huſſein Reza Khan, at Lucknow, by ſome villains, who threw a ſpear into his palankeen, as he was returning from the palace. Fortunately the ſpear miſſed him, and ſtruck in the roof of the palankeen,

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been. The aſſaſſins were immediately purſued, and four or five of them were taken. It is to be hoped, that from their examination, a clue will be found to unravel the deſigns of their employers and aſſociates; and that their exemplary puniſhment will deter others from attempting the perpetration of ſuch atrocities.

Other accounts ſtate the adherents, who have deſcended with Vizier Ally into the plains near Gorukpoor, to be much more numerous; amounting to about 9000 armed men, though irregular and undiſciplined; and that he is determined to try his fortune in the field. The preparations making againſt him, indicate his force not to be contemptible.

Colonel Ruſſel, with the 7th regiment and Colonel Bruce's cavalry, joined Colonel Vanas, about the 1ſt inſt.; Major Carnegy, with a detachment of ſeven pieces of ordnance, croſſed the Ghagra ſoon after. General Stuart marched on the 6th from Lucknow, with a troop of the 1ſt regiment of cavalry, a party of ſepoys, commanded by Captain Ball, and two mortars. The general proceeds, by long marches, to take command of the troops in Gorukpoor, when it is ſuppoſed the whole will proceed to Batool.

The troops from Futty Ghur had marched. The fifth native regiment, and the 2d battalion of the third with two 12 pounders, two howitzers and ſix 6 pounders, proceed direct to Lucknow, by the way of Mehdee-gaut. The braſs eighteen pounders and other ordnance, with a company of artillery, march to Khanpoor; and the magazine aud ſtores, proceed, by water, to the ſame ſtation. The 1ſt battalion of the 3d native regiment, are marching from Anoopſher direct to Lucknow. Sir James Craig is ſtill at that city. The Begum's jaghire, near Fyzabad, is ſaid to be in a ſtate of high cultivation; yet every thing is exceſſively dear, and the villages depopulated.

His highneſs Saadut Ally has expreſſed the moſt ſerious apprehenſions for his perſonal ſafety. He has requeſted that an European regiment may be ſtationed at Lucknow, to overawe the plots and treaſons that are ſuppoſed to be hatching in his capital. We underſtand that his palace is conſtantly guarded by a party of ſepoys. It is not without reaſon that theſe precautionary meaſures are purſued; as a ſecret correſpondence has lately been intercepted between the depoſed Vizier Ally and ſome individuals at Lucknow.

Letters from Madras mention that accounts were received there from the grand army, in the Myſore country, dated the 6th inſtant, at which time the right wing, under the command of General Baird, had advanced to Neeldurgum, which had ſurrendered to them: the left wing was encamped near Ryacottah.

Accounts have been received that Monſ. Du Dreneque with 8000 troops, including his own brigade, attacked Juſwunt Row Holcar, who had an army of 14,000 men; totally defeated him, and took his guns and baggage. M. Du Dreneque ſpeaks highly in praiſe of the exertions of Meſſ. Plumet and Da Coſta, two officers under his command, on this occaſion.

We underſtand that the Dacca nabob is in confinement for a conſpiracy with Vizier Ally, to deſtroy all the Europeans there.

A letter from Lucknow of the 10th informs us, that General Stuart had left that place four days before, for Gorukpoor, and that it was reported Vizier Ally had col-

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lected

lected between five and ſix thouſand men in that quarter; by ſubſequent accounts, it however appears, that the number of his forces has been conſiderably exaggerated.

The camp is to re-aſſemble in the vicinity of Benares, and the battalions of the 4th and 14th regiments, that had juſt left that quarter, are ordered to return.

The 7th had joined the 8th regiment at Gorukpoor, and a camp was forming at Bebypore.

A letter from the camp at Bebypore, dated the 11th, contains the following extract:

"The troops from the Futty Ghur ſtation, are now within ſix days march of us. It is ſaid, that thoſe troops, with the 1ſt and 2d regiments of cavalry, are to be ſtationed here till Vizier Ally is taken, or tranquillity once more eſtabliſhed in the Gorukpoor country.

"Letters from that quarter inform us, that the Napaul rajah has declared, that he will give no protection or aſſiſtance to Vizier Ally; and that he has even threatened to puniſh the Betool rajah if he continues to do ſo. The force Vizier Ally has collected, is reported to be not more than four hundred men, but with this party he is determined to attack the two regiments ſent againſt him. If ſo, a few days muſt determine his fate.

"The bridge of boats acroſs the Ganges at Cawnpore, is nearly finiſhed, the 27th dragoons and the 78th regiment, will therefore leave us for that place, in two or three days.

SUPREME COURT.

On Wedneſday the 20th inſtant, a cauſe was tried wherein Premchund Bonajee was plaintiff, and Meſſrs. Fruſhard and Laprimaudaye, were the defendants. The action was brought to recover a ſum of 12,000 rupees, under an agreement entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, to allow the plaintiff the above ſum of money, in lieu of all profits, made on purchaſe of merchandiſe, in their dealings, &c. for one year.

The counſel for the defendants admitted the agreement, but urged in their defence, that the court could not take any notice of ſuch a demand; and that if ſuch ſhould be allowed, and their caſe was made out, that it was very fully laid down in the charter, and which ſhould have been the rule in this caſe, that no native ſhall be entitled to receive any fee, or ſalary, except he be firſt duly regiſtered, in the diſtrict wherein his employer ſhall, at the time of his entering into ſuch ſervice, be reſident, and which in this inſtance had not been complied with. The court, however, were unanimouſly of opinion, that the defendants muſt be bound by their own agreement, and that with reſpect to the regiſtry of the name of the plaintiff, as their banyan, the charter did not ſay by whom ſuch regiſtry was to be made, whether by the employer, or employed; and gave judgment for the plaintiff, damages 12,000 rupees.

Counſel for the plaintiff, the Advocate General and Mr. Strettell; attornies, Meſſ. Taylor and Lloyd. Counſel for the defendants, Meſſ. J. Shaw and L. Kerr; attornies, Meſſ. Hickey and Turner.

Ralph Uvedale, Eſq. has been appointed prothonotary of the ſupreme court, vacant by the reſignation of John Hyde, Eſq. The offices of prothonotary and the clerk of the crown, are now conſoliated.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

It is with much concern we ſtate, that Mr. Robert Moſs, the poſt-

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maſter

master at Kedgeree, with Mr. Daniel, a writer on this eſtabliſhment, one tindal, and three laſcars, were drowned, by the ſinking of the boat in which they were going on board the Lord Duncan, at Saugur, on the evening of the 20th inſt.

The following melancholy circumſtance occurred on Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. Three young gentlemen on an excurſion of pleaſure by water, were attracted by the beauty of the night, between eight and nine o'clock, to take their ſeat on the chopper of their paunſhway. They had not long continued there, when, by a ſudden heeling of the boat on one ſide, they were all precipitated into the water. One of them, in the moment of falling, happened fortunately to graſp a rope that providentially hung within his reach, and thus ſaved himſelf from an untimely death, which otherwiſe ſeemed inevitable, being totally ignorant of the art of ſwimming. The two other gentlemen were, in the mean time, hurried by the rapidity of the current, to a conſiderable diſtance from the boat. Every exertion was uſed by the gentleman who was ſo miraculouſly preſerved, to pick up his companions, and he had the good fortune to meet with one of them about half an hour ſubſequent to the accident, quite exhauſted with ſtruggling, in his endeavours to gain the boat, and nearly inſenſible. The moſt diligent ſearch was made for the other gentleman (Mr. Warren Haſtings) but unfortunately without ſucceſs. As he was but an indifferent ſwimmer, it is conjectured he could not have ſurvived long; as they were, at the time this diſaſter took place, in the middle of the river, about a mile below Serampoor, and not a ſingle boat in ſight.

We underſtand that the brother of the Nabob of Dacca, having been proved, by the interception of his letters, to be engaged in a correſpondence with Zemaun Shah, of a tendency hoſtile to the government under whoſe protection he lives, is on his way to Calcutta, under a guard.

Letters from the grand army of the 5th inſtant, ſtate, that it was on the frontiers of Tippoo's country, and had ſummoned two ſmall forts which ſurrendered without reſiſtance. That Tippoo's army was at the diſtance of about twenty miles; ſaid to conſiſt chiefly of new raiſed troops. Conſcious of his inability to cope with our forces in the field, he appeared ſo averſe from hoſtility, that he allowed abundant ſupplies of grain to paſs unmoleſted to our camp. He had ſent fifty horſemen to eſcort Major Doveton, and had declared his readineſs to accede to any conditions that ſhould leave him in the ſituation of an independent prince. That the inhabitants of his country were coming into the company's territory, to avoid being compelled to ſerve in the army.

There has lately been a coolneſs between Camur-ud-Deen Khan and Tippoo Sultaun. The fortreſs of Bangalore is completely razed; but thoſe of Nundydroog and Sawundroog have been greatly ſtrengthened.

Colonel Welleſley, with his regiment, had joined the Nizam's army, and taken the general command of that corps, which acts as a ſeparate diviſion.

It is ſaid that Tippoo ſent thirty-eight camel-loads of money, about two months ago, to Scindiah, with a view of ſecuring him as an ally. The latter took the money, but ſaid he could not leave the durbar of Poonah till next year.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hope, Captain Roſs, from Madras.

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Madras, arrived in Balasore roads on Thursday the 21st ultimo, took her pilot on board on Saturday. On the following day she saw two large ships to the eastward at anchor, with the signals flying for a pilot; at the same time, a large ship with the same signal for a pilot was standing inward; and after getting in a proper position for attacking the two ships lying at anchor, she hauled down her English jack, hoisted French colours, and began to cannonade the two ships at anchor. Both of these returned the fire with spirit and evident effect. After continuing the action for upwards of an hour, one of the two ships cut from her anchor, and ran over to the eastward, on which she was closely followed by the enemy; but after a short chace, he abandoned the pursuit, and returned to the other ship, of which he made a prize.

The gentlemen on board the Hope, who were spectators of the action with the French frigate, speak highly of the alacrity and good conduct displayed by the two English ships, that thus disputed with the greatly superior force of the frigate. She is represented as a cut down 80 gun ship, carrying thirty twenty-four pounders on her lower deck, and full of men.

The following official letter was received by General Sir Alured Clarke, from Lieutenant Hardyman, of La Sybille:

His Majesty's ship La Sybille,—Balasore Roads, 2d March 1799.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that in consequence of a report that the French frigate, La Forte, was in the bay, his Majesty's frigate, La Sybille, sailed from Madras on the 19th February, to cruize for her, and had the good fortune to fall in with her in the roads on the 28th; when, after an action of one hour and forty minutes, during which she was totally dismasted, with very little comparative damage to his Majesty's ship, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that she struck.

I much lament that, to this intelligence, I must add that of the death of Captain Davis, of the staff, who came a volunteer on this occasion, and who unfortunately fell early in the action; and with great regret I must also acquaint you that Captain Cook is wounded.

The number of killed and wounded on board La Forte is not yet correctly known, but it is stated to be very considerable; on board La Sybille, three killed and nineteen wounded.

In addition to the ships captured by La Forte, we are sorry to state that the ships Mornington, Captain Cook, and Endeavour, Captain Eastwick, were taken on the day La Sybille fell in with her.

The Mornington is a very valuable prize, having property on board to the amount of nearly five lacks of rupees.

Particulars of the Action between his Majesty's Frigate, La Sybille, and the French Frigate, La Forte.

On the 28th ultimo, at ten at night, four sail of ships were discovered from the Sybille, to windward, who immediately chased, and at twelve gained the wind of them. It was then perceived that one was a very large ship, with two stern lights. For this ship, which proved to be La Forte, the Sybille bore down, and at a quarter past twelve, being at the distance of about three cables length, the enemy presented his broadside, fired, and bore up before the wind. In about ten minutes, the Sybille having approached within about two cables length of her antagonist, luffed to

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the wind on the ſtarboard tack and raked her, edging down, after this diſcharge, before the wind, until fairly along ſide; both ſhips keeping up a heavy fire, at a diſtance, that varied occaſionally, from within piſtol ſhot to a cable's length. It was ſoon diſcovered that, although the enemy's ſhip appeared well diſpoſed to the conflict, the Sybille's fire was ſo ſuperior, as to render it probable it would ſoon be brought to an iſſue. About half paſt one, the enemy's fire had conſiderably diminiſhed; the Sybille's, on the contrary, had become rather quicker. About twenty minutes before, La Forte ceaſed firing, but upon being hailed, ſhe recommenced. About ten minutes before two, ſhe manned her ſhrouds, as it was concluded, with an intent to board, put all her lights out, and diſcontinued her fire again. The Sybille then ceaſed firing, and hailed, but receiving no anſwer, again opened her guns, at which time her antatoniſt's three maſts and bowſprit went by the board. The Sybille then cheered, came to an anchor to prevent ſeparating, and at day light got out a boat and took poſſeſſion of her prize. The Sybille's ſtanding and running rigging was completely cut to pieces, not a rope was left ſtanding upon the main-maſt, which, with main top-maſt, main top-ſail and main-yard, were ſhot in various directions. The ſcene that preſented itſelf upon La Forte's decks was truly ſhocking, her loſs is computed at one hundred and fifty killed, and ſeventy or eighty wounded. Her captain and moſt of her officers fell early in the action. The loſs on the part of the Sybille was comparatively very inconſiderable, being four killed and nineteen wounded.

The La Forte is a frigate of moſt unuſual magnitude, being one hundred and ſeventy feet long upon the gun deck, and five and forty beam: ſhe carries thirty twenty-four pounders upon the main deck; fourteen twelves, and eight thirty-ſix pound caronades upon the quarter deck and fore caſtle, beſides braſs ſwivels mounted between her guns on the quarter deck; and had on board when the action commenced, about four hundred and ſeventy men.

The Sybille is one hundred and fifty-ſeven feet on the gun deck, and forty feet beam: ſhe mounts twenty-eight eighteen pounders on the gun deck, ten twelves, and ten thirty-two pound caronades on the quarter deck and forecaſtle. Her complement of men when ſhe entered into action, was three hundred and forty, including a company of the Scotch brigade who joined as marines.

We are happy to add to the above ſtatement, that notwithſtanding the ſevere wounds which Captain Cook received, and the apprehenſions which were firſt entertained, there is now little doubt of his living to enjoy the honour of this ſplendid and glorious achievement.

It was a fortunate circumſtance for Captain Cook, that the ribs altered the direction of the ball, with which he was wounded: it muſt however have fractured one or more of them, which puncture the thorax and occaſioned thoſe dangerous ſymptoms which at firſt made it be ſuppoſed that the ball had penetrated the lungs. The ball weighed nearly two pounds. Before it entered the ſide, it had paſſed through the fleſhy part of the inſide of his right arm, about four inches above the joint of the elbow, without either fracturing the bone or injuring the artery.

Captain Cook's promptitude in going

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going in queſt of this formidable enemy, his vigilance in the ſearch, the judgment, coolneſs, and ſpirit he diſplayed in coming into action, and throughout the whole conduct of it, have juſtly acquired him the higheſt honour, which receives additional luſtre from the important ſervice his ſucceſs has rendered to the trade of India in general. The miſchief which has been prevented by the deſtruction of ſo powerful a foe, may be imagined from the depredations this ſhip has made, before the Sybille had an opportunity to ſtop her career, and it is natural to ſuppoſe, that this reflection is the only index that will be needed to direct a benevolence, which has never been ſlack on any worthy occaſion, to the relief of thoſe brave fellows or their families, who have laid down their lives or ſhed their blood to ſtrengthen and ſecure the commercial intereſts of their fellow ſubjects.

Narrative of tranſactions on board the honourable Company's extra ſhip Oſterley, from the 6th February, to the 2d March, including the particulars of her capture by La Forte.

The Oſterley ſailed from Madras on Wedneſday, 6th February, with a detachment of 107 men of the 28th regiment of light dragoons on board. The Oſterley's crew, including captain and officers, amounting in all to 63. On the 7th anchored at Tranquebar; ſailed the ſame afternoon to the ſouthward and eaſtward. On the 9th ſpoke the Druid, Captain Holmes, bound to Bengal. On the 12th ſpoke his Majeſty's frigate Carysford, in company with the honourable Company's cruizers, Cornwallis and Triton, the latter bound to Europe with French priſoners. On the 13th anchored at Tranquebar; ſailed thence on the following day for Bengal. On the 23d fell in with the Nabob's ſhip Surprize galley. At 8, *p. m.* being very near, and there being little wind, ſent a boat with an officer on board to inquire whether the pilot ſchooners lay in the roads or off the ſand heads, at this ſeaſon of the year. The Surprize ſteered N. E. and by E. during the night; the Oſterley followed on the ſame courſe. At day light next morning, ſaw a ſhip to the eaſtward working up. The Oſterley ſtood on over the reefs, in 7 and ¼ leſs 7 fathoms; and at half paſt 9, *a. m.* anchored in 7 fathoms in company with the Surprize, a buoy in ſight, bearing N. W. and by N. diſtance about three miles. At 11, obſerving the ſtrange ſail ſtanding towards us with her yards braced up, cleared ſhip for action, as a meaſure of precaution, as it was not ſuppoſed the ſtranger was an enemy, from her coming in over the reef with every ſail ſet.

At five minutes paſt noon, being within muſket ſhot, ſhe hoiſted French colours and fired a gun, which the Oſterley returned with a broad ſide, and immediately received a whole broad ſide from the enemy. This was on the larboard ſide; the frigate then ſtood under the Oſterley's ſtern, luffed upon the ſtarboard ſide, and commenced a cloſe action, which the Oſterley maintained with ſpirit till 52 minutes paſt 12; when her main and mizen maſts and main top-maſt being ſhot through, her rigging cut to pieces, and her hull much injured, and no chance of eſcaping, it being then the top of high water, the Oſterley ſtruck her colours to La Forte frigate, of 460 men, thirty French 24 pounders on the main deck, eight 6 pound carronades, and fourteen long nines on the quarter deck, and waiſt with 12 ſwivels.

The priſoners were ſhifted from the

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the Oſterley to the La Forte in the evening. On the following day the 25th February, the enemy were employed in getting out the ſalt and dry proviſions from their prize, and propoſed ſending her off to the Mauritius, and to land the priſoners in the two launches. On Tueſday the 26th all the priſoners were ſent on board the Oſterley; and in the evening Monſ. La Foree, the officer in command of the Oſterley, received his orders from the frigate to proceed to Bengal as a cartel for an exchange of priſoners. On Wedneſday 27th at 7, *a. m.* in a heavy ſquall, the frigate cut and ran to ſea: and after the ſquall ſhe was out of ſight. Soon afterwards a ſhip was ſeen ſtanding towards the Oſterley, which proved to be the Nonſuch, Captain Grey, who ſent a boat on board; Monſ La Foree and two other gentlemen from the Oſterley, went on board the Nonſuch, and produced the papers to Captain Grey, who, after examining them, offered to conduct the ſhip to a pilot, if ſhe were in a condition to follow him. About ſeven in the evening the Nonſuch weighed, and the Oſterley followed. No pilot ſchooner appearing next day, Captain Grey ſent his maſter on board to take the ſhip into Saugur Roads, where ſhe anchored on the 1ſt of March.

It muſt not be omitted to mention the treatment the priſoners received from their captors, Captain Beaulieu La Loup entertained Captain Piercy and the officers of the 28th regt. and Mrs. Dean, the lady of one of theſe gentlemen, at his own table. He gave up his ſtate room to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and his cabin to Captain Piercy. The officers of the Oſterley meſſed with thoſe of La Forte, and had the free uſe of their cabins. The midſhipmen and other petty officers, and the ſeamen of the Oſterley, fared exactly as their correſponding ranks on board the frigate. On the priſoners' returning to the Oſterley, M. La Foree requeſted that Captain Piercy would take the management of his table, &c. &c. as formerly.

The Oſterley's loſs in the action with La Forte, was 4 men killed and 13 wounded. The ſurpriſe is that her loſs was not much greater, and that ſhe could have maintained ſo unequal a conteſt for ſuch a length of time. During the engagement with the Oſterley, the Surprize had time to cut and make ſail, by which ſhe ſafely effected her eſcape over the ſands.

The following are the melancholy particulars relative to the burning of the Hon. Company's ſhip Earl Fitzwilliam, which happened at Saugur, on the night of Saturday, the 23d ultimo.

At half paſt eleven o'clock, we were alarmed with the cry of the gun room being on fire, upon which every one came on deck; the ſteerage was full of ſmoke, which appeared to come from the gun-room ſcuttle. Every exertion was made to extinguiſh the fire, which in the ſhort ſpace of five minutes, was univerſal; by the flames coming up the companion and ſetting fire to the ſplinter netting.

Finding at this time, nothing could be done to ſave the ſhip, every one tried to ſave himſelf; the ſpars, gratings, &c. were thrown overboard; upon which the laſcars immediately jumped. The ſhip was riding flood, and the wind from the ſouthward. All the officers and Europeans went forward; about eighteen went on the ſpritſail yard, endeavoured to cut it away, but luckily only on one ſide the braces were cut, ſo that one yard-arm was in the water, and the other in the

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air; by the time we were on the yard, about five minutes, the main-maſt went with a horrible craſh, over the ſtarboard gangway, but in the fall, one end of it was entangled with the gun, ſo that it remained by the ſhip. The fire at this time was very violent. The guns, which that afternoon were double ſhotted, were going off in dreadful peals.

We remained in this ſituation, upon the yard, about one hour and a half, expecting the ſhip to blow up every inſtant. From the ſituation of the ſpritſail yards the people at the lower end were very much haraſſed and fatigued, one poor fellow, let go his hold and ſunk inſtantly. Mr. Fraſer, was at the lower end, and ſeeing Mr. Franklin, who he had agreed to keep company with upon a hen coop, bid us farewell, and endeavoured to ſwim for it. He got there, but was ſo exhauſted, that he pulled Mr. Franklin three times off the coop, and then ſunk under his feet. By this time the Nonſuch's boats came within two hundred yards of the ſhip, and there remained. The people when ſeeing the boats, called to them in the moſt pathetic manner to ſave them. The Thetis's boat, with the fifth officer, now came within an oar's length, which they gave into our hands, and hauled on board as many as the boat could take, and then pulled off for the ſhip; too much credit cannot be given to this gentleman, who meeting with another of their boats, left us, and again went to the ſhip—the conduct of a young lad, a midſhipman of the Thetis, who in a ſloop's boat, with two hands in her, went cloſe to the ſhip, and picked the men off the wreck, and gave them to the large boats, who at this time kept at a diſtance. This he did till they were all taken off.

The ſhip ſtruck on Saugur Sand, about four o'clock, and continued burning till the morning. The late Mr. Fraſer was a very worthy young man, univerſally eſteemed by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance: he and five Europeans were loſt; the number of laſcars are not aſcertained, but it is ſuppoſed to be ſmall.

The quantity of Company's cargo was conſiderable; 4500 bags ſaltpetre, and 600 bales of raw ſilk. Moſt of the captain's and officer's private trade were on board. With reſpect to the accident, or how it happened, there is no certainty in any of the reports.

Extract of a Letter from Lucknow, 7th March, 1798.

"Vizier Ally, it ſeems, has killed, with his own hand, Aſſeer Ally, on whoſe head was laid 20,000 rupees. This man, it is ſaid, has been his adviſer in the whole of this dreadful buſineſs, but, finding his life in danger, he wrote to the Nabob, ſaying, if he would grant him pardon, he would deliver up Vizier Ally. This letter fell into Vizier Ally's hands, who, thinking there was no ſecurity for him whilſt the other exiſted, immediately aſſaſſinated him."

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Cumming, regiſter of the dewanny adawlut, and aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of the zillah of Tipperah.

Mr. John Adam, regiſter to the dewanny adawlut, and aſſiſtant to the migiſtrate of the zillah of the 24 Pergunnahs.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. D. Alexander, deputy commercial reſident at Columbo.—Mr. A. G. Blake, aſſiſtant to the government at Columbo. Mr. A. C. Craig, deputy reſident at Banda.

MARINE

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

On the 6th of January the ſhip Diſpatch experienced the following circumſtances, evidently reſulting from an Earthquake, and which is copied from Captain Brown's Journal.

"At 5 A. M. having a moderate ſteady breeze at E. S. E. and cloudy weather, ſteering N. N. E. at the rate of five miles and a half per hour, a long ſwell from the S. E.—felt a motion as if the ſhip was running over the ground or ſome other ſolid ſubſtance, and at the time, for the ſpace of from five to ſeven minutes, heard a confuſed grinding, tremulous noiſe, affecting the ſhip in every part; it ceaſed, and the ſhip was inſtantly hove too, and we ſounded with ninety fathoms of line up and down, but no ground: by this time it was perfectly day light, the ſea not in the leaſt confuſed, nor could we perceive the ſmalleſt appearance of any thing which had occaſioned it. The ſhip was not felt to ſtrike once; ſhe kept perfectly upright; held her way through the water (and anſwered her helm) nor does ſhe make any water in conſequence of the ſhock received: theſe circumſtances make us at a loſs to account for it in any other manner, than attribute it to ſome violent convulſion of nature. Draught of water forward 8 feet, and aft 10 feet 6 inches. Latitude 7° 58′ ſouth, longitude reduced from an obſervation of the ſun and moon, on the 1ſt inſtant—87° 39′ eaſt."

MADRAS

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *Jan.* 2. 1799.—The Honourable Court of Directors having been pleaſed to admit of an alteration in the eſtabliſhment of the native cavalry at this preſidency, have ordered that each corps of ſix troops ſhall conſiſt of,

One Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, two Captains, one Captain Lieutenant, ſix Lieutenants, ſix Cornets, two Serjeants, ſix Subidars, twelve Jemidars, twenty-four Havildars, twenty-four Naicks, ſix Trumpeters, 420 Privates, ſix Packallies, one Surgeon, and one Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

The Honourable Court of Directors have alſo been pleaſed to order, that the whole corps ſhall be commanded by a Colonel Commandant, as before directed.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is therefore pleaſed to direct, that the following promotion ſhall take place, date of rank, Nov. 1, 1798.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Murray, and John Orr.

To be Majors.—Brevet Major Thomas Dallas, John Torin, Keith Macaliſter, Captain the Honourable Arthur St. Leger.

To be Captains.—Captain Lieut. John Leonard, Alexander Grant, J. K. Huddleſton, and Auguſtus Floyer.

To be Captain Lieutenants.—Brevet Captain William Elliot, Thomas Burrows, James Geekie, and Bernard Delmonte.

To be Lieutenants.—Cornets D. Foulis, William Lewis, J. Rowles, and John Colebroke.

The Honourable Court having, alſo directed that promotion in the army, ſhall proceed upon the principles laid down in their diſpatch of the 8th January 1796.

Officers are permanently appointed to regiments agreeable to the foregoing principle, but are to continue to ſerve in the corps to which they now ſtand appointed, until the requiſite removals can be effected without inconvenience.

1ſt Regiment.—Major Thomas Dallas; Captains, Alexander Watſon,

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ſon, John Leonard; Captain Lieutenant William Elliott; Lieutenants William Stretch, James Hargrave, John Doveton, Thomas Nuthall, George Neale, D. Fowlis; Cornets T. Walcot, H. O'Donnell.

2d Regiment.—Major J. Torin; Captains William Sheriff, Alexander Grant; Captain Lieutenant Burrows; Lieutenants R. Price, Alexander Strachan, H. C. Montgomery, M. Coſby, J. M'Laine, William Lewis; Cornets A. D. Monteath, and Duncan Grant.

3d Regiment.—Major K. Macaliſter; Captains Charles Rumley, J. K. Huddleſton; Captain Lieutenants James Geekie, Alexander Deas, James Dunn, George Kippen, Charles Dallas, K. G. Grange, James Rowles; Cornets Pat. M. Gill, and Henry Munt.

4th Regiment.—Major the Hon. St. Leger, Captains A. Thomas Pogſon, A. Floyer; Captain Lieutenant B. Delmonte; Lieutenants H. Williamſon, P. Walker, William M'Gregor, H. Mackay, J. Overand, J. Colebrooke; Cornets F. A. Daniel, J. L. Luſhington.

The privates in each troop of native cavalry, are to be immediately augmented to ſeventy, according to the eſtabliſhment now ordered by the Hon. Court.

BOMBAY.

We are happy to find that government have been pleaſed to intimate to the Inſurance Society, for the information of all thoſe concerned in the trade to and from the Red Sea, that Commodore Blankett has been inſtructed by his Excellency Rear Admiral Rainier, to appoint a proper convoy for that ſervice, which is to give potection to all ſhips, natives as well as Europeans, returning to India, entitled to his protection, as reſiding in the Honourable Company's ſettlements, and therefore conſidered as Britiſh ſubjects; and that, for the more effectual ſecurity of that valuable trade, ſimilar directions have been given, by the ſame authority, to Captain Rainier, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, to be complied with by him, in the event of Commodore Blankett's ſquadron being otherwiſe indiſpenſably employed.

BOMBAY

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION.

On Friday the 25th inſtant, this aſſociation, commanded by Governor Duncan, who are equally diſtinguiſhed for their diſcipline and zeal, received their colours from Mrs. Rivett, after a neat and appropriate ſpeech, which that lady delivered with her accuſtomed graceſulneſs and eaſe.

BOMBAY

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *Dec.* 28, 1798.—Reſolved, That the 6th regiment of native infantry, be immediately completed in officers and men to the full eſtabliſhment, as a previous meaſure to the introduction of the following regulations which are in conformity to the Honourable Court of Director's commands, and the ſentiments of the government general.

Reſolved, That the battalion of European artillery conſiſt of ſix companies, and that the following detail be fixed for the corps.

One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, ſix Captains, ſix Captain Lieutenants, twelve Lieutenants, ſix Lieut. fireworkers, thirty Serjeants, thirty Corporals, ſixty Gunners, twelve Drummers, 420 Matroſſes.—Staff, &c. as at preſent.

The

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The regiment of European infantry to consist of twelve companies. One Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, each to have a company, seven Captains, one Captain Lieutenant, twenty-five Lieutenants, ten Ensigns, forty-eight Serjeants, sixty Corporals, twenty-six Drums and Fifes, 1140 Privates.

M. C. January 4, 1799.—"In order to carry the resolutions of government under the 28th ultimo into effect, resolved, that the following resolutions to complete the six native regiments with officers, take place, viz.

Major.—Charles Boyè, to be Lieutenant Colonel, to complete the sixth regiment.

Captains.—John Brown, to be Major, ditto, ditto.—Charles Patrick, to be Major, vice Boyè, promoted, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Captain Lieutenants.—John Brady, Edward Moor, William Sholl, Robert Gordon, to be Captains, to complete the sixth regiment.

Charles John Mears, to be Captain of a company, vice Brown, promoted.

Matthew Bratton, to be ditto, ditto, vice Patrick, promoted

Brevet Captains.—John Charles Sheen, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Brady promoted.——Angus Grant, to be ditto ditto, vice Moor, ditto.

Lieutenants.—Thomas Cape, to be ditto ditto, vice Sholl, ditto.—David Bruce, to be ditto ditto, vice Gordon, ditto.—George Williams, to be ditto ditto, vice Mears, ditto.—John Dusty to be ditto ditto, vice Bratton, ditto.

Date of rank 28th December, 1798, being the date of the resolution of government.

ARRIVALS.

March 1.—Surprize galley, Binney, Vizagapatam.—2, Bornholm, Herbst, Manilla.—Druid, Holmes, Masulipatam.—H. C. ship Caledonia, Hawes, Pulo Penang.—3, H. C. ship Malabar, Edmeads, ditto.—H.C. ship Contractor, ——, ditto.—9, H. M. La Sybille, Cooke.—12, Industry, Bowell, Madras.—Indian Chief, Service, Madras.—Catharina, Hassaibalk, Madras.—Devaynes, Pope, Madras.——17, Cutter Margarite, Felix, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Anjanaroo, Southall, Madras.—10, Jane, Stewart, Coromandel Coast.——Abercromby, Clark, Ceylon.——11, Industry, Repling, Madras.——Lord Clive, Allen, ditto.——Kissno Swomy, M'Donald, Columbo.—14, Phœnix, Maxwell, West Coast.—Surprize, galley, Binney.—17, Bomvigiente, Payva, Macao.—17, Margarida, Milner, Macao.

APRIL.

CALCUTTA.

The gaol of Calcutta is, we understand, to be thoroughly repaired, under the superintendance of Mr. Tiretta; who, we do not doubt, will do ample justice to the undertaking. Several additional buildings are to be erected; amongst the rest, a room to be used as a solitary cell, for the purpose of confining persons who may create disturbance in the gaol; and a ward or room, for the sick and disordered; these improvements are made in consequence of a representation to government by the sheriff.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 3d instant, about 4 o'clock, the brother of the nabob of Dacca, arrived in Fort William, under a

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guard; he has ſince then been a priſoner in the rampart barrack.

About half paſt three o'clock on Wedneſday morning, the 10th inſtant, a ſhock of an earthquake was very ſenſibly felt in Calcutta; it was alſo felt at Dum Dum, &c. but no miſchief was experienced from it. And about nine o'clock on the 17th inſtant, a ſhock was felt alſo.

We underſtand that the bazar at the end of the Chouringee road will ſhortly be demoliſhed; the whole having, on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, been purchaſed at the auction of Meſſrs. Tulloch and Co. by Neelmuny Holdar, for the ſum of 45,000 ſicca rupees.

HINDU MARRIAGES.—Thurſday the 18th inſtant, was graced with three marriages of the children of ſome of the moſt reſpectable Hindûs in Calcutta.—The ſon of Rajah Sookmoy Roy, with the daughter of Ramkiſſen Mullic.—The ſon of Fakeer Chund Banderjee, with the daughter of Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty.—And the ſon of Gopee Mohun Baboo, with the daughter of Gecreedur Muckerjee.

Though every one of theſe nuptials was marked with that ſplendour and oſtentation which the natives are ſo particularly fond of diſplaying on a joyous occaſion, yet the cavalcade of the Rajah's ſon was the moſt pompous and attractive.

We are extremely concerned to underſtand, that on the 21ſt inſtant, Mr. Philips, maſter's mate of the Nonſuch, and Mr. H. Angel, captain's clerk, were drowned in coming from Diamond harbour to Calcutta.

The Honourable Baſil Cochrane, was the proprietor of No. 5576 in the Aſylum Lottery, and drawn on the 3d inſtant, a prize of *ten thouſand pagodas*.

The laſt drawn ticket in the Aſylum lottery, No. 3299, and entitled to *five thouſand pagodas*, was the property of a native inhabitant of Madras.

Captain John Canning, the deputy maſter attendant, has, we are informed, been appointed by government to the command of the armed ſhip Nonſuch, now refitting at Diamond harbour.

Several natives of diſtinction, in different parts of the country, have been recently arreſted by orders of government, for treaſonable practices. Shemſ-ud-dowlah, who, on his arrival from Dacca, was lodged in the fort, has ſince been removed under a ſtrong guard to the gaol.

Accounts from the Mauritius mention, that the iſland of Bourbon had thrown off all allegiance to the Republic, and diſclaiming the interference of the ſiſter iſland, had erected the ſtandard of independence, in place of the tri-coloured emblem of falling and degraded villany.

A new dock, of very large dimenſions, is building by Meſſrs. Foreman and Co. a ſhort diſtance above that of Meſſrs. Hudſon and Co. and it is expected will be finiſhed in the courſe of the enſuing month.

As Captain M'Gregor of the 4th regiment of native cavalry, now encamped near Benares, was reading in his tent, one of his ſervants, in a ſtate of intoxication, entered, ſeized his ſword, which he drew, and made a violent blow at him; and had it not been for the book he had in his hand, Captain M'Gregor, it is ſuppoſed, would have been murdered: he has, however, loſt ſome of the joints of two or three of his fingers.—Our accounts add, that a ſerjeant entered the tent on the inſtant, and cut the ſervant down.

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VIZIER ALLY.—We learn from Benares, that the young prince Mirza Joomah (ſon to the Prince Jehander Shah, and grand ſon of Shah Aalum), being proved to have joined Vizier Ally in the oppoſition to our troops at Madhooda's Gardens, was ſent off, on the 27th ultimo, under an eſcort, towards the vicinity of Delhi, to be delivered to his relations.

A letter from Benares, of the 22d ultimo, ſtates, that the 3d, 5th, and 6th regiments of native infantry, with three regiments of native cavalry, ſave one troop, remain with Sir James Craig at Lucknow. The 27th dragoons and H. M. 78th regiment return to Cawnpore; and the 1ſt regiment of European infantry goes to Allahabad. General Stuart is preparing for a vigorous purſuit of the aſſaſſins, who are ſaid to be in ſome force, about ſixteen coſs from him, thickly ſurrounded by jungles, but deſerted by the Rajahs of Napal and Betoul.

General Stuart's detachment conſiſts of one troop from the firſt regiment of native cavalry, the independent regiment of Hinduſtân cavalry, the Nawah's Candahar horſe, the ſeventh and eighth regiments of native infantry, three twelve pounders, eight ſix pounders, and ſome howitzers.

The firſt regiment of native infantry, commanded by Col. Rayne, took peaceable poſſeſſion of the fort of Pindarrah, the proprietor (who is the principal Tahſeeldar of the diſtrict) having abſconded—Juggutſing, another leading man, concerned in the late tranſactions with Vizier Ally, having, as formerly mentioned, taken refuge in his zenana, was ſeized by means of a party of women ſent in to ſearch. A third ruſhed, ſword in hand, from his houſe in Benares, with only one or two companions, and fell by the muſketry of the party ſent to apprehend him. There ſtill remain a banditti, in the diſtrict of Ghazeepoor, againſt whom it is expected a party will ſoon be ſent.

Intelligence of a later date ſays, that the remainder of the firſt and the third regiment of native cavalry, have marched from Lucknow to join General Stuart in Ghoruckpoor. Other accounts adviſe that Vizier Ally is ſurrounded by the Nabob's and the Hon. Company's troops, in ſuch a manner that hardly a poſſibility of eſcape remains.

Letters from Gorruckpore, of the 4th and 5th inſtant, confirm the eſcape of Vizier Ally, from that quarter.

It appears that our troops had laboured indefatigably for ſeveral days, in cutting down jungle, and making roads to get at a kind of fort with an intrenchment of paliſadoes where he was ſaid to be; but when they had accompliſhed their taſk, they found the fort evacuated; of which, however, they took poſſeſſion.

Part of our cavalry, and ſome troops, in Vizier Ally's rear, are ſaid to have had a ſmart ſkirmiſh.

The aſſaſſin is ſaid to have behaved ſo very ill to Juggernaut, who is one of his principal adherents, that he and a number of his followers deſerted his cauſe, went over to our camp, and threw themſelves on the mercy of the Britiſh government. It is hoped that Juggernaut and his followers will be of great uſe to us, from the accurate knowledge they poſſeſs of the country.

By theſe letters we learn, that it was Vizier Ally's intention to have riſked a battle, could his rabble have been brought to it; and could he have brought it about, from the very judicious ſpot he had choſen, we might have ſuffered

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greatly, before we could make any impreſſion upon him.

It is ſingular how this aſſaſſin eſcaped, ſurrounded as he was: for there were five batallions of ſepoys, two regiments of regular cavalry, with the Candahars, to form one half of a circle, to the ſouth and weſt; and 9,000 Napaul troops, to the north and eaſt.

Juggernaut Sing, was not one of thoſe concerned with Vizier Ally in the maſſacre at Benares; but is a refractory zemindar, that has given a great deal of trouble for theſe three or four years paſt; and when Vizier Ally fled towards Gorruckpore, he joined him with all his followers, which were pretty numerous; and for the apprehending of whom, a reward of 10,000 rupees had been offered.

All the head Muſſulmans are mentioned as being concerned, or in ſome manner connected, in the plans of Vizier Ally.

The Rajah of Beerboom had fled, in conſequence of being concerned with thoſe parties, and ſeveral people are coming down in confinement from Moorſhedabad.

We have been favoured by a correſpondent with the following narrative of an action between a large body of Vizier Ally's people and the Hidduſtany cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bruce.

On the 3d inſtant, about three o'clock *p. m.* General Stuart, on hearing that an attack was made on the bildars, who were employed at the diſtance of four miles from the camp, in clearing a road through the banks of a nullah, ordered a party of Col. Bruce's corps to go to their relief. Subſequent accounts of the enemy's force induced the General to detach another troop, in an hour after the firſt; and laſtly, at about the ſame interval of time, the remainder of the regiment, under Col. Bruce to ſupport the firſt detachment.

The firſt party, about a mile beyond the nullah, came up with the enemy, who, at their approach, retreated into a jungle. The cavalry daſhed as far into the wood as it was poſſible to go, and did not relinquiſh the purſuit, as long as a man of the enemy could be ſeen. Forty or fifty of them were killed, and a ſtandard was taken by a young man, who cut down the ſtandard-bearer.

Two priſoners were brought in, by whoſe information it is aſcertained, that the party, thus repulſed by a handful of our people, conſiſted of 1100 men, commanded by Baudul Khan. They had been detached by Vizier Ally, previous to General Stuart's march from Gorruckpore, to haraſs his army in its paſſage through the jungles. Having miſſed their object, they were on their return to join Vizier Ally, when they fell in with the bildars, whether by deſign or accident is uncertain.—Several bildars, and two or three claſhies, were badly wounded; but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Report ſays that Vizier Ally, on hearing that Baudul Khan's party had been ſo roughly handled, moved off immediately in a weſterly direction. His view is ſuppoſed to be, to eſcape either into the hills, or along the foot of them, towards Sirinagur.

The following honourable teſtimony to the merit of the corps; is contained in the orders of the ſucceeding day.

"*Camp on the Banks of the Robun Nullah.*

"Orders by Major General Stuart, 4th April, 1799.

"Major General Stuart has much

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much pleaſure in expreſſing his approbation of the expert gallantry of the officers and men of the independent regiment of cavalry, who were engaged with the enemy yeſterday evening, and requeſts that Lieut. Colonel Bruce will give them his thanks—The horſeman who killed the ſtandard-bearer, and carried off the ſtandard of the enemy, the Major General appoints to carry the ſame as an honorary ſtandard in the corps, till the pleaſure of Sir James Craig and the Commander in Chief is known. The Major General further takes it upon himſelf to direct that ſuch men as broke their ſwords in the action be reimburſed at a fair rate, and Col. Bruce will be pleaſed to give into the paymaſter a regular charge for the ſame."

SHIPPING.

Tueſday noon the 2d inſtant, the prize frigate La Forte, graced the harbour of Calcutta with her preſence. On paſſing the garriſon of Fort William, ſhe was ſaluted with a diſcharge of artillery, which was returned with three cheers; the guns of La Forte having been taken out at Diamond harbour, in order to leſſen her draught of water, without which ſhe could not, ſafely, have been brought to Clacutta.

As ſoon as ſhe had anchored off the Bankſhall, a numerous crowd of viſitors went off from the ſhore, anxious, perſonally, to recognize this noble achievement of Britiſh valour.—The three-coloured flag was diſplayed from the mizen gaff, under the Engliſh jack.—The La Forte, when repaired, will be one of the fineſt frigates in the Britiſh navy.

The ſhip Union, Captain Burgh, bound hence to Chittegong, having on board a detachment conſiſting of two companies of the ſecond European regiment, got a-ground on entering the Chittagong river, but was got off again.

Extract of a Letter from the Upper Provinces.

By the laſt accounts from Poonah, Captain Brownrigg was, with a detachment under his command, a few coſſes from the Bhyes, and expected to be joined by a Mahratta chief.

Captain Butterfield, who commanded two battalions of General Perron's with Balarow, Ambajee's brother, had an action with Lucwajee Dada, in which the latter had been defeated, Balarow was only a ſpectator of the battle. Shortly after, Lucwajee attacked Bapoojee Scindiah, who, owing to ſome injudicious conduct, had neglected joining Captain Butterfield: Bapoojee Scindiah was defeated, and loſt his baggage; and Lucwajee was again on his march to try a ſecond battle with Balarow and Captain Butterfield, in which it is probable he may prove more ſucceſsful than before, as Balarow's troops are in a mutinous ſtate from want of pay.

General Perron took the city of Agra on the firſt day, and on the third got poſſeſſion of the Jumma Musjed, but with the loſs of many men, the ſeventeeth day he got to the counterſcarp, the twenty-ſeventh traverſed the ditch under a gallery, the twenty-ninth five mines were pierced under the Seyah Boorj; and a few days ago three were ſprung, which blew up fifty yards of the fauſſebrai.

Extract of a Letter from Midnapore, dated April 4th, 1799.

"The large and rich village of Aunundpore, formerly plundered by the banditti, has, within theſe few days, been burned to the ground, with all its granaries full of grain.

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One rich man's granaries are ſaid to extend a quarter of a mile.

Extract of a Letter from Anjengo, dated 4th April 1799.

A few days ago a very horrid maſſacre took place at Stoney river, near the foot of the Ghauts, where we have a large depôt of proviſions and ſtores; it is in the Cotiote Rajah's dominions, and conſidering them perfectly ſecure, they were guarded only by one officer, a commiſſary of ſtores, a parvo belonging to the commiſſary, and twenty or thirty ſepoys; theſe were, however, attacked by an armed banditti, who put every one of them to death, and plundered the ſtores. The Rajah lays the blame on ſome marauders who have made off, but it is generally ſuppoſed that they are his own people:—it has entirely ſtopped the communication with the army for the preſent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. D. Vanderheyden, to be ſenior judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and of the Court of Circuit for the diviſion of Benares, and agent to the Right Honourable the Governor General at Benares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, March 22, 1799.

The general management of the Military Orphan Society, having repreſented to the Commander in Chief, that the general orders of the 23d May 1796, do not ſufficiently provide againſt the payment of the arrears of the Honourable Company's allowance of three rupees per month, to ſoldiers' children, who have not been returned to the adjutant general, and conſequently cannot be drawn for, he directs that the Orphan Committee, at the ſeveral ſtations of the army, do not pay arrears on the above account, until it ſhall be ſatisfactorily aſcertained that the children for whom they are claimed, have been duly returned to the adjutant general.

To inſure the regular tranſmiſſion of returns of children of men removed from one corps to another, the adjutants of corps, from which ſuch men are removed, are to furniſh the men with certificates expreſſing the period to which the children have been returned, and the adjutants of the corps, to which the men are transferred, are to make out and tranſmit to the adjutant general, ſeparate returns of the children for the months in which they have not been returned. The Orphan Committees are alſo to furniſh the men with certificates of the period to which the allowance has been paid, which certificates are to be preſented to the Orphan Committees of the ſtation to which the men are removed.

The monthly returns of the children are to be accompanied by liſts of caſualties, which have taken place in the courſe of the month, and adjutants of corps are enjoined to aſcertain the actual occurrence of the caſualty, before they report it, in order to guard againſt parents or guardians of children ſecreting them upon their attaining the preſcribed age for being placed in the lower Orphan Houſe, and thereby defeating the humane intentions, for which the ſchool was eſtabliſhed.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, 10*th April,* 1799.

The Commander in Chief having recently had occaſion to expreſs his ſatisfaction at the ſoldier-like appearance and proficiency in the duty of the European artillery at Dum Dum, does not think it neceſſary to go into a repetition of thoſe ſentiments; but he cannot, in juſtice

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to

to Colonel Greene, and the officers of artillery at Dum Dum, pass over in silence the extraordinary improvement and rapid progress towards proficiency in every branch of their duty as artillery men, which he witnessed in the Golandauze this morning.

The regularity and quickness of their firing, their expertness at the curtain practice, and their limbering and unlimbering the guns, are acquirements which, in so short a space of time, can only have been attained through the unremitting diligence of Colonel Greene, and the officers under him, and do infinite credit to their professional skill and zeal for the public service.

The artillery to cease practice on the 14th instant, and march from Dum Dum, whenever the Hon. the Deputy Governor shall be pleased to give orders for their admission into Fort William.

ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Fort William Orphan Society Office, March 6, 1799.

At a meeting of the General Management of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, on Wednesday the 6th of March, 1799.

Resolved, That in the present dispersed state of the Bengal army, the following substance of a minute, laid before the General Management by the Deputy Governor, with two resolutions founded thereon by the meeting, be published in the Calcutta Gazette, for the information of the General Management, that such resolutions be annexed to the printed regulations, and do take effect from the first day of August, 1799.

The Deputy Governor's Minute.

The Deputy Governor begs leave to call the attention of the Management to the subject of subscribers to this charity, proceeding to Europe on the full pay of their rank. Formerly, when officers proceeding to Europe did so, without receiving any allowances during their absence from Bengal, the Management, in consideration of that circumstance, were under the necessity of leaving it to the option of the gentlemen who occasionally embarked for Europe, to continue their subscriptions, or not: and there has been one case in which it was thought equitable to admit the daughter of an officer to the benefits of the institution, in consequence of the former subscriptions of her father, although his contributions had ceased for near six years previous to his decease in England. The late army regulations having put matters on a different footing, and the interest of the society at large calling for every exertion on the part of the Management, to prevent, not only a diminution of the receipt, but also to exclude those children from a participation of the benefits of the institution, whose parents, proceeding to Europe, either on account of health, or any other cause, and on the full pay of their rank, and who shall be so culpably neglectful of the just claims of the society, and of the welfare of their offspring, as not to provide (to the satisfaction of the Management) for the continuation of the monthly subscriptions of their rank, during the time they shall be so absent on full pay, and continued on the effective list of the army; the deputy governor, therefore, begs leave to submit the following resolutions to the members of the Management, and to add, if it meets their approbation, that it be immediately published in the Calcutta Gazette, for the information of those likely to be affected by it.

(Signed) WILLIAM JACKSON.

March the 6th, 1799.

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First.—Resolved, That it is incumbent on every subscriber to this charity, proceeding to Europe on furlough on the full pay of his rank, to provide (previous to his going on board of ship) for the continuance of his monthly subscriptions to the fund, so long as he shall be on full pay, or continues on the effective list of the Bengal army, in order to secure to his child, or children, the benefits of the institution.

Second.—Resolved, That a subscriber neglecting to comply with this regulation, does hereby exclude his child, or children, from the foundation of the charity.

The General Management are desirous, in this place, publicly to state, that it is indispensibly necessary to put an immediate stop to this evil, which has been the cause of great loss to the funds of the institution, in the year 1796. The General Management were called upon to admit the daughter of an officer to the benefits of the fund; and they deemed it equitable so to do, as he was on furlough without pay, although he had not contributed one anna, for near six years previous to his death in England: a similar application has just arrived for a daughter of an assistant surgeon, deceased, in England, whose subscriptions have also been discontinued, from the 31st of October, 1793.

By order of the General Management,

GEORGE BRIETZCKE, *Sec.*

Extract of a Letter from Captain Reay, of the ship Dublin, to the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, dated ship Dublin, 20th March, 1799.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, &c. of the arrival of the Honourable Company's ship Dublin, under my command, in company with the Solimany, Capt. Hamed Pelley, mounting eight guns, which ship we captured on the 19th instant, in latitude 11° 34′ N. after a chace of five hours.

"She proves to be the same vessel that was cut out of Nagore roads, by the French privateer, L'Heureux, on the 4th instant, and was bound to the Mauritius, laden with sundry articles, with seven Frenchmen and one Swede on board; the Lascars (except four who escaped at Nagore) are likewise in the ship."

By the Perseverance, Captain Brownlie, lately arrived from Penang, we learn, that his Majesty's ships Arrogant and Virginie, had arrived at that place, on the 4th instant. These ships, with the Intrepid, had given convoy to the howeward-bound China fleet, eight sail, to the latitude of the Prince of Wales's Island, when they parted company, and left the Indiamen in charge of the Intrepid. The China fleet took their departure about the 8th ult. and, on quitting the river, saw the Spanish and French squadrons, consisting of two line-of-battle ships, and four frigates. When the enemy was first discovered, the Virginie, the outermost ship, had her top-gallant masts down, preparing to take in water. The Spanish admiral, perceiving her situation, endeavoured to cut her off; but was prevented in the attempt, by the Arrogant and the Intrepid, who slipped their cables, and, by a happy manœuvre, placed themselves between the Virginie and the enemy. On seeing the frigate thus unexpectedly supported, the admiral veered about, and gained his squadron.

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The Arrogant and Intrepid having cleared for action, and being joined by the Virginie, ſtood after the enemy, whom they neared towards the evening. Night advanced, however, before they could come up, when both ſquadrons were obliged to anchor. The Spaniſh admiral, profiting by the darkneſs of the night, cut his cable in the night, and ſtole to ſea, and by a precipitate and diſhonourable retreat, prevented our gallant countrymen from diſplaying the ſuperiority of Britiſh proweſs.

Extract of a Letter dated from on board the Active, the 26th of February, 1799.

"At four o'clock *p. m.* Sooſa Point bearing north, we obſerved a ſmall veſſel bearing N. half W. ſtanding out of the roads: at about five o'clock ſhe began to near us; and, ſuppoſing her to be a ſmall veſſel belonging to Penang, we hauled up our courſes to ſpeak her. At half paſt five, being cloſe alongſide, we obſerved ſhe had Engliſh colours flying, and eight Laſcars and one European on her deck; at the moment, however, we were about to hail her, we obſerved her decks covered with armed Europeans, and ſhe hauled down her Engliſh, and hoiſted French colours, and put her helm a-weather, for the purpoſe of boarding us.

"We now put our helm a-weather, and wore before the wind; the jib-boom of the enemy juſt cleared our taffrel, when they diſcharged their two bow-guns and their ſmall arms, which, fortunately for us, only damaged our ſails.

"The Active had now moſt of her ſails ſet, and our people were employed loading and firing into the enemy, with ſmall arms; our great guns, eight in number, were loaded; but unfortunately we could not bring them to bear on her, ſhe being a-ſtern of us, and our ſtern-chaſe ports being too ſmall for the guns.

"Night now coming on, we judged it prudent to put to ſea, fearful of calms, and at about ſeven o'clock we loſt ſight of the enemy.

"At ſun-riſe the next morning, the extremes of Sumatra, E. by S. half S. to N. N. W. diſtance about eight or nine leagues, we obſerved the privateer in chaſe of a ſhip, which, from having previouſly ſpoken, we knew to be the Montgomery, to whom we were determined to render every aſſiſtance.

"About two *p. m.* we bore down to ſpeak the Montgomery, when the privateer gave over the chaſe. The Montgomery had ſailed from Bencoolen, on the 18th of January, and had a Company's packet on board.

"To the ſpirited and judicious conduct of the commander of the Active, the owners of that veſſel, and the Montgomery, would appear to be indebted for their ſafety."

BOMBAY.

MAHRATTA POLITICS.

Extract of a letter, dated camp before Walwa, Feb. 9, 1799.

"I concluded my laſt letter with a ſtatement of the aſpect of affairs at Poonah, which, at that period, aſſumed a very awful appearance, being the theatre of military operations, private cabal, and univerſal terror, anxiety, and diſtruſt.

"The troubles in Scindeah's camp and family, occaſioned by the revolt of the princeſſes, ſupported by the entire cavalry of his army, had unfortunately drawn the Peſhwa into the quarrel; and the malcontents having taken up their quarters near the city, carried with them all thoſe evils, which a licentious ſoldiery are capable of inflicting

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ing on an unprotected country and defenceleſs capital. Negotiations were opened for the adjuſtment of their common differences; but theſe, like the military operations, were remarkable only for their weakneſs, indeciſion, and debility. Scindeah, whoſe immenſe army keeps him eternally in diſtreſs, being at this time driven almoſt to deſperation by the clamours of his troops, to whom he was deeply in arrears, threatened to plunder Poonah, unleſs money was immediately furniſhed; but the city long before this, had been emptied of every thing valuable by its inhabitants, who, together with their property, had removed to the neighbouring forts. All the ſhops were ſhut up, and every appearance demonſtrated the general conſternation. As another means of retrieving his affairs, Scindeah determined on releaſing Nana, at that time priſoner in the fort of Ahmed Nugger; and a ſtrong detachment was ordered to eſcort him to camp.

"In the mean time a circumſtance took place, which, though totally unlooked for, promiſed a more ſpeedy reſtoration of tranquillity than any other meaſure. This was the ſeizure of Surgerow Golka, the miniſter and father-in-law of Dowlut Row, the baſe inſtrument of his vileſt appetites, and the chief cauſe of all the diſſentions which then exiſted. This ruffian was ſeized in the prince's durbar, by a ſmall party of ſepoys, to whom he had given ſome offence, and dragged priſoner to the camp, together with his colleague in office, Takergee Gorwa: Dowlut Row ſent immediately to command their releaſe, but the troops were inexorable; and the general ſatisfaction expreſſed at his fall, was ſufficiently demonſtrative of his unpopularity. Moſt fortunate was it for the empire in general, that his impriſonment was ſo timely; for could he have raiſed money for the payment of the army, it is unknown to what a ruinous length his plans extended: Dowlut Row paid the moſt blind ſubmiſſion to his will, and he had driven from the prince's counſels, every man of character and principle; nothing ruined him but an inability to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies; but this, one way or other, is always ſure to diſplace a miniſter.

"Nana, in conſequence of Dowlut Row's orders, was releaſed from priſon, and advancing, by ſlow marches, towards Poonah. His return was regarded by all the contending parties, with a degree of ſolicitude that fully evinced the importance of the event. Ambut Row, who, jointly with Scindeah, had contrived his ſeizure, in December, 1797, and who ſince that period had adminiſtered public affairs, propoſed diſpatching a party to intercept his return. He juſtly dreaded the releaſe of a formidable enemy, quickened by a ſenſe of recent injury, and whoſe exiſtence he conſidered as the chief bar to his authority and ambition. His propoſal, however, was by no means reliſhed by the other parties; and ſo little did it accord with the Peſhwa's ideas, that he had previouſly diſmiſſed a brahman of diſtinction to compliment the old miniſter on his releaſe. In this ſtate of general anxiety, every eye was turned on this great and venerable ſtateſman; and his return to the capital was hailed as the precurſor of tranquillity.

"If the arrival of Nana did not effect a peace, it at leaſt produced a ceſſation of hoſtilities. The different factions, however oppoſite in other particulars, agreed in the one determination of making him the common

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common arbiter of their diſputes. His good offices, however, failed; being unable to reaſon, either Scindeah or the princeſſes into terms of moderation. The Peſhwa, who for ſome time had laid aſide the character of partiſan, and had negotiated between the adverſe parties, took this opportunity of withdrawing his countenance and protection from the malcontents, and very wiſely diſengaged himſelf from a connexion in which his political exiſtence was imminently endangered, and in which, it muſt be confeſſed, he had originally no manner of concern. In conſequence of the Peſhwa's ſeceding from their party, the princeſſes marched from the vicinity of Poonah. Holkar was ordered to his former encampment, and Ambut Row was obliged to diſmiſs his army, and retire to the city. In a few days a general interview took place between Scindeah and Nana, on the one ſide, and the Peſhwa, Ambut Row, and Holkar on the other. Here all differences were apparently reconciled, and mutual profeſſions of friendſhip were exchanged, in which it is needleſs to obſerve, there was at leaſt as much diſſimulation as ſincerity.

"In contemplating this tranſaction, there is one circumſtance which muſt ſtrike every reflecting mind. In the inſtance of Nana, we behold the powerful ſuperiority of talent and virtue, extorting even from avowed enemies, the involuntary homage of reſpect and confidence. We ſee this great man releaſed from confinement by his chief rival and opponent; and, without a faction, without an army, without poſt or political ſituation, but merely by the pre-eminence of his aſtoniſhing abilities and acknowledged integrity, dictating to armed multitudes, the proper limits of their demands; equally repreſſing faction, on the one hand, and ambition on the other, giving confidence and tranquillity to an affrighted capital, and reſtoring to a diſtracted government, the bleſſings of order, ſecurity, and peace. There are certain characters only formed for pre-eminent ſituations: the Colloſſian genius of Nana was created only for commands. He was accordingly called to the adminiſtration of the empire by the united ſuffrage of both prince and people. In adjuſting the final terms of releaſe between him and Scindeah, the unbroken firmneſs of his mind ſtrongly diſplayed itſelf. Not a ſingle rupee was paid on this occaſion more than had been agreed on previous to his impriſonment. The articles of releaſe between him and Scindeah were ratified in the moſt ſolemn manner, and guarranteed by all the vakeels and moſt of the public functionaries at Poonah. Theſe important matters being ſettled, Nana took up his reſidence in the city, and entered, with apparent reluctance, to his official duties. All the former adminiſtration were diſmiſſed from their appointments, and ſome of the moſt obnoxious were ſent priſoners to different forts. Ambut Row, the Peſhwa's adopted brother, who for the laſt twelve months had acted as miniſter and commander in chief, was ſtripped of all his offices, and received a jaghire of eight lacks from the ſircar, and with much diſguſt retired from his employment. Theſe meaſures were by the Peſhwa's order, but it may be conjectured, by the ſuggeſtions of Nana, between whom and the prince the greateſt confidence appears to ſubſiſt: the miniſter's authority ſeems as permanent as before, and every thing, at this time, is at the devotion of him and his party.

"Ambut

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"Ambut Row, whom we may call the ex-minister, is the son of a brahman of high cast, but of obscure circumstances: very early in life he was adopted by the late Ragobah, much against the wishes of the then Peshwa and the government; and it must be confessed that on some occasions he has proved himself not unworthy of this singular honour and good fortune; for, during the troubles which closed the life of his adopted parent, when the Poonah sircar were transporting him to a certain fort, contrary to previous stipulation, Ambut Row, at the head of a small party, flew to his assistance, and having dispersed a very strong escort, restored him to temporary liberty. He afterwards partook of the misfortunes of the family; remained in prison many years; and such was his reputation, both as a soldier and a politician, that when Bajarow was first released, Nana, who dreaded a rival in him, was particularly careful that he should continue in confinement; subsequent events brought him into situations of importance, and from the moment of his arrival at Poonah, the old adherents of the family rallied round him, and by their joint intrigues, aided by the power of Scindeah, Nana was seized and confined; and Ambut Row succeeded him as minister; and it must be acknowledged, that had he been supported by the Peshwa, he would, during the short period of his administration, have rendered him more respectable and independent than ever he has been since he ascended the musnud: but Bajarow, who was jealous of his abilities, and dreaded his ambition, either secretly or openly frustrated all his plans, and latterly withdrew all confidence from him; a circumstance that considerably forwarded the views of Nana. Ambut Row, like all brahmans, is exceedingly polite, and having been much in the settlements, he has acquired an insight into the European character, and a peculiar urbanity of manners, which is highly agreeable to strangers: he speaks of the British nation in the warmest strain of gratitude and respect, and takes every opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to them. Intriguing, subtle, and ambitious, he secretly aspires to the musnud, to which he conceives he has claims by right of primogeniture, in which idea he is encouraged by the obscure and contemptible parasites that surround him; Bajarow is by no means ignorant of his designs, and therefore never trusts him; like all brahmans, he is avaricious even to the most degrading meanness; for in matters where money is concerned, he is destitute of every sentiment of feeling and justice; he is generally considered as a man of no principle, and his enemies think they can discern in his conduct all the primeval baseness of his extraction.

"Since the Peshwa has withdrawn his countenance from the princesses, their faction have maintained themselves by rapine, and are now mouldered into nothing; some of the disaffected Sirdars have returned to their duty, and Scindeah having appointed a man of talents and respectability as his minister, things have assumed an appearance of consistency and order, which promises a speedy restoration of his affairs. In Poonah, as far as externals can warrant, the greatest unanimity subsists between Nana and the Peshwa; how long this may last is impossible to foresee; for political speculations in this empire should be received with a great degree of latitude, and the events of to-morrow may give the lie to the conjecture of to-day: however,

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however there is one opinion to which all parties readily ſubſcribe —that Nana is the only perſon capable of managing the affairs of the empire; for, independent of great experience in public buſineſs, and the ſupport of friends whoſe fidelity and importance is acknowledged, he poſſeſſes in his own hands that moſt powerful of all engines, whether in peace or war—the entire treaſures of the ſtate."

MILES.

MANILLA.

As the interruption of the trade which the belligerent nations carry on under a neutral flag, for articles, the exchange of which being mutually advantageous, is a matter of ſerious importance; a correſpondent begs leave to ſtate, that by advices from Manilla, the detention of the Daniſh ſhip Helſingoer, Captain A. Murray, from Copenhagen, does not appear to have been the wiſh of that government, nor to have been ordered without very fair ſuſpicions, that ſhe and her cargo were Britiſh property. The truth is, that ſome unfortunate diſpute on board, between the commander and his officers, led the latter to ſwear to a number of plauſible circumſtances, which, if true, would have legally condemned her; but they added ſo many incredible ones, that the whole was morally diſproved. The governor, though fully convinced of the injuſtice of detaining the veſſel, was yet obliged, by the oppoſition which often attends many of his honeſt and ſalutary meaſures, to refer the deciſion to the court of Madrid.

It remains to add, that this unfortunate affair may be miſrepreſented, and cauſe a temporary ſtagnation of a trade, which is ſurely both profitable and innocent; and our correſpondent, therefore, ſtates, that the fulleſt credit is given to the paſſports of neutral ſhips; that the perſonal freedom and convenience of the ſubjects of all nations arriving in them at Manilla, are well protected by the governor (to whom the adminiſtration of juſtice to foreigners is reſerved, and which peculiar function of his high office he exerciſes with jealouſy, and an encroachment on which he would warmly reſent by any other branch of the government), and that in the cuſtom-houſe department, the merchant is treated with all lenity and politeneſs. No favour need be ſought, by either bribe, adulation, or intrigue; no long eſtabliſhed connexions, no deep ſkill in calculation, are neceſſary for the ſafe and profitable management of buſineſs; common prudence, moderate talents, and, if added to them, a ſlight knowledge of the Spaniſh or French languages, are all the requiſites needful.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.—Pearl of Africa, Loureiro, Madras. *April* 3.—Commerce, Lane, Madras.—4, Fatzrobany, Nacoda, Coringa.—6, Nancy, Parker, eaſtward.—6, Superb, Wright, eaſtward.——9, Agatha, Archer, Madras.—12, Montgomery, Sinclair, Madras.—Dragon Cutter, Madras.—15, Harrington, Aiken, Bencoolen.—21, Zoroaſter, Gib, put back—Martha Moore, ditto.—22, Minerva, Nacoda, Madras.—29, Transfer, Weatherall, Penang.—30. Union, Burgh, Chittegong.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.—Martha Moore, Philadelphia.——15, Harmony, Kollack, Madras.——15, Auſpicious, Foggo, Madras.—21, Peggy, Fleming, Madras.

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BIRTHS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MARCH 14, 1798, on board the ſhip Carron, at ſea, the Lady of Col. Riddle, of a ſon.—19, at Cottai Perambo, in the Malabar province, the Lady of Maj. Diſney, of a ſon.

APRIL 11, at Madras, the Lady of G. Lys, Eſq. of a daughter.—16, at Patna, the Lady of H. Williams, Eſq. of a ſon.—21, at Bombay, the Lady of M. B. Forbes of his Majeſty's 75th reg. of a daughter.—22, at ditto, the Lady of Lieut. J. Hayes, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mrs. F. Diſſent, of a ſon.—24, at Madras, the Lady of G. Ricketts, Eſq. of a daughter.—27, at Benares, the Lady of Capt. Cullen, of a ſon.—30, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Dr. Freeman, of a ſon.

MAY 6, at Bombay, the Lady of H. Scott, Eſq. of a daughter.—7, at Cofſimbazar, the Lady of T. Brown, Eſq. of a daughter.—9, at Calcutta, the Lady of B. Turner, Eſq. of a daughter.—11, at Madras, the Lady of J. Brodie, Eſq. of a daughter.

JUNE 7, at Serampore, the Lady of Capt. Moore, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mrs. Pereira, of a daughter.—9, at Madras, Mrs. Connell, of a ſon.—Ditto, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Grey of his Majeſty's ſhip Nonſuch, of a daughter.—12, at ditto, Mrs. Davidſon, of a ſon.—13, at Bandel, Mrs. Landeman, of a ſon.—20, at Chouringhee, Mrs. Blanchard, of a daughter.—21, at Midnapore, the Lady of C. Oldfield, Eſq. of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Pondicherry, the Lady of Mr. Kerjean, of a daughter.

JULY 1, at Bombay, the Lady of J. Rivett, Eſq. of a daughter.—15, at Moneat, the Lady of Capt. T. Brown, of a daughter.—20, at Calcutta, Mrs. Poole, of a daughter.—26, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. J. Cooke, of a daughter.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Mr. R. Williams, of a daughter.—At Maſulipatam, the Hon. Mrs. Longman, the Lady of Lieut. T. Longman, of a ſon.

AUGUST 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of T. Gowan, Eſq. of a daughter.—Ditto ditto, Mrs. A. M'Dowall, of a daughter.—Ditto ditto, Mrs. G. H. Garden, of a ſon.—4, at ditto, the Lady of G. Hall, Eſq. of a ſon.—5, at ditto, the Lady of W. Jackſon, Eſq. of a ſon.—Ditto, at Berhampore, the Lady of Capt. Clerkſon, of a daughter.—6, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. S. Cooper, of a ſon.—7, at Monghyr, the Lady of Capt. J. Williams, of a ſon.—10, at Dinapore, the Lady of Capt. Crokatt, of a daughter.—15, at Surat, the Lady of the Hon. Baron D'Abbedhyl, of a ſon.—Ditto, at Funnat, Mrs. Kennedy, of a ſon.—18, at Bombay, the Lady of Capt. G. Hohnes, of a ſon.—25, at Baukipore, the Lady of C. Boddam, Eſq. of a ſon.—26, at Wakain, the Lady of Capt. W. G. Geraud, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Arcot, the Lady of Capt. Sherriff, of a daughter.—27, at Calcutta, Mrs. Lawrence, of a ſon.—28, at Patna, the Lady of T. Hawkins, Eſq. of a daughter.—30, at Madras, the Lady of Capt. Floyer, of a daughter.—31, at Calcutta, Mrs. Gillanders, of a ſon.—*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Maj. Brunton, of a daughter.—Ditto, the Lady of A. Falconar, Eſq. of a daughter.—In the province of Malabar, the Lady of Capt. J. Shaw, of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of S. Taylor, Eſq. of a daughter.—8, at ditto, the Lady of J. Dickens, of a ſon.—10, at Madras, the Lady of M. Fitzgerald, Eſq. of a ſon.—14, at ditto, the Lady of W. Bartlett, of a ſon.—Ditto ditto, the Lady of J. Underwood, Eſq. of a ſon.—19, at Patna, the Lady of Capt. G. Wilton, of a ſon.—21, at Calcutta, Mrs. Stewart, of a ſon.—26, at Madras, the Lady of S. R. Luſhington, Eſq. of a ſon.—29, at Chittegong, the Lady of P. Coales, Eſq. of a daughter.

OCTOBER 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of C. Robertſon, Eſq. of a ſon.—9, at ditto, the Lady of T. R. Dent, Eſq. of a daughter.—13, at Patna, the Lady of J. Barton, Eſq. of a daughter.—21, at Pubna, the Lady of J. Shaw, Eſq. of a ſon.—27, at Calcutta, the Lady of J. Palmer, Eſq. of a ſon.—28, at ditto, the Lady of R. C. Birch, Eſq. of a daughter.—*Lately*, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. Skelton, of a daughter.—At ditto, Mrs. Caſey, of a ſon.—At St. Thome, the Lady of Mr. Davis, of a ſon.

NOVEMBER 10, at Calcutta, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of a ſon.—11, at Madras, the Lady of C. Smith, Eſq. of a ſon.—13, at Bombay, the Lady of Capt. R. Blackall, of a daughter.—16, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hungerford, of a daughter.—19, at Bombay, the

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the Lady of Captain A. Spens, of a daughter.—21, at Lucknow, the Lady of J. Lumſden, Eſq. of a ſon.—22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Jones, of a daughter.—Ditto, at ditto, Mrs. White, of a daughter.—26, at Benares, Mrs. Francs, of a ſon.—28, at Maſulipatam, the Lady of Capt. J. Goldſworthy, of a daughter.—30, at Calcutta, the Lady of G. H. Barlow, Eſq. of a daughter.——*Lately*, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Madge, of a daughter.—At Malda, the Lady of W. Creighton, Eſq. of a ſon.—At Ruſſapuglat, the Lady of Capt. H. Mercer, of a daughter.—At Bombay, the Lady of Capt. Powell, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Skelton, of a daughter.

DECEMBER 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Fairlie, Eſq. of a ſon.—Ditto, at ditto, Mrs. Hutteman, of a ſon.—3, at ditto, Mrs. Waltar Smith, of a ſon.—7, at ditto, Mrs. Blancy, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. W. Green, of a ſon.—8, at Mugletore, the Lady of J. Goldingham, Eſq. of a ſon.—9, at Calcutta, the Lady of W. Farquharſon, Eſq. of a ſon.—11, in Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Montague, of a ſon.—14, at Calcutta, Mrs. Conyers, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Futtyghur, the Lady of Capt. M. Fitzgerald, of a ſon.—19, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Gillmore, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Mugletore, the Lady of Capt. T. Hart, of a ſon.—Ditto, at Vizagapatam, the Lady of Capt. Preſton, of a ſon.—20, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Tweedale of the Hon. Company's ſhip Earl Fitzwilliam, of a ſon.—26, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. Patton, of a ſon.—29, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hollingberry, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Jeſſore, the Lady of J. Wintle, Eſq. of a ſon.—31, at Calcutta, Mrs. Sherman, of a daughter.——*Lately*, at ditto, Mrs. Roſs, of a daughter.—In the province of Malabar, the Lady of T. H. Baber, Eſq. of a daughter; and the Lady of C. R. Doolan of a ſon.

JANUARY 2, 1799, at Calcutta, Mrs. Blunt, of a daughter.—6, at Bankipore, Mrs. Dunn, of a daughter.—10, at Madras, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Parr, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Vipery, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Gordon of His Majeſty's 29th reg. of light dragoons, of a ſon.—11, at Cuddalore, the Lady of H. Taylor, Eſq. of a daughter.—Ditto, at Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. P. Cartwright, of a ſon.—15, at Benares, Mrs. Stafford, of a daughter.—17, at Calcutta, the Lady of F. Horſely, Eſq. of a ſon.—21, at Madras, Mrs. Coulon, of a daughter.—22, at Innacondah, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, of a daughter.—28, at Cawnpore, the Lady of B. Maſon, Eſq. of a ſon.—29, at Chittegong, the Lady of J. Stonhouſe, Eſq. of a ſon.——*Lately*, in Fort William, the Lady of Capt. Nelly of the artillery, of a ſon.—At Bombay, the Lady of the late W. Aſhburner, Eſq. of a daughter.—At Surat, the Lady of J. H. Cherry, Eſq. of a ſon.

FEBRUARY 6, at Coolbariah, Mrs. Sair, of a ſon.—Ditto, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. J. Delamain, of a daughter.—10, at Madras, the Lady of R. Woolſe, Eſq. of a ſon.—13, at ditto, Mrs. Pennetz, of a ſon.—15, at ditto, Lady Anſtruther, of a daughter, which died the ſecond day after its birth.—19, at Obbya, Mrs. Seely, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mrs. Wiltſhire, of a ſon.—21, at Ganjam, the Lady of Maj. Gen. Cunningham, of a daughter—24, at Bombay, the Lady of F. Reeves, Eſq. of a daughter.—25, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hodgkinſon, of a daughter.—27, at ditto, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a daughter.——*Lately*, at Calcutta, the Lady of H. Tolfrey, Eſq. of a daughter.—At Kidderpore, Mrs. Burney, of a ſon.—At Madras, the Lady of Lieut. A. Jones, of a ſon.—At Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. T. Dowell, of a daughter.—At ditto, the Lady of Capt. J. J. Bird, of a ſon.

MARCH 7, at Luckipore, the Lady of C. R. Crommelin, Eſq. of a daughter.—10, at Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. J. Smith, of a daughter.—Ditto, at Calcutta, the Lady of Maj. Frazer, of a ſon; and the Lady of A. Binney, Eſq. of a daughter.—Ditto, at Futtyghur, the Lady of Lieut. Col. J. Collins, of a ſon.—17, at Calcutta, Mrs. S. Jones, of a daughter.——*Lately*, at Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. J. Hodges, of a ſon.—At Madras, the Lady of R. Sherſon, Eſq. of a daughter.—Same place, the Lady of N. E. Kinderſley, Eſq. of a ſon.—21, at Madras, Mrs. Biſhop, of a ſon.—22, at Vellore, the Lady of Maj. Iſaacke, of a daughter.—24, at Innacondah, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Kinſey, of a ſon.—At Manar, the Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a ſon.—At Tellicherry, the Lady of Maj. Diſney, of a daughter.

APRIL 4, at Madras, the Lady of E. Watts, Eſq. of a daughter.—23, at Berhampore, the Lady of Capt. O'Halloran, of a ſon.—28, at Serampore, the

Lady

Lady of J. C Pringle, Esq. Danish Commercial Chief, of a son.

MAY 1, at Calcutta, the Lady of T. Raban, Esq. of a son.—5, at Dinagepore, Mrs. G. Da Costa, of a son.—15, at Pubna, Mrs. Baston, of a daughter.—22, at Calcutta, Mrs. Kennedy, of a son.——*Lately*, at Madras, the Lady of Sir Thomas Strange, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL 13, 1798, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Parr, to Miss Bean.—16, at ditto, Lieut. A. Jones of the Hon. Company's infantry, to Miss A. Fairney.—20, at Vellore, Lieut. A. Gore of His Majesty's 73d reg. to Miss M. A. Urquhart.—22, at Bombay, C. Watkins, Esq. President at Fort Victoria, to Miss E. Bond.

MAY 1, at Calcutta, J. J. B. Proby, Esq. to Miss Hayes.—2, at Cawnpore, Cornet Haigs of His Majesty's 27th reg. of light dragoons, to Miss E. Fawcett.—5, T. C. Pattle, Esq. of the Hon. Company's estab. at Canton, to Miss Middleton.—12, at Calcutta, D. Ross, Esq. to Miss Gall.—15, R. Chase, Esq. Alderman of Madraspatnam, to Miss Neale.—20, at Calcutta, G. Prager, Esq. to Mrs. Preston, widow of the late Capt. Preston.—21, C. R. Crommelin, Esq. Commercial Resident at Luckipore, to Miss Wilkinson.—Same day, at Calcutta, S. Laprimaudaye, Esq. to Miss Letch.——*Lately*, at ditto, Mr. W. Collier, to Miss E. Savage.—In the Malabar province, Capt. Grummont, to Miss Draper.

JUNE 14, at Cawnpore, Maj. P. Powell, to Miss Collie.—16, at Calcutta, D. Campbell, Esq. Sub-secretary, to Miss Cooper.—19, at Calcutta, Capt. T. Jaffray, to Miss Heard.—20, at ditto, Mr. J. R. Julford, Dep. Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Mary Vickers.—22, at Madras, R. Sherson, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss Taylor.——*Lately*, at Masulipatam, Lieut. M. Bateman of artillery, to Miss Wahab.—At Cochin, Lieut. Lawrence, of His Majesty's 77th reg. of foot, to Miss Knox.—At Calcutta, Mr. F. H. Bastion, to Miss J. E. Shaw.—At *St. Helena*, Lieut. Forbes of the navy, to Mrs. Doveton.

JULY 1, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Le Clare, to Miss K. Shultz.—11, at Diamond Harbour, G. Jackson, Esq. to Miss E. Falls.—12, at Calcutta, Capt. J. Carnagie, to Miss Ogilvie.——*Lately*, at ditto, Mr. W. Bason, Master in the Hon. Company's pilot service, to Mrs. Mary Riddeley.

AUGUST 2, at Itchapore, R. Campbell, Esq. to Miss E. Palley.—5, at Masulipatam, W. H. Gordon, Esq. of the Madras estab. and Sheriff of Madras, to Miss M. A. Johnstone, a beautiful and accomplished lady.—Same day, at Bencoolen, B W. Cox, to Miss Johnson.—Same day, at Padaug, J. Prince, Esq. to Miss Wittenberg.—18, at Cawnpore, Mr. J. F. Muscilback, Commandant in the service of Ali Bahauder, to Miss A. Jones, daughter of Mr. Muslyn Jones.

SEPTEMBER 1, at Dinagepore, T. Parr, Esq. to Miss F. Rovarth.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. E. Moroney, to Miss Robertson.—Ditto ditto, Mr. L. Macintosh, to Miss E. S. Robertson.—Ditto, at Bombay, Lieut. J. T. Warren, to Miss C. A. Godwin.—8, at Calcutta, Mr. S. Evans, to Miss Stewart.—11, at Bombay, Maj. J. Bland of the Engineers, to Miss W. Bullock.—14, at Madras, Mr. W. Hope, to Miss Wheeler.—15, at ditto, Mr Balfour, jun. to Miss Bell.—21, at Masulipatam, Wm. Northan, Esq. surgeon, Madras Estab. to Miss Dixon.——*Lately*, at Kissengunge, Lieut. J. Gibbs, to Miss Smith.—At Madras, Capt. Prescot of the Hon. Company's ship, Princess Charlotte, to Miss Tolley, daughter of the late Col. Tolley.—At the *Cape of Good Hope*, Lieut. Whitla, of His Majesty's 75th reg. to Miss Grindal.

OCTOBER 23, at Madras, H. A. D. Compton, Esq. one of the Attornies of the Court and Coroner of Madras, to Miss M. A. Carrere, daughter of the late Dr. Carrere, of that establishment.

NOVEMBER 11, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Morgan, to Miss Rozario.—14, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, S. H. Linzee, Commander of His Majesty's frigate, L'Oiseau, to Miss J. Clarke.—17, at Pondamallie, Lieut. J. L. Jones, Fort Adj. to Miss Mackenzie.—21, at Calcutta, Mr. Lewis de Souza, to Miss M. Malow.—24, ditto, Mr. S. M. Lowder, to Miss Barnet.——*Lately*, Mr. J. B. Stacchinny, to Miss M. Hard.

DECEMBER 10, at Berhampore, Sir G. Leith, Bart. Brigade Maj. of His Majesty's troops in Bengal, and Aid-du-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to Miss Albina Vaughan.—11, at Kidderpore, Mr. T. Stark, to Miss Frances Cunningham.—20, at Gothal, A. Stephens, Esq. of Keerpoy, to Miss Toucher.—24, at Monghyr, Mr. Howe, Conductor of Stores, to Miss E. Stokes.—26, at Tingar, Mr. J. Shaw, Conductor of Store,

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Stores, to Miss Ferguson. eldest daughter of the Commanding Officer.—Ditto, at Calcutta, A. Wright, Esq. of Rungpore, sen. merchant, in the Hon. Company's service, to Miss Jessup.——*Lately*, at Hyderabad, G. Ure, Esq. surgeon to the residency, to Miss Blair.

JANUARY 1, 1799, at Surat, J. Vanderstoot, Esq. of Cochin, to Miss A. Hubdraw of Surat.—4, at Bombay, G. Keir, Esq. M. D. to Miss E. M. Goodwin.—7, at Bankipore, Mr. J. Feetenby, to Mrs. Ann Jones.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. F. Dormieux, to Miss A. Gladwin.—14, at ditto, Mr. R. Cashore, Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss M. Dormieux.—19, at ditto, Mr. E. M. Sandford, to Miss S. Barraud.—27, at Calcutta, Mr. N. Mewrac, to Miss D'Cruz.—29, at Juanpore, F. Lawrence, Esq. to Miss E. Cook.——*Lately*, at Bombay, R. Stewart, Esq. surgeon, to Miss M. Frederick.—At Point de Galle, Capt. R. M'Cully, to Miss Van Cump.—Ditto, Capt. E. Clarke of the Bengal artillery, and Commandant of that garrison, to Miss Cara Beta de More.

FEBRUARY 2, at Calcutta, Mr. A. Thompson, to Miss C. Groce.—Ditto ditto, Mr. A. Roderick, to Miss A. Vas.—13, at Natore, Mr. D. C. Mcrody, to Miss M. Fowlis.—16, at Calcutta, Mr. H. Eastgate, to Mrs. J. Bideult.—19, at ditto, Capt. J. Hickland, to Mrs. de Prelaz.—24, at ditto, Mr. P. Malchus, to Miss A. Corsa.——*Lately*, at Aracc, Maj. J. Blackwell of His Majesty's 29th light dragoons, to Miss M. Whoop.—At the *Cape of Good Hope*, Lieut. Col. Cockburne, to Miss A. de Wall.—Ditto, Lieut. J. Graham, 28th light dragoons, to Mrs Fersen.—Ditto, Mr. Smith, Naval Store-keeper, to Miss Meyne.—Ditto, Lieut. Sturt, 28th light dragoons, to Mrs. Yessel.

MARCH 2, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Lewis, of the York Hotel, to Miss E. Biggs.—8, at ditto, R. Cardin, Esq. of Mirzapore, to Miss Child.—11, at ditto, Mr. T. Fulton, to Miss L. Johnson.—17, at Cawnpore, Capt. J. Hodgson, to Miss Hardwicke.—19, at Bombay, J. Elphinstone, Esq. to Miss M. Robertson.—24, at Calcutta, Mr. M. Archer, to Miss M. Kearney.——*Lately*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, Lieut. Col. Crawford, 98th reg. to the charming and amiable Miss Barnard, niece to the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

APRIL 1, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Settle, to Miss F. Walter.—3, at ditto, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, to Miss M. Whish.—18, at Madras, G. Read, Esq. Accountant in the Revenue Department, to Miss E. Routledge.—19, at Calcutta, Capt. R. Macgregor, to Miss Graham.—28, at Narrain Gunge, Mr. Celibi Constacki Mavrodoglio, to Miss Efsiralda Panioty.—29, at Madras, G. G. Richardson, Esq. to Miss E. C. Scott.—30, at Masulipatam, Lieut. W. H. Hewitt, to Miss Colegrave.

MAY 11, at Calcutta, Mr. F. Purchase, to Miss M. Maver.—25, at ditto, Mr. J. Sirrel, to Miss M. Wright.

DEATHS.

APRIL 7, 1798, at Madras, the Lady of Colonel Spens.—12, at Chandernagherry, R. Hamilton, Esq. of the civil service, Madras estab.—17, at Madras, Capt. W. Hammond, late Commandant at Karical.—18, at Tritchinopoly, Lieut. J. Cassidy of his Majesty's 12th reg. of foot.—24, at Bombay, the infant son of Mr. Newton.—27, at Calcutta, the eldest daughter of Lieut. A. Green.——*Lately*, on his passage from Bencoolen to Calcutta, T. Cadlip, Esq. a young gentleman of the most promising talents, of a fine taste in poetry, and, by those who knew him thoroughly, equally admired and esteemed.—On his passage to England, Lieut. W. Prescott of the Hon. Company's infantry; also, A. Spiers, Esq. surgeon, Madras estab.

MAY 9, at Calcutta, Mrs. Maxwell.—17, at Chandernagore, Mr. Rousseau.—18, at Calcutta, the Lady of C. Thornhill, Esq. Master-Attendant.—Ditto ditto, Mr. J. Storey, victualler.—20, at Bombay, W. Spink, Esq. second member of the Medical Board.—21, at Vellore, S. Gradman, 2d Lieut. of His Majesty's Swiss reg. Demuron, esteemed and beloved by his friends, and deservedly regretted by them.—22, at ditto, C. C. Kier, Esq. one of the attornies of the Supreme Court.—23, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Keane, assistant in Commis. of Stores office.—26, at Chunar, Ensign S. Macgowan, of the Engineers.—27, at Madras, Captain G. C. G. Pitman of the Engineers, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his amiable qualities and liberal accomplishments were well known and adequately estimated. He fell prematurely, neither pressed with the weight of years, nor the accumulation of infirmities. The disorder which hastened on his dissolution, is said to have been increased by an excessive sensibility, of which we lament the effect,

fect, though we cannot but revere the cauſe. His funeral was attended by Gen. Roſs, Col. Gent, and ſeveral officers of the corps to which he belonged, and a number of private friends.—29, at Jugogopah, Capt. Darrah.—*Lately*, at Amboyna, Capt. C. Pickett, of the Bombay frigate.—On board the Hon. Company's extra ſhip Lion, Capt. J. Doherty, of His Majeſty's 19th reg.—At Bencoolen, R. Maidman, Eſq. ſenior merchant and reſident at Crore.

JUNE 1, at Benares, Mr. J. Smith, merchant.—6, at Boglepore, H. E. Lutterlop, Eſq.—13, at Kiſtnagherry, Capt. W. Rhodes, of the Hon. Company's ſervice, and commanding Pinagra; a gentleman much eſteemed by his acquaintance; whoſe death has deprived the ſervice of a deſerving officer, his friends of a ſociable companion, and ſociety of a worthy and honourable man.—17, at St. Thome, the Rev. Free Antonie, Vicar of the Dominican Church. He died after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian patience.—19, at Madras, at an advanced age, the Nabob Abdaul Waub Khan, Bahauder, brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent Nabob of the Carnatic.—26, at Calcutta, A. Marſton, penſioner in the Hon. Company's ſervice.—*Lately*, at Ramnaghur, Mr. C. E. Maclew, indigo manufacturer.—At Montapilley, B. Macmahon, ſurgeon, Bengal eſtab.—30, at Cawnpore, Col. J. M'Gowan, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers in the Bengal army. By the dint of his own abilities, he roſe himſelf from the ranks to the honourable ſituation which he filled at the time of his death. He was an intrepid and gallant ſoldier, an ardent and ſteady friend, and an unaſſuming and upright man.

JULY 1, at Barrackpore, Lieut. Col. C. H. White.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Arnot.—4, at Tellicherry, Lieut. D. Phillips.—9, at Calcutta, Mrs. Paſchal Deſſa.—10, at Allahabad, Lieut. Col. A. Hearſey, Bengal eſtab.—13, at Calcutta, Mr. R. Syme, ſurveyor of the Antelope cruizer.—Ditto, at Monghyr, the infant ſon of Capt. J. Williams.—19, at Bombay, J. W. Laukheet, Eſq. of the civil ſervice of that eſtab.—22, at Madras, Mr. A. N. Brown, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, ſincerely regretted by all who knew him.—23, at Calcutta, H. Harvey, Eſq.—26, at Bandel, Mr. M. D'Cruiz, aged 83.—29, at Monghyr, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. J. Williams. The fate of this Lady has been truly lamentable and diſtreſſing to her friends. A fine boy, 20 months old, and the only child ſhe had remaining in India, was attacked by a ſevere illneſs, which ſo early as the 2d ult. left no hopes of his recovery. On that day ſhe was herſelf ſeized with a violent fever; and although ſhe was in the laſt month of her pregnancy, yet ſhe could not be prevailed upon to quit his bed-ſide, until the pains of labour forced her from him. On the death of the child, her ſtrength and ſpirits entirely failed her; and ſhe ſunk under the affliction, 16 days after him.—*Lately*, at Rampore Buddeſſary, in the diſtrict of Purnea, Mr. W. White, ſincerely regretted.—At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Edwards.—At Madras, the youngeſt daughter of Lieut. Preſton.—On his paſſage to the Cape, Mr. Baſkett, ſecond officer of the Hon. Company's ſhip Hawkeſbury.—On board the ſame ſhip, Capt. Moor of the army.—On their paſſage from India to Europe: Mrs. Maule, relict of the late Colonel Maule; Mr. R. Weſſett of civil eſtab. at the Madras Preſidency; the Lady of R. S. Perreau, Eſq.; Capt. Bunbury of His Majeſty's 52d reg. of light dragoons; and C. Fordyce, Eſq. of the civil ſervice, Bengal eſtab.

AUGUST 3, at Chunar, Capt. W. Butler, Fort-adjutant and Barrack-maſter of that ſtation.—5, at Arungabad, Noorud-Deen Hoſſain Khan, principal native agent of the Britiſh reſident at Poonah, aged 64.—8, at Chunar, Capt. M. White, 8th reg. of native inf.—10, at Barrackpore, J. G. Hoare, Eſq. of the infantry in the department of the Surveyor-General.—Ditto, in Fort-William, at the quarters of the Hon. Col. Welleſley, after a ſhort, but ſevere illneſs, in the 28th year of his age, A. Hunt, Eſq. late Captain in the Royal Navy, and commander of His Majeſty's ſhip La Virginie. He was an officer eminently qualified for all the duties of his profeſſion, and diſtinguiſhed for his urbanity in all the habitudes of ſocial life.—13, at Calcutta, on board the ſhip Eurydice, W. Lockhart, Eſq. of the Hon. Company's ſervice, in the revenue department.—16, in Fort-William, K. Moore, Eſq. aged 24 years, late ſurgeon on board His Majeſty's ſhip La Virginie.—21, at Bombay, Miſs H. A. Banatyne, daughter of Col. J. Banatyne.—23, at Arcot, Lieut. Col. A. Macpherſon, commandant of Amboor. He had been upwards of 27 years in the Hon. Company's ſervice: He was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his facility in acquiring

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acquiring the country languages, and for the fluency with which he ſpoke them. He was an able and zealous officer, a pleaſant companion, and a truly amiable man.—Ditto, at Kidderpore ſchool, Miſs C. M. Anderſon.—25, at Calcutta, Mr. Soubiſe.——*Lately*, at Bencoolen, J. Maidman, Eſq. reſident at Croco.—29, at Madras, Mr. Polard.

SEPTEMBER 1, at Calicut, R. Lewis, Eſq. Bombay civil eſtab.—6, at Calcutta, M. C. Andrews, much and juſtly regretted.—8, at ditto, Mrs. M. Jackſon.—9, at St. Thome, Father Fre Luis de Santa Anna, Vicar General to the Right Hon. the Biſhop of that place, aged 75.—Ditto, at Chunar, Major F. Macdougal.—11, at Bombay, Mr. C. Oram, aſſiſtant ſurgeon.—12, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Henderſon.—13, at Pondicherry, Col. Chermont, *ci-devant* Governor of that place, a poliſhed gentleman, and a zealous officer.—14, at Calcutta, S. M. Taylor, Eſq. aſſiſtant to the reſident at Lucknow.—17, at ditto, Mr. W. Cowley, after a long illneſs, huſband of Mrs. Cowley, the celebrated dramatic writer.—Ditto, at Madras, Maj. T. Gordon.—19, at Hoogley, the Lady of the Hon. C. A. Bruce, and daughter of Sir Charles Blunt; a lady endowed with the fineſt talents, as well as with every female accompliſhment, which, while they gave ſtrength to her virtue, and confidence to the ſpotleſs innocency of her heart, ſerved to dignify rather than command the native modeſty of her manners. To a huſband well qualified to appreciate her worth, ſhe was a loving and dutiful wife; to her father ſhe was an affectionate daughter; to her family ſhe was a tender friend; and to her friends ſhe was an eſtimable companion.—21, at Madras, Mr. J. Bray, ſurveyor of His Majeſty's ſhip Suffolk; much regretted.—29, at Midnapore, Mr. Potter, many years merchant at that place.——*Lately*, at Columbo, Capt. C. M. Cloyfield, 29th reg.—At Serampore, Mr. P. Allen.—At Surat, the infant daughter of J. Price, Eſq.

OCTOBER 1, at Calcutta, Mrs. T. Smith.—10, at ditto, the wife of Mr. D. Wilſon.—20, at Ramnad, Lieut. and Adj. S. Clarke of the Marowa eſtab. Endeavouring to ſtop a Polygar at the fort gate from making his eſcape, about 3 P. M. he was ſtabbed through the body, and fell dead on the ſpot. He was a worthy man, and a diligent and brave officer. He has left a helpleſs young family of three children, without any proviſion, to lament the loſs of their departed father.——*Lately*, on board the Oſterley, Capt. Mackintoſh, Madras eſtab.—On her paſſage to England, the wife of Capt. J. Campbell, Madras artillery.—At Jeggernatpuram, Mr. J. Garthſhore, firſt officer of the ſhip Begler.

NOVEMBER 3, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Croſſgriff.—5, at ditto, Mr. J. D. Mathews.—8, at ditto, the infant daughter of T. R. Dent, Eſq.—11, at Bombay, Lieut. D. Gibſon.—18, at ditto, S. Ince, Eſq. ſenior merchant in the Hon. Company's ſervice.—19, at ditto, after a lingering illneſs of eighteen months, the youngeſt daughter of J. Morris, Eſq. aged two years.—Ditto, at Calcutta, S. Fairfax, Eſq. a young man whoſe early virtues raiſed the fondeſt expectation in the boſom of his friends; to whom, and to ſociety, he promiſed to become a moſt uſeful and valuable ornament. Mr. F. was the ſon of G. W. Fairfax, Captain of Adm. Lord Duncan's ſhip, the Venerable, on the 11th Oct. 1798. He went to India laſt year as a cadet, and was lately transferred to the civil ſervice.—25, at Madras, T. Pelling, Eſq. aged 76; late partner in the reſpectable and long eſtabliſhed houſe of Pelling, De Fries, and Co.—28, at Calcutta, Capt. P. Campbell, late commander of the Surpriſe.——*Lately*, at Rungpore, Brevet Capt. Ulyſſes Brown, a gentleman much admired for his convivial qualities, and very deſervedly lamented.

DECEMBER 2, in Fort-William, Mr. Frampton, third officer of the Hon. Company's ſhip London.—4, at Calcutta, Mr. B. Hard.—Ditto ditto, Mr. A. Anderſon.—12, at ditto, Mr. J. J. Haywood, aſſiſtant in the Surveyor-General's office.—14, at ditto, Mrs. M. Stephenſon.—Ditto ditto, Capt. Wagſtaff of the Engineers.—16, at ditto, Mr. W. Collier.—Ditto, at Hyderabad, Enſign G. Leith.—23, at Arnee, in the Carnatic, Col. H. Aſhton, commanding His Majeſty's 12th reg. of foot. He died in conſequence of a wound which he received in an unfortunate duel with a brother officer. He was a man well known in the firſt circles of faſhion in England; the friend and companion of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to whom he had been recommended by the generoſity of his heart, no leſs than by the elegance and urbanity of his manners.—25, at Bandel, the Rev. Free Joaquim de St. Rita

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Ritta, prior of that place.—29, at Vellore, Lieut. H. C. Jones of the Hon. Company's infantry.

JANUARY 2, 1799, Capt. T. Williamson, Bengal eſtab.—6, at Madras, C. M. Buſhby, Eſq. one of the advocates of the Recorder's Court.—10, at Calcutta, Brevet Enſign J. Vickers.—11, at ditto, Mr. J. Hutchinſon, aſſiſtant in the Military Board office.—14, at Benares, G. T. Cherry, Eſq. ſenior Judge of Appeal; Capt. E. S. Conway; Mr. R. Evans; and Mr. E. Hill, indigo planters. Theſe gentlemen fell a ſacrifice to the vindictive malice and brutal ferocity of Vizier Ally, the depoſed Nabob of Oude, in the memorable maſſacre at Benares, which was planned and executed by that atrocious and profligate prince, and of which a particular account will be found in our Chronicle for the above month.—26, at Berhampore, Lieut. R. Fagan.—28, at Calcutta, Mr. N. Bacon.—31, at Barrackpore, Maj. Gen. A. Hardy.——*Lately*, at Burragong, Enſign G. Clephane.—At Madras, the infant ſon of J. Goldingham, Eſq.—Drowned on the coaſt of Malabar, Mr. Henderſon, chief officer of the ſhip Jane.—At Madras, Capt. Lieut. J. Logan, Bengal eſtab.—At Gya, Lieut. T. H. Welſh, Adj. of the Ramgur battalion.—At the *Cape*, E. Hay, Eſq. ſenior merchant, Bengal eſtab. and fourth member of the Board of Trade at Calcutta; a man valuable for his incorruptible integrity, pure honour, and ardent benevolence.

FEBRUARY 1, at Calcutta, Kiſſen Perſaud Holdar.—5, at Serampore, Mr. C. Cole, formerly of Calcutta, aged 80.—15, at Calcutta, Mrs. M. D'Cruz.—17, at ditto, Mr. Pirie, watch-maker.—Ditto ditto, Mr. A. Couts.—20, at Madras, Miſs M. J. Frend, daughter of Mrs. Fitzgerald.—21, at Chinſurah, Mr. F. E. Strother.—24, in Fort William, J. Muſgrave, Eſq. ſurgeon in His Majeſty's 76th reg. much regretted by his brother officers.——*Lately*, near Hyderabad, Maj. Simpſon, late in the ſervice of his Highneſs the Nizam, and formerly Baggage-maſter to the Britiſh army on the Continent, under the command of the Duke of York.—At Calcutta, Lieut. and Adj. R. G. M'Millan.—At Pondamallie, W. Beville, Eſq. aſſiſtant ſurgeon.—At Madras, the infant daughter of Mr. Reynolds.—On his paſſage to Madras, Capt. T. Stevenſon of the Hon. Company's infantry, and commanding Rajahmundry.—On the voyage from England to China, Capt. Eſphin, of the Company's ſhip Airley Caſtle.

MARCH 1, at Calcutta, Mr. W. Ingram.—Ditto, at Burdwan, R. Ireland, Eſq.—2, at Bombay, Lieut. G. Bowſon.—3, at Dacca, J. Herbert, Eſq.—7, at Bombay, the infant ſon of Captain Holmes.—14, at Nagore, the Lady of C. Harris, Eſq.—Ditto, at Trincomallée, Lieut. W. H. Gordon.—17, at Calcutta, Capt. Cowliſhaw, of the Bengal native infantry.—20, at ditto, Mr. E. Daniel.—Ditto ditto, Mr. R. Moſs, late poſt-maſter of Kedgere.—21, Mr. W. Haſtings, who fell from the chopper of a boat, and was drowned.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. S. Joſeph, late interpreter to Sir W. Dunkin.—24, at Mazagon, ſuddenly, Nabob Hayatt Saib.—30, at Chinſurah, Miſs M. Stalenberry.——*Lately*, on board La Forte, Mr. Riddell, late of the ſhip Lord Mornington.—Killed on board his Majeſty's frigate La Sibille, in the action with La Forte, Capt. R. Davies of the Bengal eſtab. Aid-du-Camp to the Governor-General, and Fort-Adj. of Fort-William. He was a brave and ſkillful officer; in the army no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge and public ſpirit, than in private life for the amenity of his manners and the purity of his heart.

APRIL 8, in Fort-William, Mr. T. Sherwin.—24, with Col. Brown's detachment, near Erroad, Lieut. Sir. J. Colquhon, Bart. 19th reg.——*Lately*, on board the Exeter, Mr. J. Holmes, ſuper-cargo, formerly of Calcutta.—At Bombay, Capt. C. P. Oliſſon, formerly of Tranquebar.—Ditto, Mr. W. Maughan.—On the Malabar coaſt, Captains Scholl, Gilkey, and Thompſon, of the Hon. Company's infantry.—At the Cape, Adm. Sir Hugh Chriſtian.

MAY 2, at Fort-William, Maſter J. Wade.—4, at the houſe of Mr. R. Ledlie, at the Powder Mills, W. Johnſon, Eſq. attorney of the Supreme Court, and Clerk to Mr. Juſtice Royds.—Ditto, at Calcutta, Mr. T. Baber.—5, at ditto, Mr. M. Rock.—6, at Aſhtoor, on his way from the grand army to the coaſt, for the recovery of a conſtitution worn out in the ſervice of his country, Lieut. Col. J. Murray, commandant of the 1ſt reg. of native cavalry.—10, at Calcutta, the Rev. Mr. J. Z. Kiernander.—Ditto ditto, C. Coates, Eſq. of the Hon. Company's civil

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civil ſervice.—11, at Vellore, Col. R. Sale.—14, at Madras, the Lady of Sir T. Strange, Knight, Recorder of that place.—15, at ditto, the Lady of Capt. Charleton of the coaſt artillery.—23, at the houſe of T. Muir, Eſq. Chouringhee, after a painful and lingering illneſs, in conſequence of the wound he received in the engagement between La Sibille and La Forte, on the 1ſt of March, in Balaſore Roads, EDW. COOK, Eſq. Poſt-Captain in the Royal Navy, and Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip La Forte. Little of our humble praiſe is required to the memory of an officer ſo honoured, and of a man ſo beloved; the glory of his own ſplendid achievement, as it was his higheſt reward, ſo it is his nobleſt encomium: and the affection of his friends, which formed the happineſs of his life, is the beſt tribute that can be offered to his virtues. The merits of diſtinguiſhed characters are indeed ſeldom diſcriminated with due impartiality; but in the praiſes which have been beſtowed on him for whom we now mourn, the voice of friendſhip and the language of truth are the ſame; and the faithful page of hiſtory will tranſmit his name to poſterity with undiminiſhed luſtre.—26, at Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. T. Woodhouſe, in the pilot ſervice.—27, at ditto, the Lady of Mr. W. Tulloch.—*Lately*, at ditto, W. Macleod, of 73d reg.—At Madras, Maj. Macdonald.—On board the Company's ſhip Buſbridge, on his paſſage to Europe, Lieut. Murray.—At Calcutta, Mr. Hodgſon, writer.—At ditto, Lieut. Brooke, of the Madras eſtab.

By the laſt accounts from India, we are ſorry to learn that the Hon. Major-General St. Leger died ſuddenly at Ceylon ſome time in May laſt.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICLE.

[Although the following papers do not come in the order of time, we have placed them firſt in our Supplement, on account of their importance.]

Tranſlations of authentic PERSIAN PAPERS *found in the Palace of Seringapatam, after the reduction of that Capital by the Army under the command of Lieutenant General Harris.*

THE PERSIAN PAPERS, of which the following numbers are tranſlations, were found in the palace of the late TIPPOO SULTAUN at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either true copies or original documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces, prior to the inſtitution of a Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore: or, ſubſequently, by members of that Board, and alſo by HUBEEB-OOLLA, head moonſhy (or ſecretary) to the late TIPPOO SULTAUN.

The papers from No. 1, to No. 20, incluſive, relate to the alliance between TIPPOO SULTAUN and the French nation.

The originals of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 20, are memorandum books, partly in TIPPOO SULTAUN'S own hand-writing, and partly in that of his head moonſhy, and of ſeveral of the principal officers of his government.

They are tranſlated in the form and order in which they reſpectively appear in the original memorandum books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the chiefs or ſecretaries, was pointed out and atteſted by HUBEEB-OOLLA.

The papers ſubſequent to No. 20, exhibit the intercourſe which ſubſiſted between TIPPOO SULTAUN and ZEMAUN SHAH, the king of Cabul, for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late TIPPOO SULTAUN, either with a view to denote, in the moſt conſpicuous manner, his pretenſions to abſolute ſovereignty and independence, or from the ſuggeſtions of pride or caprice, or from thoſe motives combined, changed the æra in uſe with all other Muſſulman States, and altered the names and deſignations of all the offices of government; of the diviſions of territory and terms of revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and meaſures; ſubſtituting names of his own invention, for thoſe which are in uſe in every other part of Hinduſtân. The æra which he adopted, is preciſely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Caili-Joog, or fourth incarnation of Viſhnû, according to the mythology of the Hindûs. It conſiſts of ſucceſſive cycles of

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of ſixty years each, every year bearing a diſtinct name, and of theſe cycles eighty-one are ſaid to have elapſed.—TIPPOO SULTAUN invented new names for thoſe years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto the æra of the birth of MAHOMMED (or rather that of MAHOMMED's aſſumption of the character of God's Meſſenger) which was thirteen years prior to the Hijerah.

The ſeries of papers here printed, forms but a ſmall part of the maſs of voluminous correſpondence found in the palace of Seringapatam, all of the ſame tendency, and manifeſting the ſame implacable hatred of the Britiſh Nation. The recent diſcovery and tranſmiſſion of a large portion of that correſpondence occaſions the following collection to be leſs complete than it might have been, by the addition of papers equally intereſting and important with thoſe now printed, which would ſerve to connect the chain of tranſactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following papers are more than ſufficient to ſhew the unremitting ardor with which the late TIPPOO SULTAUN had for years purſued the objects of his inſatiable revenge, by violating every principle of faith, truth, and honour, and by deſcending to artifices the meaneſt and moſt degrading to his character, as a man and a ſovereign.

No. 1.

The whole of the original of this number is in Tippoo Sultaun's own handwriting.

Names of the Sirdars (or chiefs) of the French nation.

Five ſelect Sirdars, poſſeſſing the ſupreme authority of France: the title of their office—Pouvoir Executif. They are alſo called Membres.

Official deſignation of the aſſembly of five hundred Sirdars, conſtituting the deliberative body in France, and ſubordinate to the five Sirdars above-mentioned—Conſeil de Anciens.

The official deſignation of the two perſons out of the aſſembly of five hundred, compoſing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius——Aux Repreſentans du Peuple.

The name of the perſon who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (Sirdar) on the part of the French nation in India. is General Citoyen Mengalon.

The commander (Sirdar) of all the French ſhips—Citoyen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la Republique.

Name of the chief (Sirdar) of the Mauritius——Malartique, Governeur General de L'Iſle de France, et de la Re-union.

Names of the three iſlands belonging to the Engliſh—Ireland, Guernſey, Jerſey.

On the Engliſh iſland, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooſſeea, an hundred years ago; the Engliſh Rajah put the Rajah of the Coſſeeas * to death, and took poſſeſſion of his country.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compaſſionate!

What occurs to my mind is this; To retain the Frenchman, Ripaud, as a vakeel, oſtenſibly as a ſervant: to purchaſe the ſhip which he has brought, load upon it black pepper, and other articles of merchandize. To ſend two confidential perſons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European navigators

* Cooſſeea ſeems intended for *Ecoſſais*, Scotch; and the Rajah, for one of the kings of Scotland.

with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of navigators; and entrusting to the verbal communications of these two reputable persons and the Frenchman, what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French nation, and require Christian forces. The officers of each department to commit in writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this.

Subject adjusted. 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Heraîsut, 1224, from the birth of Mahommed (answering to 25th March, 1797.)

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the year Sauz (answering to 2d April, 1797), two persons, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French nation, and Hussun Alli, and Meer Yoosuf Alli, to accompany the commander of the French ships, by name Citoyen Sercey, Admiral de Mer, de la Republique Francaise.

Question to the Officers of Government:——What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

Answer:——1st. The French troops and French commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud * Sircar, in military matters, as well as with respect to † marches and halts. 2dly, After taking Cheenaputtan (Madras), it should be destroyed, and let the sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, territory yielding five lacks of rupees, to be given to the French; the remainder of the Cuddalore district to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The fort of Ginjee, also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the fort of Madras and the Black town. The fort of Goa to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar; Bombay to belong to the French. 3dly, The army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conquest of Bengal. The commander of the forces of the ‡ Ahmedy Sircar, and the commander of the French troops to act in concert. No operation to be undertaken without the advice of the commander of the French troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal as may be conquered, to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French. 4thly, The question of war and peace with the English to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say, the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.

On the back of the original:

O Protector!

Belonging to the Presence.

(True transl.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 2.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand writing of Mohummed Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)

Answer from the Meer Meeraun, (or Heads of the Military Department.)

Our humble representation is as follows:—Let your Highness for the pretent satisfy Ripaud's mind; and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (or encouragement) to the French. Send those letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Christian force. That force to be directed against Calicut; and

* Khoodadaud, literally signifies "God given." Tippoo Sultaun adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792.

† That is to say, all military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun used to designate his government.

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and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sircar. After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sircar; and let it be taken into your Highness's service. The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensible. Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary and paramount to every thing. In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness, and refractory disposition of the French, is evident to your Highness. Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sircar the district of Calicut, it does not appear advisable to us, that they should be permitted to land in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Tho' the ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sircar, still it would not be advisable to send her, for they seized this ship piratically. We do not know what port she belongs to: and, therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship, under the name of a merchant ship, with a quantity of black pepper and rice, and dispatch her, together with two European navigators and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sircar are unnecessary.

(Signed) MOHUMMED REZZA.
POORNEA.

On the back of the original:
Meer Meraun.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee 1224, from the birth of Mohammed, (25th March 1797.)

(True transl.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 3.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

The Answer from the Meer Assofs, (or Head Revenue Officers.)

It is represented as follows:—Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud till two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English. It appears most advisable not to send the two navigators, Ripaud's companions, until then. Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them. And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumstance, to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner, that no one may be able to unite with them *. With regard to the amount of the French force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole. It is the practice of this nation, outwardly to promise a great deal, and to fall very short in performance. Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the servants of the Sircar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud, and dispatch them speedily. So that all three, proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country and return. After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness

* The English must be here understood.

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Highneſs carry into effect ſuch important buſineſs as may be to be performed. This is what appears to be the moſt adviſeable line for your Highneſs to purſue.

If Ripaud's ſhip may be purchaſed at a fair price, we would recommend it your Highneſs to purchaſe it: at the ſeaſon of action it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee, in the year Herauſut, (21ſt March 1797.)
(Signed)
MEER MOHUMMED SAUDER,
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Queſtion on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar.—What negotiations and engagements ſhall be entered into with the French nation?

How far it is practicable to eſtabliſh a perfect union with the French is evident. If the ſcene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sircar would not be afforded them; nor could it. In the ſame manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sircar. How then can a perfect union be effected with the French nation? Unleſs, indeed, as it is with the Engliſh, by giving into the hands of the French, the ports, iſlands, and forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, then an union may be effected. An alliance (literally *partnerſhip*) with adventurers (literally *travellers*), men who carry their houſes on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate buſineſs. Still, however, in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, completely eſtabliſh your engagements with the French, and then proceed to buſineſs. —Dated as above.

On the back of the original:
Meer Aſſof.
(True tranſ.) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

No. 4.

Anſwer from the Meer Yem, (or Head of the Marine Department.)

What negotiations and engagements ſhall be entered into with the French nation?

An engagement to this effect ſhould be made with the Sirdars of the French nation, viz. That while the ſun and moon endure, the French ſhall not ſwerve from their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sircar, and that they ſhall not act, with reſpect to the continuation of war or the concluſion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sircar; and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words military operations) ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

(Signed)
GHOOLAUM ALLI,
HAUFEZ MOHUMMED.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut 1224, of the birth of Mahommed, (the 25th March, 1797.)

It will be proper to ſend two reſpectable perſons, as upon a trading concern; and it is adviſeable to aſcertain the ſtate of things.

(Signed)
HAUFEZ MOHUMMED,
MEER GHOOLAUM ALLI.

On the back of the Original:
Oh Protector!
Meer Yem.
(True tranſ.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

No. 5.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Anſwer from the Meer Suddoor (or Head Department connected with Forts and Garriſons.)

What your Highneſs has ſtated,

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is

is highly right and proper. It being your Highneſs's deſign to ſend for a French force, we recommend it to your Highneſs to eſtabliſh your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwiſe, after involving you in a conteſt, they will ſecede, and thus diſgrace themſelves, as your Highneſs knows they formerly did in the midſt of the war at *** *(name illegible)* when they ſeparated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highneſs. To write more were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

(Signed)

THE SUDDOORS.

What negotiations and engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendſhip has very long ſubſiſted between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French, and this circumſtance is well known to all. Owing to the friendſhip ſubſiſting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sircar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French nation; and many have ſacrificed their lives in the purſuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three powers * (literally *perſons*) and the commotions they ſet on foot, by which they inflicted miſery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sircar, was entirely owing to the attachment ſubſiſting with the French; for otherwiſe there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French nation are well informed of theſe events, and probably are not regardleſs of them: be it therefore declared, that if a reſpectable French army ſhall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, ſupplies of proviſions ſhall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the arrangement of the country ſhall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect muſt take place, viz. That ſuch territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sircar ſhall revert to the Sircar; and of ſuch new territorial conqueſts as may be made, half ſhall be retained by the Sircar, and half be granted to the French; alſo, that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French ſhall endure while the earth and ſkies remain; that the continuation of war, and the concluſion of peace, with the enemy, be decided by concert between the two ſtates; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (given to the Sircar.) To add more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjuſted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Heraufut 1224, from the birth of Mahommed (25th March, 1797.)

(Signed)

GHOOLAUM ALLI,
MEER SUDDOOR.

On the back of the original:

Oh, Protector!
Meer Suddoor.
(True tranſ.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 6.

The whole of the original of this number, is in the hand-writing of Shaikh Iſmeel.

Anſwer of the Meer Khauzin, (or Treaſurer.)

I recommend that the following propoſal be made to the French:

" The Khoodadaud Sircar having furniſhed ſuch troops and money as you require, let your troops join and co-operate with thoſe of his Highneſs, and render themſelves maſters of the country of *(name illegible)*

* Engliſh, Nizam, and Mahrattas.

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legible) which is in the way; and having ſtationed garriſons, proceed onwards to conquer that part of your country which has been taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. After regaining the country ſo taken by the Engliſh, ſuch arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendſhip and alliance remain eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates. Until the conqueſt of the country of *(name illegible)* be effected, proviſions for your troops to be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sircar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of proviſions, &c. expences for ſuch troops of the Sircar as ſhall be ſent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furniſhed by you, becauſe the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar is at a great diſtance; and afterwards let the accounts be ſettled."

(Signed) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut 1224, from the birth of Mahommed, (25th March, 1797.)

I beg leave humbly to repreſent —Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French, and let it be ſent by a man of Ripaud's; and two other perſons be at the ſame time ſent empty-handed, to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, ſo that theſe two perſons may aſcertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the anſwer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the preſence. To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

On the back of the original:

Meer Khauzin.

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 7.

The whole of the original of this number, is in the hand-writing of Ahmud Khan.

Anſwer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, (or Heads of the Commercial Department.)

In the Name of the moſt Merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what aſs it is; whence it comes, and for what purpoſe. The evil and ſecret deſigns of thoſe, even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the preſent, however, it is adviſeable to retain him in the ſervice of the Sircar, and next ſeaſon make this liar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to ſee what anſwers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after peruſal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highneſs act as may appear adviſeable and politic. Kibleh * of the world! The French are not firm to their engagements; when, through the aſſiſtance of the Khoodadaud Sircar, they ſhall have acquired poſſeſſion of territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the world! Your Highneſs muſt adopt ſuch meaſures as will give you the ſuperiority over the Engliſh, and to that end it is adviſeable that you ſhould take ſome one by the hand, and then, through the aid of God, and the favour of the Prophet, by force of arms extirpate the Engliſh, and give them to the waters and the wind! The engagements that ſeem proper to be made with the French are theſe: the territory of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which paſſed into the hands of the Engliſh, to revert excluſively to the Sircar; whatever other country and forts belonging

* The points to which all Muſſulmans turn, when praying.

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belonging to the Chriſtians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sircar and the French. In the ſame manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above. Alſo, ſhould a peace be in agitation between the French and the Engliſh, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sircar, but, on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by conſent of, the Khoodadaud Sircar. For inſtance, ſuppoſing that in ſome particular point in the treaty of peace the French ſhould be for, and the Sircar againſt, then, neither that treaty of peace, nor that point to be executed. No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sircar, but ſuch amount, more or leſs, as from motives of kindneſs and indulgence, your Highneſs may be deſirous of diſburſing upon application, might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with the French force, to be inſtructed by the Rajah of the French to be ſubject to the control of the Sircar, and not to take any ſtep without orders; and in all engagements in the field, as well as in ſieges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the preſence. Kibleh of religion and the world! Should your Highneſs think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occaſion to wait till next ſeaſon. Your Highneſs has only to write letters, and cauſe Ripaud to write others, and giving your inſtructions with reſpect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him, with two reſpectable perſons belonging to the Sircar, and two of Ripaud's aſſociates, ſo that an anſwer may arrive at the commencement of the ſeaſon. Protector of the world! We have thus taken the liberty to repreſent what has occurred to our deficient underſtandings.

(Signed)
SHAIKH AHMUD,
MOHAMMED ISMAEEL.
Mullick-oo-Toojars.

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut 1224, of the birth of Mahommed (anſwering to the 24th March, 1797.)

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut 1224 from the birth of Mahommed (25th March, 1797.)

On the back of the original:
Mullick-oo-Toojar.
(True tranſ.)
N.B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 8.

Obſervations ſubmitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the ſubject of the Negotiation propoſed to be opened with the French, through the Channel of Ripaud; with a rough Draught of the Propoſitions to be tranſmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himſelf.

The firſt part of the original is in the hand of Mohammed Rezza (the Binky Nabob); the ſecond in that of Tippoo Sultaun.

In the name of the moſt Merciful God!

The repreſentation which Ripaud formerly made, is perfectly well known to your Highneſs, as it is alſo to us; and the ſtatement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumſee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, in direct oppoſition to that of Ripaud, is alſo well known to your Highneſs. From firſt to laſt, the language of this man has been that of ſelf-intereſt and falſehood; nothing has reſulted from this buſineſs, and nothing elſe will come of it. From the erro-

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neous

neous ſtatements of this ſcoundrel, the ſtrongeſt doubts have ariſen; and even his requeſt for permiſſion to go a hunting to the diſtance of eight or ten coſs, is very ſuſpicious. When ſo much chicane, covetouſneſs of money, artifice, and deceit, are apparent in that ſhort diſtance, what may not be expected in ſo long a voyage with the moallims (navigators or mates) his aſſociates? The tranſacting of affairs of ſuch vaſt importance, through the medium of ſuch a low fellow, tends to throw diſcredit on the tranſaction. It is hoped that your Highneſs will procure moallims of a better deſcription; and that your Highneſs, after procuring authentic intelligence of the ſtate of the war, &c. between the French and the Engliſh, will diſpatch them at the firſt of the ſeaſon. If theſe doubts and ſuſpicions had not occurred in this buſineſs, nothing could have been better. With reſpect to the conqueſt of Nizam Alli's country, pleaſe God, at a proper opportunity you muſt ſo manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmoſt facility, and alſo that the other two powers (literally *perſons*) may be made to repent (their deſigns); the queſtion depends upon the union of the three powers *. When a new dominion ſhall come into your Highneſs's poſſeſſion, although the other two powers (*nau-kuſſaun*) ſhould unite, yet through the ſpiritual aid of the religion of the holy Prophet, the chaſtiſement of thoſe two powers may be effected with a ſuitable force, agreeably to your Highneſs's wiſhes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed thoſe of three. By the favour of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your poſſeſſion*); the chaſtiſement of thoſe two † diſgraceful powers, will certainly be completely effected. The object of this ſtate will probably be much better effected at a ſeaſon of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (meaning Ripaud.) To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Written on the 11th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mahommed, (anſwering to 8th March, 1797.)

(Signed)

The Repreſentation of the Five Departments of Government.

After two blank leaves in the memorandum book, occurs the following, in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing.

In the name of the moſt Merciful God!

ARTICLE 1ſt.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mahommed, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the month of Showaul (correſponding with the 2d April, 1797), after the 8th hour of the day (about nine o'clock, A. M.) at the hour Kummer, and when the ſun entered Taurus, the following propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sircar, compriſed in five articles, were made to the French nation, through Francais Ripaud, a Frenchman, and cauſed to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propoſitions (were taken down) Francais Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took an oath upon the inſignia of his nation, (cockade) which he had planted in his hat, and kiſſed it.

After

* The word in the original is *nau-kuſſaun*; *kuſſaun* ſignifies *perſons*, and the addition of the privative *nau* conveys the ſignification of *worthleſs*: the Engliſh, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, are deſigned by the expreſſion.

† The term in the original is *yellow-faced*, an expreſſion of contempt, and apparently applied to the Engliſh and Mahrattas.

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After a blank leaf in the memorandum book, the following article is inserted:

ARTICLE 1.—Let friendship be so firmly established by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the nation of that Sircar, and the French nation, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, that the conduct of their respective subjects (literally *menial servants*) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid!) any disturbance be excited by their subjects (literally *servants*), no offence must be taken by the king and the Sirdars of the French nation, but the affair must be adjusted, and an accommodation be effected, by correspondence and personal negotiation.

ARTICLE 2.—The French have from the first had it in their contemplation to expel the English from Hindustân; and because of the amity subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Mahrattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and subjected me to vast losses. These circumstances are fully known to the French nation. It is therefore written, that the French nation should satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sircar, in order that the enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the first instance communicated to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and to be adjusted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third article.

ARTICLE 3.—French soldiers, as far as 10,000; and negroes (hubshee) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war, suitable to the number of troops, to be in attendance at sea until the conclusion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted, shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sircar. After the conquest and partition of the country, the French to be charged with their share of the expense. The French commander and his army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sircar, in all military operations, halts, and marches. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river (K'hauree), and affording effectual aid, bring the fortress of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sircar. The fortress of Bombay shall be made over to the French*. The army of the Sircar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the forts in the way; and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French force. From Masulipatam an army composed of 40,000 foot, and 40,000 horse, under the command of trusty officers of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to be sent with a French force, and accompanied by French officers against Bengal.

ARTICLE 4.—The whole of the English territorial possessions in Hindustân, shall be reduced. Half of the country, and the forts and stores, shall be taken by the Sircar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar. After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the territory and forts belonging to the English, the expense of all the supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sircar to the French army, shall be made good by him. The partition of the country and forts of the English, shall thus be made. The

* Literally *sowauree khauss*, which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in person.

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The country and forts, of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which the Engliſh wreſted from it four or five years ago, are not to be included in the partition. The fortreſs of Goa ſhall be poſſeſſed by the Khoodadaud Sircar; and that of Bombay ſhall be left to the French.

N. B. In the original of this article, there are many alterations and amendments.

ARTICLE 5th.—If any power (literally *Sirdar*) in this country, ſhall aſſiſt the Engliſh, both parties, that is the French and the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſhall join to puniſh ſuch enemy; and, in the ſame manner, if any one ſhall commit hoſtilities againſt the French army, the latter ſhall be ſupported by that of the Khoodadaud Sircar, without any expenſe to the French.

The fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its ſtores to the French. The fort muſt be razed, and that of Pondicherry muſt be repaired. In like manner, if any one ſhall attack the Khoodadaud Sircar, the French ſhall be prepared to puniſh him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

ARTICLE 4th.—As long as the ſun and moon ſhall retain their courſe, the French nation muſt conſider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sircar as their own enemies, and in like manner the enemies of the French nation ſhall be conſidered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and both parties muſt join in puniſhing and repulſing them.

N. B. The original of the foregoing articles ſeems to be the rough draught of thoſe which appear in a more perfect and connected form in No. 10.

PROPOSITION.—From the tenour of Ripaud's diſcourſe, it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his ſuperiors ſent him to aſcertain how the Khoodadaud Sircar is affected towards the French nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the 9th of the month Kummeree (or it may mean the lunar month) of the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mahommed, it appears, from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an aſſociate of Ripaud's, made before the ſix departments of the government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a merchant ſhip, they came out to plunder the ſhips of the Engliſh; that neither is ſervant to the other, but that they ſhare in common. The ſending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sircar, therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of diſturbance. However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *houſe*) of Nizam Aily, the other two hereticks (meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, the Engliſh and Mahrattas) would ſtill unite. Is it or is it not beſt to depute the four Sirdars to the French nation? Commit to writing what is adviſeable upon this head. Dated as above.

N. B. This propoſition would appear to be addreſſed as a query to the departments.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four perſons, holding offices under the Khoodadaud Sircar, are veſted with full powers, and ſent to negotiate friendſhip between the two parties. If they (the French) are diſpoſed to eſtabliſh friendſhip, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sircar, let them ſatisfy the minds of the ſaid four Sirdars by oath and engagement; and let the French alſo ſatisfy their own minds, by taking an oath and engagement from *them*; and having thus adjuſted the con-

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...ns of both parties, and eſtabliſh... mutual friendſhip, let them ...dily ſend an army: and let ...e of the ſaid Sirdars be ſent, ...h two French Sirdars, on a ſhip ...f war to Europe, to negotiate ...with the French nation, and the ...er Sirdar to be ſent with the ...ers of the French army to this ...arter. Pleaſe God, the intereſts ...d ſatisfaction of both parties will ...y theſe means be promoted, and ...e enemy of the French nation be ...ectually exterminated.

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 9.

Tranſlation of Queries, by the Perſons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an Embaſſy to the Iſle of France; with Anſwers to the ſame.

The queries in the original manuſcript are in the hand-writing of Mirza Baukir (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly), and the anſwers in the hand-writing of Mahommed Rezza, the Binky Nabob.

In the name of the moſt Merciful God! *

Oh Protector!

Queſtion from Mirza Baukir, Meer Yooſuf Alli, Huſſun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the ſix departments of the Khoodadaud government: "Are we whom you are about to depute to adjuſt the concerns of the government to be veſted with full powers with regard to all the points compriſed in the five articles, or to be ſubject to order?—Let us be informed explicitly."

Anſwer from all the members of the ſix departments of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli, the ſuddoor:—"You are veſted with full powers with regard to all the points compriſed in the five articles."

Anſwer from Ghoolaum Alli, the ſuddoor: "To the exception of engagements; you are veſted with full powers with regard to all other political points."

Queſtion the ſecond: "Conformably to our inſtructions, after our arrival at the Mauritius, we ſhall make the following propoſition to the French Sirdars: "That they ſatisfy our minds, by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the ſame with reſpect to them. That they then ſend an army, accompanied by one of us, to the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, while the remaining three proceed, accompanied by two Sirdars of their nation, to Europe, for the purpoſe of adjuſting matters and ſatisfying our minds. Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on being made acquainted with this propoſition, anſwer, that they are but ſervants; and with reſpect to military co-operation, have only authority to attend without heſitation, if our ſovereign required it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements with us, although when arrived at the preſence, they will in perſon enter into formal engagements, and attach themſelves to his Highneſs's ſervice, and obey his commands—In ſuch caſe, what are we to do?"

Anſwer from all the members of the ſix departments of the Khoodadaud Sircar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor: "If the Sirdars of the Mauritius ſhould object to enter into formal engagements, you muſt endeavour, by every device in your power, to

* This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

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induce them. If, however, they ſhould ſtill perſiſt in refuſing, you muſt of neceſſity give way, and not inſiſt upon that point."

Anſwer from Ghoolaum Alli, the ſuddoor: "Unleſs they enter into formal engagements, you ſhould not bring an army."

Queſtion the third: "After the refuſal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, ſhall we or ſhall we not proceed to Europe?"

Anſwer unanimouſly from all the ſix departments of the Koodadaud Sircar; you muſt uſe due exertions to obtain a formal engagement:—ſhould they, however, at length not conſent, you ſhould proceed to Europe."

Queſtion the fourth: "After our arrival in Europe, if the managers there ſhould likewiſe refuſe to enter into engagements, what are we to do?"

Anſwer unanimouſly from all the ſix departments of the Khoodadaud Sircar: "You will leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they abſolutely will not conſent, you will obtain from them friendly addreſſes, and return. If you find no alternative, ſetting aſide the formal obligation, you will obtain from the miniſters a counterpart of the agreement, conſiſting of five articles, and, parting upon good terms, ſet out for the preſence."

On the back of the original:
Oh Protector!

(True tranſ.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 10.

The original of the following memorandum, and the five articles annexed to it, is in the hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The drafts of letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand-writing of Habeeb-oola, the Sultaun's head moonſhy, and the remainder, in that of Mahommed Rezza (the Binky Nabob.) The whole is upon red-coloured paper.

In the name of the moſt merciful God!

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225, from the birth of Mahommed, anſwering to the 4th Showal (correſponding with the 2d of April, 1797,) the propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sircar were made to the French nation, through Francais Ripaud, an European: and letters were cauſed to be written with his hand to the nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Huſſun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yooſuf Alli, Meer Aſſof; together with letters from the preſence. By the favour of God they will arrive in ſafety. Before the propoſition was declared, the ſaid Francais Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took the oath of his nation, and kiſſed the national cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five articles hereunder particulariſed, were cauſed to be written. A copy of the hookumnaumeh (*or paper of inſtructions*) to all the four perſons, is alſo inſerted hereunder.

Article 1. That friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the nation of the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation, be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by oath and engagement, as long as the ſun and moon ſhall hold their courſe, that no interruption in it may ever take place. If (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed ſhould occur among individuals of the claſs of ſervants, in any tranſaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the (*contracting*) parties, but the affair

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affair to be cleared up by correſpondence and perſonal negotiation. The French officers (*Sirdars*) to be obedient (*to the Sircar.*)

2. Owing to (*my*) connexion with the French, the Engliſh uniting to themſelves the Mahrattas and Nizam Ally Khan, came againſt the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sircar, took (*from me*) three crores, and thirty lacks in ſpecie, and half (*my*) country, and otherwiſe occaſioned (*me*) heavy loſſes. All theſe circumſtances are fully known to the French nation. Moreover, the French nation had it at heart to expel the Engliſh from Hinduſtân; it is therefore written that the French nation ſhould afford perfect aſſurance to the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſo that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the queſtion of concluding a peace (*with the Engliſh*) may be agitated in Europe, information is given, in the firſt inſtance, to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and the queſtion to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sircar, by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wreſted from the Khoodadaud Sircar, all the reſt of the Britiſh territorial poſſeſſions to be equally divided; and in the ſame manner ſuch of the ſhips, iſlands, and ports belonging to the Engliſh and the Portugueze as may fall into (*our*) hands, together with all ſtores (*ſerinjaum*) and effects to be equally divided.

3. As far as 10,000 ſoldiers, 30,000 negroes (*bubſhee*), &c. to be landed; and ſhips of war in proportion to the number of troops to be in attendance at ſea, until the concluſion of the war. Whatever money, military ſtores, and grain may be required, ſhall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sircar, as ſhall alſo carriages, horſes, and bullocks. After the conqueſt and partition of the country and forts, accounts ſhall be ſettled with the French for the money that may have been expended. The French officers and their troops to be ſubject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sircar, with reſpect to engaging, marching, and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river, (*K'hauree.*) To co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Sircar, after taking the fort of Bombay, it ſhall be made over to the French. The army of the Sircar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the forts in the way, advance as far as Maſulipatam, with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sircar, with 40,000 horſe and 40,000 infantry, ſhall be diſpatched jointly with a French officer and a French force, to reduce the province of Bengal; and the one ſhall, upon all occaſions, ſupport the other in its operations.

4. Should any power (literally *Sirdar*) in this country, enter into hoſtilities againſt the Khoodadaud Sircar, both parties ſhall join to puniſh that power. As long as the ſun and moon retain their courſe, the French nation ſhall conſider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sircar as their own; and in like manner the enemies of the French ſhall be conſidered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sircar; and both parties ſhall unite to chaſtiſe and repel them.

5. Four perſons holding offices under the government of the Khoodadaud Sircar, have been veſted with powers, and ſent to negotiate an alliance of friendſhip between the

two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sircar, let them satisfy the Sirdars above mentioned, by oath and engagements; and in the same manner let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars; and having adjusted the affairs of both parties, and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army, and let them dispatch to Europe on a ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sircar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French officers and troops. Please God, by this arrangement, the interest and satisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the enemy of the French nation will be completely exterminated. On the 5th of the Ahmedy, in the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showal (answering to the 2d of April, 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written.

Here follow the drafts of five letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French legislature in France, and at the Mauritius; of which translations appear in No. 3, addressed—Au Pouvoir Executif. Au Representans de peuple (at the Mauritius)—General Citoyen Mangalon—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique—Citoyen Malartique, Governeur General de l'Isle de France et de la Re-union.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of address, &c.

N. B. The above drafts of letters are in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb-oola, Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonshy.

Copy of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Hussun Alli.

Having appointed you four to carry on a negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five articles annexed to this. Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the commands of God and of his messenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Aksah mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions. According to the sacred writings, "Be obedient to God and to his messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you." To obey a prince of the faith, is a duty. To fulfil this duty of obedience, four things, the initial letter of which is Z, must not be covered, viz. zunn (*woman*), zeest (*existence*), zurr, (*money*), and zemeen (*land*).—God defend us!—The undue coveting of these four things, reduces a man to the nature of those three things of which the initial letter begins with a K, kauffer (*heretics*), kerauz (*swine*,) and kulb (*dogs*), which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthiness. Thus, it is summarily recorded in books: "heretics and all their brethren; dogs and all their tribe; swine and all their race; are equally impure." The fidelity which is to be practised, is of four kinds: first, the fidelity of the eyes; that is, if you see any one injuring the Sircar, you prevent him: secondly, the fidelity of the ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to loyalty (*or fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without disguise, state the case to the presence,

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ſence, or to ſome officer of government: the third is the fidelity of the tongue; that is, to utter the expreſſions of loyalty, of praiſe, and gratitude; to recommend and to ſhew the example of loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of ſpeech are left you, to employ them for the ſervice of the Sircar: the fourth is that fidelity of the hand, which imports, that you are to employ it in the ſervice of the Sircar in every way; whether by writing, or by carrying the ſword and the muſket againſt the enemy. In ſhort, all the faculties of the eyes, the ears, the tongue, and the hand, muſt be called into action, and upon all occaſions, conſidering that God and his meſſenger, who know and ſee all things, are ever preſent, you ſhould act accordingly. The Moſt High hath ſaid, "I know the ſecret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever preſent with him."—Again it occurs in the Huddees *(traditional ſayings of the prophet)*, "The giver and receiver of bribes ſhall both enter into hell." You muſt not, in the firſt inſtance, give yourſelves out as being employed in an ambaſſadorial capacity; but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sircar with the utmoſt ſecrecy. You muſt profeſs yourſelves to be merchants. On your arrival at the Mauritius, you muſt ſend ſome perſons of reſpectability with the European aubaine, and one or two dob'hauſſees *(interpreters)*, with a meſſage to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, come to ſell your merchandiſe. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a houſe (as you have come a long voyage), you will repoſe yourſelves a while, and then proceed to diſpoſe of your effects. You muſt enjoin the European aubaine not to communicate the ſecret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two perſons poſſeſſing the general control of affairs. Their deſignation is "Au Repreſentans de Peuple."

The name of the commander in chief in Hinduſtân, who has come out with that appointment, is "General Citoyen Mangalon."

The name and deſignation of the commander of the French navy, are "Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique."

The name and deſignation of the chief of the Mauritius, are "Citoyen Malartique, Governeur General de l'Iſle de France et de la Re-union."

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to ſay, you will tell them, that they muſt by no means pay you the compliment of going themſelves, or of ſending perſons to meet you, nor ſhow open marks of friendſhip towards the Khoodadaud Sircar, nor outwardly ſhow you any attentions; in order that your miſſion may not become public. That after your landing, whereſoever they may aſſemble in private and ſend for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the ſentiments of friendſhip. What is meant, is this; "That you four ſhould meet the above-mentioned Sirdars privately; that you ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, offer compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your diſcourſe to general profeſſions of friendſhip. Of the five Perſian and five French letters which are entruſted to your care, you are to keep one in the Perſian and another in the French language, addreſſed to the five Sirdars in Europe *(the Directory)*,

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Directory), in depoſit. With reſpect to the remaining four Perſian and four French letters, addreſſed to the Sirdars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained), you will, in the firſt inſtance, leave the French letters in depoſit in the ſhip, and without delivering them, only carry with you the four Perſian letters: and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, riſe up and deliver to them the letters according to their reſpective addreſſes, with your own hands. You muſt firſt find out, in the courſe of converſation, how far they are conſtant to their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sircar; that you will completely aſcertain; and then, at a private conference, you will, with your own hands, deliver the four French letters reſpectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your diſcourſe ſo as to flatter them, and promote the ſucceſs of the object of your miſſion. It is a known ſaying, "The pleaſed labourer ſucceeds in his undertaking." You will alſo ſtate, that on account of the ſecrecy of your miſſion, jewels and khelauts *(or honourary dreſſes)* &c. tokens of friendſhip, have not been ſent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, but that, pleaſe God, when a meeting takes place with the preſence, which, through the divine favour will ſoon happen, every mark of favour and indulgence will be ſhewn. Such are the friendly ſentiments which you muſt expreſs. In ſhort, you muſt in private, with the five Sirdars, aſcertain their diſpoſition, that is to ſay, aſcertain, if, from the tenour of their diſcourſe, they are deſirous of cultivating friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sircar, and are inclined to ſend an army to the Calicut quarter, or to the coaſt belonging to the Khoodadaud Sircar. After aſcertaining this, you will propoſe to them, that both parties ſhould mutually ratify their aſſurances according to their reſpective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the enemy. If they ſhould agree to ſend back with you an army under the command of a Sirdar, and ſhould bind themſelves to you by oath and engagements, you will, in the ſame manner, give them aſſurances under oath and engagement. Should they, which God forbid! merely agree to ſend and army, but refuſe to bind themſelves by formal engagements, you are not to ſtand upon this point; but in that caſe, you muſt have the five articles of agreement drawn up in the French language, and deliver the ſame to them, receiving from them a counterpart; and ſending Meer Yoofuf Alli with the troops, the remaining three of you are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpoſe, on board one of their ſhips, and proceed to France; and, by the favour of God, being arrived at the place of your deſtination, you will cauſe thoſe two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the miniſters; and proceeding into their country with the utmoſt poſſible ſecrecy, you will meet the five conſtituted Sirdars of that country, who are called Pouvoir Executif. After compliments and expreſſions of regard, you will privately ſtate to them, that by the favour of God, the bonds of friendſhip betwen the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation have very long been daily acquiring ſtrength, as is well known to them. That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sircar, originated in the deputation of the ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sircar to France, which formerly took place. That the ſum of my deſire is, that as

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as long as the ſun and moon ſhall endure, our mutual friendſhip may remain and encreaſe daily. Pleaſe God, you will effect the complete ſatisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encreaſe of friendſhip. You will explain to them, in detail, the five articles which have been committed to writing. You are well-wiſhers and faithful ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and you wiſh well to the votaries of the faith; exerting your zeal therefore to the utmoſt, you muſt make your court to them by the moſt impreſſive and flattering language, and by the expreſſions of perfect cordiality. You muſt perſuade them to act according to the five articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the reſpective tenets of the parties; and cauſing them to draw out a treaty *(or engagement)* accordingly, make them ſign, ſeal, and deliver the ſame. You will alſo draw up and deliver a treaty *(or engagement)* in the ſame terms, and engage that a like inſtrument ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the preſence, and delivered to their Sirdars *(meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, thoſe of their nation in India.)*

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the troops, &c. together with the ſhips of war as ſpecified in the five articles, as alſo arzees *(addreſſes)* from them to the preſence; and letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my ſeal and ſignature. Should there be any appearance of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to ſtipulate for the reſtitution of that half of the country, and of the three crores and thirty lacks of rupees, which their enemy wreſted from me, becauſe of my attachment to their nation. This requiſition you will couch in proper terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you ſhall have aſcertained from the diſcourſe of the Sirdars of the French Nation *(at that place)* that they are diſpoſed to cement the friendſhip ſubſiſting between that nation and the Khoodadaud Sircar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the enemy, and that ſuch alſo is the diſpoſition of thoſe in Europe, and when they ſhall have agreed with earneſt cordiality to ſend a ſhip with you, and a confidential perſon *(to Europe)* then you may proceed.

Should you however, (which God forbid!), find them averſe to the alliance between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French Nation, you will confine theſe ſecret points to your own breaſts; and ſtating yourſelves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul-oo-deen, will draw up a ſtatement of facts, neither omitting nor adding a ſingle circumſtance, affix thereto your ſeals and ſignatures, depoſit it in a cheſt, and repair to the preſence.

If the European navigators who accompany you, ſhould not conſent to return with you, you muſt entertain and bring others.

Ten cannon founders, ten ſhip builders, ten manufacturers of China ware, ten glaſs and mirror makers, ten makers of ſhip blocks (literally *wheels)* and wheels (or *engines)* for raiſing water, and other kinds of wheel-work, and workmen verſed in fine gold plating; are required in the Khoodadaud Sircar. You will ſtate to the French Sirdars, that they

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they are to consider the desire to manufacture these articles, as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation, you will give them an allowance of provisions (literally *grain*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and transport them hither. Please God, after your return to the presence, you will deliver up these instructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sáuz 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, answering to Sunday the 4th of the month Showaul (corresponding with 2d April 1797) at the 8th hour of the day (about 9 o'clock, *a. m.*) at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the sun into the sign Taurus, the original of these instructions was written by the hand of Syud Mahommed Meer Assof. (This copy is written in the hand of Mahommed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.)

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that, please God, you will give an answer on the following day. You will then return home, and all four of you assembling in private, you will consult together upon the answer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all four having signed it, you are to deposit it in a chest; and the answer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the rest sitting by and listening. Should Mirza Baukir make any mistake in delivering the answer, the rest are to prompt him.

You must all of you study the French language; but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French. You are to speak through an interpreter; yet if the interpreter should mistake a word or two, you will set him right in French; excepting, however, one or two words, none of you four must hold any converse in the French language, because, while an interpreter is employed, they (*the Sirdars*) cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less; whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it; you must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no clove or nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sircar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius, to fill some boxes with seeds, and also to send some plants by the ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the presence by a French ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

The sacred command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Hussun Alli, Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, that, provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the leaders of the French nation, it matters not though they expend from one imaumee to five lacks, *still* however on condition, that the engagements take place.

(True transl.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P.T.*

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No.

No. 11.

The Original of this number is in the hand-writing of Hubeeb-oolla, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonshy.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah (or Instructions) addressed to Mirza Mahommed Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Meer Hussun Alli.

It is hoped that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Coriaul (*Mangalore*), and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ship Assud Ellanhee, set out towards the place of destination. Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the ship, black pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 pagodas, together with four months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to these persons you will assign a proper monthly salary, and appoint them to the duty of navigators on board the ship. You will also place with them, in the same capacity, and for the purpose of instruction, the three mussulmen navigators, by name Abdool Kurreem, Moosa, and Fukkeer Mahommed. Two large and eight small volumes upon the subject of navigation are entrusted to you; the French must be translated into Persian; and they (*or you*) and the other navigators and Sirdars make themselves masters of the art; you must also calculate the ship's progress. For the fifteen Christians who would not take service, you must supply provisions on the Sircar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the island; one or two men among them, who are versed in navigation, you must also join with the other navigators. Should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with you the rest. You must dispose of the pepper at a good price, and bring the cash with you. You are appointed to conduct this commercial expedition; and the pepper, together with the ship Assud Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the All-merciful, and into your charge. Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the pepper to advantage, you must carry it there, and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottom should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ships bottoms are coppered, and, paying a proper price, get it done. Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Beher, also understands the science of navigation.

Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a sense of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is represented to the respectable governors on the sea coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, that should Mirza Mahommed Baukir, &c. merchants by profession, arrive at any of your ports for the purposes of trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality, and respect, which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. articles at a reasonable rate, faciliate their departure, and shew them every degree of favour.

On the back of the original:

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah.

(True transl.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

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No.

No. 12.

Queſtion propoſed by the Six Departments to Citizen Francais Ripaud, as follows:

Previouſly to the preſent period, *(perſous)* on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar went to France, for the purpoſe of cultivating the friendſhip of the French nation; and in conſequence of this, the Engliſh became hoſtile to the Khoodadaud Sircar; and the loſſes which they occaſioned to the Sircar are well known to the whole French nation, as well as to yourſelf. The favour and kindneſs ſhewn by the Khoodadaud Sircar to the French, are alſo well known to the whole nation; yet the peace which the Rajah *(King)* of France concluded with the Rajah *(King)* of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sircar. But notwithſtanding this improper proceeding, his Highneſs, regardleſs of the repreſentations of his well-wiſhers, and thoſe who have grown old in his ſervice, was ſtill diſpoſed to afford his protection and ſupport to the French nation, and on your repreſentations this countenance has been ſhewn them: We therefore propoſe to you the preſent queſtion, and deſire that you will ſtate, What are the actual intentions of the French nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a proſpect of their ſpeedily carrying their determination into effect?

In the four departments there are four officers of high rank; firſt, the Meer Meeraun, or war miniſter; the ſecond, Meer Yem, the miniſter of marine; the third, Mullick-oo-Toojar, the ſuperintendant of commerce; the fourth, Meer Aſſof, the ſuperintendant of the country *(revenues.)* It has been determined to ſend off theſe four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdars *(or Chiefs)* of the French nation; and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, give confidence and ſatisfaction to the French nation, at the ſame time receiving from that nation ſimilar aſſurances, confirmed by perſonal engagements, and by oath. Will then the Sirdar *(or Chief)* of the Mauritius, and the Commander of the ſhips, Citizen Sercey, Admiral de Mer de la Republique, conſent to this, and will they, or will they not, ſend off the four officers above-mentioned immediately to France?—If you are well acquainted with the diſpoſitions of your own nation, and the character of their general profeſſions *(with reſpect to us)* of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprize us accordingly.—Immediately on the arrival of the four officers above mentioned at the Mauritius, will the ſaid Chief repair to this place, with a large army or not? Inform us of this. You have already taſted the bounty of the Sircar, and you may wiſh to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No 15.

[This Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete draft of the Letters to the French Legiſlature in France and at the Mauritius.

* *Heads of intelligence reſpecting the Country powers.*

Intelligence reſpecting Nizam Ally Khan:

Nizam Alli Khan is extremely ill and at the point of death. He has three or four ſons, who are inimical

* Theſe heads of intelligence will alſo be found in Nos. 3 and 4 of the French correſpondence.

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mical to one another. Several of them ſolicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sircar is ſupported by the chiefs of that ſtate.

Intelligence reſpecting the Mahrattas:

The head of the ſtate threw himſelf off the top of his houſe, and was killed.—All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hoſtilities, and they no longer poſſeſs any authority throughout the country.—The troops of Zemaun Shah, Duranne, have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himſelf is come with them.—The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hinduſtân are diſaffected to the Mahrattas, on account of their oppreſſions. There is no doubt they will ſoon be expelled from that country. The domeſtic diſputes of the two Sircars *(meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas)* will certainly prevent either from joining the Engliſh. At the deſire and inſtigation of Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amaum *(the late Vizier Aſſof-ud-Dowlah)* has quarelled with the Engliſh, aſſembled his army, and is prepared for hoſtilities againſt them. The Engliſh likewiſe have aſſembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut diſtrict, the Rajah of Cotingerry has ſlain, in battle, near a thouſand Engliſh ſoldiers, and three or four thouſand native troops. The whole of the Calicut diſtrict is rendered diſaffected by the oppreſſion and violence of the Engliſh. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the Engliſh authority. The Polygars, that is to ſay, the Chiefs of the Maſulipatam, Ellore, and Arcot diſtricts, are alſo ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the ſon of Abdool Wahaub Khan. In ſhort, now is the moment of opportunity.

[Here follows a memorandum of the names and deſignations of the leading men of the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the ſame as appears in No. 1.]

* On the 18th of Khoofruvee, in the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mahommed *(anſwering to the 9th of October 1797,)* letters of the ſame tenour were written to the four perſons undermentioned:

Au Repreſentans, General Mangalon, General Malartique, Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follows:—The circumſtances of my cordial and ſincere attachment, and the ſentiments of my heart, have been perſonally communicated to Meer Yooſuf Alli and Citoyen Ripaud, who will repreſent them to you. I doubt not you will conſider what they may ſtate as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious for your ſpeedily communieating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendſhip by theſe two perſons. Laſt year *(when I propoſed to ſend an embaſſy)* the ſeaſon for the ſailing of the ſhips was at an end, and therefore the departure of the embaſſy was poſtponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the ſeaſon for that purpoſe. Be fortune favourable to you!—[Written upon ſilvered paper.]

On the back of the original:

Intelligence.

(True tranſlation.)

N. B. Edmonstone, *P. T.*

No.

* Vide the French Coreſpondence, in which General Malartique acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, of this date.

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No. 16.

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Isle of France; written on their return from the Embassy to Mangalore.

Hussun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the throne, represent as follows:

On Wednesday the 9th of Behary, of the year 1226 from the birth of Mahommed (answering to the 26th April 1798), we landed in safety with the Lascars and other attendants.

The following is an abstract statement of the force sent by Generals Malartique, Sercey, and Mangalon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the service.

Chapuy, general of the land forces	1
Du Buc, general of the marine -	1
Desmoulins, commandant of the Europeans - - - -	1
Officers of the artillery - - -	2
Marine officers - - -	6
Ship-builders and others - -	4
Officers, captains, serjeants, and linguist	26
European soldiers - -	36
Soldiers of the second description or half-cast - -	22
Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius - -	99

exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the watch-maker, who was sent from the capital (*Seringapatam*) with us; making together 100 persons, agreeably to the muster roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party agreeably to the suggestion of their chiefs, were disembarked and furnished with separate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Although there was no order from the presence for giving a daily batta (*extra allowance*), or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet, with a view to satisfy them, and set their minds at ease, we having consulted with Mirza Mahommed Baukir and Meer Mahommed Alli, the assof of Jemaulabad, fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the presence: But the Sirdars, or chiefs, would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the presence. A copy of the statement fixed by us, with copy also of the memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty!—The application made by the two generals for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two generals—two palankeens and two horses.

For the commandant of the troops, 10 officers, 5 captains, 6 serjeants, 1 linguist, 2 chief officers of artillery, and 1 watch-maker, altogether 25 persons—they require 28 horses and 2 palankeens.

May it please your Majesty!—The various articles and baggage which accompany them, such as large chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy; they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men; and at the time of carrying this baggage over the ghauts (*passes*) &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore,

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tofore, and by reaſon of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardineſs will certainly take place at the different ſtages. The ſeaſon too of the rains, and for bad roads, is arrived and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the department of the aſſofs, aumildars, and killadars, ſtationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Aſtaureh, your Majeſty well knows in what a high ſtate of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road: under this circumſtance, your Majeſty will be pleaſed to order what you may think proper.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—In conſequence of the rains (ſhould perchance no halting place be found in the cultivated country) they will require for themſelves and their equipage, as the troops accompany them, gundelehs *(the fly of a tent)* and ſmall tents for the chiefs; they will alſo want proviſions, goats, fowls, rice, &c.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—Seven cheſts or caſks containing nutmeg and clove trees, &c. which, agreeably to your orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, alſo require near eighty perſons to carry them. It occurred to us, before the receipt of an order from the preſence, and their diſpatch, a conſiderable period muſt elapſe; that the rains were approaching (and God forbid that they ſhould receive any injury). We, therefore, in preference to every thing elſe, ſent them off under charge of a guard, to take care of them, with a letter and an account of particulars of the names of the trees, which we tranſlated from the account given by the European, and we gave poſitive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the aſſof of which is Meer Mahomed Alli) by baigarries *(perſons preſſed for public ſervice)* and for their being tranſported from thence up to the ghaut *(paſſes)*. Having conveyed them ſo far, we deſired alſo that they might be carried on, provided baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under theſe circumſtances, we truſt that Laſcars and others may be ordered from the preſence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to repreſent, That we have diſpatched to your Majeſty three letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the ſecond from General Du Buc, who at the time of our landing gave us one alſo to be preſented to your Majeſty from a perſon named Monſieur L'Hermite: we alſo ſend three memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and thoſe which the chiefs demand. Altogether there are five packets forwarded incloſed in our letter, which we hope will be duly received—In addition to theſe, a ſeparate account of the battle between the French and Engliſh ſhips in the roads of Tellicherry is alſo tranſmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—From the day of our departure on board the veſſel of that traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul *(Mangalore)* whatever has occurred, and all that we have accompliſhed in our endeavours to promote the intereſts of the Khoodadaud Sircar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the preſence. One of us being unable to ride on horſeback in conſequence of the heat of the weather, and his ſuffering much from boils, we truſt that through your Majeſty's extreme kindneſs, we ſhall be favoured with a dooly from the preſence.

Dated

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Dated 14th of the year 1226 from the birth of Mahommed *(answering to the 30th of April 1798)*.

(True tranſlation)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 17.

Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Mangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Huſſun Alli, and Mahommed Ibrahim; dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mahommed, 11th May 1799.

Your letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mahommed *(answering to the 30th April 1798)* diſpatched by two camel meſſengers, has been received; and the contents have been aſcertained.

You ſtate that Huſſun Alli and Mahommed Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars *(or chiefs)* and ſome European recruits; and the account which you ſent containing the liſt of their names, and the allowances for their ſubſiſtence, has been received.

According to your requeſt, two palankeens and two horſes are ſent for the two chiefs; and 28 horſes for the other perſons; a horſe is alſo ſent for Mahommed Ibrahim, and you will take the palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having aſſigned two palankeens to the two European chiefs, and one to Huſſun Alli, you will repair to the preſence with the Europeans. For the tranſportation of their baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will deſire the European chiefs to leave their ſurplus baggage behind them, depoſiting it in a houſe, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining neceſſary articles they will bring with them; by the bleſſing of God, after their arrival at the preſence, their whole baggage will be ſent for. Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the preſence.

An anſwer to their letters is tranſmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them.—They have been informed, that if it be neceſſary to bring every body with them, they will do ſo: but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, ſome of their chiefs ſhould repair immediately to the preſence, and, leaving the men with the other chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leiſurely after them. Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mahommed, Mirda, and an hircarrah, for the purpoſe of providing them with neceſſaries, and you yourſelves will proceed to the preſence with the European chiefs. You will cauſe them to be furniſhed with ſuch a quantity of proviſions as may be proper by the different aumils *(revenue officers)* of the talooks, and give regular receipts—An order *(rahdary)* for this purpoſe has been written, and is tranſmitted to you. Bearers for three palankeens with three duffadars, Jewajee Naick, Phenkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar guards, are ſent to you.

Your diſpatching the boxes containing the trees was perfectly proper: Laſcars have alſo been ſent from the preſence for the purpoſe of bringing them on. You will bring the ſhip-builders who have arrived, to the preſence, as well as the other artificers; and after I ſhall have ſeen them, they will be ſent back for the purpoſe of being employed in ſhip-building.

The letters written by Huſſun Alli

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Alli and Mahommed Ibrahim do not contain any thing reſpecting their negotiations, nor mention where they have been, or from whence they came. We deſire you will cauſe Huſſun Alli to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the ſtate of the war, and a deſcription of whatever they may have ſeen curious or intereſting; having written all theſe particulars, you will tranſmit the narrative to the preſence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and ſatisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the preſence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to diſpleaſe or vex them.

The order *(rahdary)* for ſupplying neceſſaries which has been ſent, is under charge of Komaul Mahommed. Conſidering what is proper, you will furniſh them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the neceſſary deductions may be granted. You muſt all three of you write ſeparate arzees when you have occaſion to write.

To the Aſſof of Jemaulabad.

You will remain (at Jemaulabad) for the purpoſe of furniſhing the neceſſary articles to the Chriſtians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the preſence, and ſhould even the month of Zehijah have elapſed, it is of no importance.

Endorſement.

Two large mares, 29 horſes, and bearers for 3 palankeens, with 3 duffadars, Jewajee Naick, Phenkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar guards, are *(ſent)* with Komaul Mahommed Mirda, *(or head)* of meſſengers, and Narrana and Burſa Naick hircarrahs.

(True tranſlation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 18.

Tranſlation of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Iſlands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Huſſun Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors.

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Veſſel, on the 27th of Zaukree, 1225 of Mahommed, 15th December 1797.

It has been ordered by the ſacred preſence, that *(we)* muſt bring 30,000 horſe and 40,000 infantry, 100 guns and mortars, with their equipments and artillery men, with the French force. Proviſions, carriage, conveyance, and military ſtores, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sircar—This article was not brought forward.

That we ſhould forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exerciſe well, and accompanied by experienced officers.

That the generals who may be ſent on their part *(the French)* be maſters of their profeſſion, ſuch as General Mangalon; and, as our King is better verſed in the ſyſtems of India, the French Generals muſt conſult with him, and carry on operations againſt the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this war from the enemies of our King and the Republic, ſuch as towns, forts, factories, effects, ſhips and veſſels, money, &c. or whatever caſh or treaſure be taken from nations in ſubjection to them; all theſe muſt be divided into two *(equal)* parts, one half for our King,

and

and the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which the Engliſh formerly wreſted from it by force of arms; ſuch country will be retained by the Sircar, and they *(the French)* ſhall have no ſhare in it.

Should the French Republic be deſirous of making peace with the Engliſh, they are not to conclude ſuch peace without our King being comprehended therein; becauſe, after the treaty of alliance, the enemies of the Republic will be ſtill the enemies of our King, and it would not be conſiſtent with friendſhip and juſtice, not to include him in the peace.

Should any one in the ſervice of the Khoodadaud Sircar enter the French camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and ſent to the preſence, in order that he may be puniſhed according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sircar; and in the ſame manner, ſhould any one of the French army enter the camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he ſhall be immediately apprehehended and ſent to the General of the French army, in order that he may puniſh him agreeably to his own cuſtoms. This article was not brought forward.

Should theſe propoſitions be approved by the Republic, we requeſt the leaders of the mother Republic, to tranſmit ſpeedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a ſmall veſſel, in order that his Highneſs in perſon may ſet on foot a formidable and victorious army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is cloſe to Goa. Oh, French nation! with a view to the mutual intereſts of the parties, our King intended to ſend ſeveral letters under his auguſt ſeal and ſignature, with four Sircars of high rank, for the purpoſe of negotiating upon a ſhip belonging to the Khoodadaud Sircar, to the chiefs of the mother country. But the apprehenſion of the enemy, and the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, prevented the meaſure. A ſtandard of the Republic was, however, quickly prepared, and ſet up in the camp of Lally; *(his Majeſty)* cauſed it to be ſaluted with three thouſand guns *! Ripaud and Monſ. De Bay can bear teſtimony to this fact. And whereas our king has declared, that he thus will ſupport the ſtandard of the Republic; Oh, French nation! if ye will but conſent to theſe propoſitions, you need not hereafter fear your enemies: turn your thoughts only to the protection of your iſland, for our King will keep the Engliſh ſo employed and embarraſſed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you: further, Zemaun Shah, king of the Afghans, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpoſe, and will not ceaſe until they ſhall have driven the Engliſh out of India.

Oh Protector!
Supporter of the World, Health!

The particulars of our proceedings from our firſt leaving Jemaulabad, until our arrival *(return)* at the port of Coriaul *(Mangalore)* in

* Here follow the names of various implements of war, granary, ordnance, muſkets, and rockets; but the uſual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's ſyſtem, it is not known what ſpecies are here deſignated. This alludes to the ceremony of conſecrating the national flag, of which a detailed account is given in the journal of the ſittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been eſtabliſhed at Seringapatam under the auſpicies of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is ſtyled Le Citoyen Tippoo, was found in the palace at Seringapatam.

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in the Khoodadaud Sircar, are as follow:

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree 1225 of the birth of Mahommed *(5th December 1797,)* we embarked: Ripaud occaſioned the delay of a day or two in adjuſting the equipments of the veſſel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor. After proceeding five or ſix coſs to ſea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or ſix perſons, came up to us in a very diſorderly manner, deſiring us to ſhew them the letters which had been entruſted to us for the Sirdars *(or chiefs)* at the Mauritius; we obſerved, that our orders from the preſence were, not to open the the diſpatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him *(Ripaud)* who had laid the foundation of the preſent expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumſtances, to take ſuch a ſtep. All our perſuaſions were of no avail; he took the diſpatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the khereetahs * alſo. We told him that he would be diſgraced, and his improper proceedings be expoſed among his whole nation, *(adding)* that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of ſuch a degree of treachery and miſconduct: that until our arrival at the Mauritius, we reſpected theſe khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would ſacrifice our lives, but we would do with theſe khereetahs as we had been directed by the preſence. Upon this, he reſtored them to us. The next day he came to us, and deſired that we would make over to him the money which had been given to us by the preſence, for him and his French aſſociates, elſe *(ſaid he)* I will go to Unbajee *(meaning perhaps towards Bombay)* and other quarters, for plunder, and will coaſt it for five or ſix months. We anſwered, "you know very well, that the money which his Highneſs aſſigned for our expenſes was entruſted to us in your preſence, by Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar; knowing and ſeeing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this requeſt." Refuge of the world, health? He aſſigned for our accommodation, the place where the laſcars are; there was no place for us to ſleep or ſit in; our inconveniences increaſed daily; at laſt we deſired Ripaud to allot ſome place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a ſmall doney *(boat)* which was on the veſſel, to ſleep and eat in, until our arrival at the iſland. From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more *(water)* than what he allowed the laſcars, and which only ſufficed for drinking; it was not enough for cooking. In the courſe of the voyage he took two veſſels; after taking the cargo out he releaſed them. After ten or twelve days we ſteered directly for the Mauritius. Ripaud ſent a meſſage to me †, propoſing to recite to us the commands which your Highneſs had entruſted to him, reſpecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we ſhould take down a tranſ-

 lation

* Khereetahs are the bags or caſes of tiſſue or ſilk, in which letters addreſſed to perſons of rank are uſually encloſed.

† The vakeels are deſignated throughout this paper by the term ghoolaum, or ſlaves. Here the word is in the ſingular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

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lation of them, and make our repreſentations accordingly at the iſland. We replied, that the Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar, had communicated to us in his *(Ripaud's)* preſence, orders to this effect; that whatever he *(Ripaud)* ſhould dictate to us or tell us, we ſhould make our repreſentations accordingly to the Sirdars above mentioned, through the medium of Monſieur De Bay. Ripaud brought ſeveral papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, cauſed him to write ſeveral articles; which being done, he ſaid, that they were in conformity to the orders of the preſence, and deſired that we would regulate our negotiations accordingly. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtreſs we ſuffered from the rain, and the motion of the waves of the ſea. However, by the favour of God and your Majeſty's auſpices, we ſurvived, and on Thurſday the 3d of the month Rawzee *(19th January* 1798*)*, being arrived within two coſs of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumſtances of the ſhip. He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality. He told him that we were ambaſſadors ſent by your Highneſs to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and deſired that he would ſend ſome one *(on ſhore)* to give notice. The pilot immediately ſent a laſcar with a verbal meſſage to the General; and in two or three hours * after a phyſician came to aſcertain the people's health on board the ſhip. He ſent for all the men who were on board the veſſel, and inquired into the ſtate of every man's health; he then came up to us, and made a ſalam *(or obeiſance)* and told us, that he would immediately ſend notice to the General of our arrival. We deſired him to allot ſome place for our accommodation on ſhore, and enable us to diſembark, adding, that in a day or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requeſting that our arrival might not be made known to any one *(elſe.)* The phyſician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapſed, ſent four perſons of rank with a verbal meſſage, ſtating, that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would ſend for us the next day. We replied, by requeſting that he would ſend for us clandeſtinely, ſo that it ſhould be known to no one. They replied, that it was very well; they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to ſuch orders as he might give; after this they went away. In the mean time, Ripaud carried the ſhip near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the river, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had repreſented every thing to the General; before his return, however, five or ſix Sirdars and two aids-du-camp of General Malartique's came to us on board the veſſel, and told us that they muſt conform to the cuſtom of their nation, and that if they did not receive your Highneſs's ambaſſadors with due reſpect and attention, they would be cenſured from home. We uſed every argument in our power to diſſuade them, but to no purpoſe. The next day, the ſoldiers were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General

* The *hours* in this paper muſt be underſtood to mean the Hinduſtany Ghurry, conſiſting of about twenty-three or twenty-four minutes.

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neral Malartique's houſe, by General Malartique's directions, who ſent ſeveral officers in his own boat to meet us, and conduct us to his houſe. Accordingly we went on ſhore in the boat; and immediately upon our landing near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmoſt degree of reſpect to the Sirdars. When arrived at General Malartique's houſe, the General himſelf, General Sercey, the Members of Council*, and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the houſe. The General ſeated us upon the chairs cloſe at his right hand. We preſented your Highneſs's compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to inquire after the health of your Majeſty's friends, as no news of them had reached the preſence for ſeveral years, and therefore your Majeſty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might aſcertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majeſty's friends. I then took the khereetas, containing your Majeſty's letters in my hands, roſe from my ſeat, and addreſſing the Sirdars, told them that they muſt take the royal letters with reſpect. Upon this General Malartique aroſe, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the ſame manner General Sercey roſe from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter alſo. General Mangalon was not then preſent, but General Malartique told us that if we would deliver to him your Highneſs's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him, and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the auguſt letter into the hands of General Malartique. I afterwards inquired who was the Preſident of the Council: Malartique deſired Monſieur Deſcombres to riſe and take the letters. At the time of our landing we deſired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after our arrival, he came to the Aſſembly, and holding his hat under his arm, ſtood at a diſtance. We told General Malartique that Monſieur De Bay had been ſent from the preſence to be the interpreter between him *(Malartique)* and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in conſequence of which, he called De Bay to him, and obſerved to him, that in your Highneſs's letter, Yoofuf Alli was mentioned *(as the perſon deputed)* whereas our names were Huſſun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and deſired to know the reaſon of this? This being explained to us by De Bay, I anſwered, that Meer Yoofuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illneſs, he had been ſet aſide, and your Highneſs had deputed us inſtead; we then told General Malartique that we had ſeveral points of a ſecret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would ſend for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highneſs had directed. General Malartique anſwered, "at three o'clock we two† Sirdars will viſit you at your place of reſidence;" we then took leave. General Malartique provided us both with palankeens, and directed the bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the iſland; and he gave us a garden

* The Colonial Aſſembly muſt be ſuppoſed to be here meant.

† It does not appear who the other was.

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close to the city to reside in. At three o'clock all the Sirdars above-mentioned visited us; we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon chairs, and addressed them to this effect: "The object of our King in desiring to form an alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half-expiring enemy. What do you wait for? his Majesty is ready to afford you succours; shew yourselves in India. The unbounded violence and oppression of the English, have rendered all the Princes of India their enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of territory which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look upon the present time as a most fortunate opportunity; send a large army and an extensive train of artillery, to the assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India. The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign and of the French! and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter. It is well known to the Republic, that both his late Majesty and our present Sovereign, have at all times been the friends and well-wishers of the French nation, have always sought their assistance and support, and made common cause in their wars against their enemies. The wish of our Sovereign is this, that, by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may become as honoured and exalted in India, as it is through Europe and among the Mussulmen."

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with provisions, military stores, conveyance, and carriage? We answered, That from the day of the landing of the French army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions; that is to say, rice, meat of every kind, and ghee (excepting however European liquors) military stores, conveyance, and carriage. They then told us, that, for the purpose of procuring a large military force, they would fit out two ships of war, and dispatch them with letters from themselves, together with your Highness's letters addressed to them four, in charge of two confidential persons of rank, to France; and they desired that we would give them a memorandum of the provisions and carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required. We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly. They then rose and went home. In the morning they sent the head aid-du-camp and * —— Dewan ——, to us; who said that General Malartique sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Mons. De Bay to General Ma-

* No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

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Malartique. Cheriſher of the World, health! Theſe four Sirdars have each written ſeparate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the aſſiſtance of the Sircar, and have deputed two confidential perſons, one Monſ.* ——— the head aid-du-camp, the other Monſ. Magon, a captain, in order to repreſent the exceſs of your Highneſs's friendſhip and attachment, and charged with your Highneſs's letters addreſſed to General Malartique, &c. And accordingly, on the 7th of Rauzee 1225 of the birth of Mahommed (23d January 1798), they were diſpatched to Europe, on two ſhips of war, with the utmoſt caution. After two or three days, with a view to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, we cauſed a paper to be drawn up, by Monſieur De Bay, to the following purpoſe, and ſent it to General Malartique; viz. that in order to cement the baſis of friendſhip and alliance, it was neceſſary that both parties ſhould bind themſelves by oaths, in order that the ſyſtem of harmony and friendſhip, ſubſiſting between your Majeſty and the French nation, might be confirmed, and that while the moon ſhould keep its courſe, this alliance ſhould remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartique returned for anſwer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon government in Europe; that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French nation was fully eſtabliſhed; that there would never be any diminution of that friendſhip and union, as long as the moon retained her courſe; that the enemies of their ſtate were the enemies of the French nation; that your Highneſs would ſoon have an opportunity of ſeeing what the devotion and friendſhip of the French nation would effect, with the view of cruſhing the enemy; and that he was from his heart the devoted ſervant of your Sircar.

Refuge of the World! In conſequence of the ſeverity of a ſea voyage, and unfavourableneſs of the climate, I was ſo much indiſpoſed, that * —— General Malartique's Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill; in conſequence of which he immediately ſent two of the firſt phyſicians to attend me, with a meſſage, that, on the next day, at three o'clock, he would come himſelf to viſit me. The following day General Malartique came accordingly; and after making inquiries reſpecting my health, he ſaid that Ripaud had made an erroneous repreſentation to your Highneſs, which occaſioned us to be deputed: *That had we arrived four months before, he could have ſent us back with one thouſand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that thoſe troops had now been diſpatched to Batavia, to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch;* ſtill, however, he would manifeſt his devotion in the beſt manner he could, and that he would not ſend us away empty-handed. He then aſked in what places your Highneſs had factories eſtabliſhed, and what was the practice of the Sircar with reſpect to the eſtabliſhment of factories? and deſired us to ſend a memorandum upon the ſubject. The next day we cauſed De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we ſent to General Malartique; viz. "That your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed factories at Muſcat, at Kutch, at Baſſora, and in other principal cities; that two confidential perſons were kept at each factory to buy and ſell; and that if he (*Malartique*

* Names illegible.

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lartique) were willing that a factory on the part of your Highneſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the Mauritius, we would repreſent it to your Highneſs, and that if you approved, a factory ſhould be eſtabliſhed accordingly." Some days after, General Malartique ſent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the eſtabliſhment of the Sircar's factory at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to ſuperintend it, who would provide ſuch articles as your Highneſs required at a favourable rate, and alſo that he would aſſign a houſe belonging to the Company for the purpoſe. After two or three days, I ſent a note by Monſieur De Bay to General Malartique, requeſting that he would procure ſome plants of the nutmeg and clove, ſome European fruit trees, fine-coloured and ſweet-ſcented flowers; and, filling ſome wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein, and ſend them carefully back with us to be preſented to your Highneſs. The General immediately ſent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmoſt expedition. At three o'clock we received a viſit from General Sercey. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the houſe, and ſeated him on a chair. General Sercey ſaid to us, that, pleaſe God, ſome large ſuccours would very ſoon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highneſs. After that, we told him, that it would be very deſirable if he could ſend back with us five or ſix experienced navigators, ſeveral ſhip builders, and iron cannon founders; to which General Sercey agreed, promiſing to ſend them with us on our return. After ſitting two hours, he roſe. After this, General Malartique ſent a meſſage by his Dewan, inviting us the following morning to ſee the powder mills, gardens, and mortar firing, adding, that he ſhould be at the powder works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the powder works, and immediately on our alighting from our palankeens at the gate, we were ſaluted with twenty-one guns. The ſoldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while ſeveral officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartique and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the ſtairs, and taking our hands, ſeated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we choſe, to go with us and ſhew us the works. We anſwered, that it was juſt as they pleaſed; their pleaſure was ours. They immediately roſe, and ſhewed us all the works. We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery-men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times. They then requeſted that we would go and ſee the garden, with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the powder works, we were again ſaluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home. The next day General Malartique ſent to invite us to go and ſee ſome fire-works to be exhibitted that night; accordingly an hour before the cloſe of the day, we went to the place where the fire-works were to be exhibited. The ſecond aid-du-camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper ſtory: at that time both the generals were not preſent. Having ſat till nine o'clock at night, and ſeen the fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards they invited us to go and ſee the armoury, the moody-khauna *(granary)*, and the

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the iron-manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after day-light. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day General Malartique sent a verbal message by —— Dewan, inviting us to go, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the batteries and ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Monsr. De Bay, and when arrived at the batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the batteries and ordnance: they caused several shots to be fired. After seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars, and returned home.

The next day we were informed by Descombres and the Dewan, that General Malartique had sent a ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sircar; and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship; we told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sircar (in other words *recruits*), nor were such the orders we received from the presence. Five or six days after, General Malartique sent a man to call us. He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sircar, whom he was about to send accordingly; and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the presence, and procure their entertainment at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the presence: General Malartique replied, "Were I to write to the presence, would it not be agreed to?" We answered, that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave. Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartique by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to carry with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation represented to the presence that a considerable, body of troops was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sircar, and that so soon as ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with them, whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had his Highness been pleased to give us orders for raising French recruits, his Highness would not have sent us without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the custom of the Sircar. From a regard to the antient union and established friendship subsisting between the two states, you deem it improper to send away the ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sircar empty handed, and therefore propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the service of the Sircar: but the object of the Sircar will not be answered by so small a body of men; neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius; nor indeed can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every day, (*meaning for the purpose of being engaged*), and require to be furnished with money; but supposing they

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waved their demand for money here, and voluntarily repaired to the preſence with us, under your orders, their pay muſt be fixed by the preſence; elſe, ſuſpending this buſineſs until his Highneſs can be informed, depute two vakeels of your own with us to negotiate the matter. As ſoon as ſuch vakeels ſhall have arrived at the preſence, and his Highneſs ſhall have ſtated to them the rate of pay and eſtabliſhment, as allowed to Lally's force in the ſervice of the Sircar, ſhould his Highneſs be diſpoſed to entertain them agreeably to the accuſtomed rate of our Sircar, his Highneſs will ſend money with his ambaſſadors; and then you may enliſt men and ſend them accordingly; in the mean time, do us the favour to give us our leave to return to the preſence." General Malartique wrote in anſwer, and alſo ſent word by Monſieur Deſcombres and . . . . . the Dewan, That he propoſed ſending Meſſrs. Chapuis and Du Buc, with ſeveral other Sirdars, to your Highneſs, with this view; that until the arrival of the French ſuccours from Europe, the former ſhould reſide at the preſence, in quality of plenipotentiary; that the other Frenchmen might not by telling falſities, like Ripaud, deceive your Highneſs; and that Monſieur Du Buc might be deputed to France, together with your Highneſs's ambaſſadors, at the opening of the ſeaſon, to negotiate on the part of your Highneſs; as by his going, many points of great importance would be effected. For theſe reaſons, he ſaid, he propoſed ſending theſe perſons to the preſence, that hereafter ſhould your Highneſs approve of engaging Frenchmen for your ſervice, they ſhould be entertained at the rate and according to the cuſtoms of the Sircar, and ſent accordingly. Refuge of the World! After the lapſe of eighteen days, the ſhip which had been ſent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wiſhed to come, but were prevented by want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartique ſent word to us, that he propoſed, in the courſe of five or ſix days, to ſend us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highneſs. General Mangalon paying us a viſit, we ſtated to him that it would be very deſirable if he would accompany the troops deſtined for the ſervice of the ſtate; to which he replied, that when a conſiderable force ſhould arrive from Europe for the purpoſe of ſubduing the enemy, he would accompany it to the preſence; and he deſired that we would repreſent ſo to your Highneſs. After ſitting two hours, he took leave. Four days after, General Malartique ſent for us to his houſe, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and then propoſed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding that he himſelf would accompany us on board of ſhip to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thurſday the 21ſt of Rubbaunee 1225 (8th March 1798) of the birth of Mahommed, we ſet out. Arrived at the bank of the river's mouth, ſeveral Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and eſcorted us on board the ſhip, where they took leave. An hour after, General Malartique, Monſieur Chapuis and Monſieur Du Buc, came on board; and General Malartique delivered to us the khereetahs containing the arzees to your Highneſs's addreſs, deſiring that we would preſent his humble reſpects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor, and returned as ſoon as General Malar-

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tique had got on board the boat. The captain of the ship ordered the anchor to be hove; and in one day and night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Monſ. Chapuis and Du Buc got into the boat, and viſited the Governor of Bourbon; and returned, bringing with them four perſons, who were deſirous of proceeding to the preſence. The captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor, ſhaped his courſe for Mangalore. Near the line we met with a ſtorm, in which one of the maſts of the ſhip was ſprung (or *carried away*), and during the whole of the night the people deſpaired of their lives; but through the favour of God, and the royal auſpices, in the morning the ſtorm ceaſed.

Prior to this, I had the honour to write to your Highneſs a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry*, together with the diſembarkment of the Europeans, and their demands. Whence your Highneſs will have been informed of thoſe particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub, 1226 of the birth of Mahommed (23d May 1798.)

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 19.

Tranſlation of the Narrative of Mahommed Ibrahim, one of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Iſle of France in 1797.

CHAPTER I.—Account of the Departure of Huſſun Ally and Mahommed Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, for the Iſland of Mauritius, on board a Ship *(Pataila)* accompanied by Ripaud, a Frenchman; alſo of the Conferences held at that Place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the under-mentioned Particulars.

WE, Huſſun Ally and Mahommed Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zankery, the year Sauz, 1225 *(anſwering to about the 4th of December* 1797*)* from the birth of Mahommed, having embarked on board the ſhip *****, in company with Ripaud the European, in purſuance of the order of the enlightened preſence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rohmaunee of the ſame year *(anſwering to the 8th January* 1798*)* ſafely arrived at the Mauritius. The Sirdars *(or Chiefs)* of that place, in conſideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sircar, came out to meet us with the greateſt reſpect, and we were landed in the town at one of the beſt houſes.

The four letters, addreſſed to the chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartique, the ſecond to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Deſcombres, were delivered; and theſe four chiefs received them with the greateſt reſpect. They opened them, and aſcertained their contents. They mentioned that two ſhips were to be diſpatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they ſhould ſend two other ſhips as a convoy to them, altogether four ſhips; that they (the four chiefs) ſhould write to Paris an account of our arrival at Mauritius, on a deputation from the Sultaun, and perſuade the Directory to open a negotiation.

Your ſervants conſidered the departure of theſe ſhips for Paris, ſo immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a moſt propitious circumſtance,

* This alludes to the capture of the Raymond and Woodcote, Indiamen, in Tellicherry Roads.

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circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious auspices, and as presaging the success of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sircar. We observed to the chiefs, that their writing alone would not produce a speedy and satisfactory answer from Europe; and that therefore it would be proper to postpone the departure of the ships for some days, and send copies of the letters which they had respectively received from the presence, with their own dispatches on the subject of the negotiation with your Highness, in order that all your Highness's wishes might be made known, and acquiesced in as soon as possible.

The chiefs accordingly, on due consideration, wrote what was proper. We also, taking advantage of the circumstance of the time, appointed two Europeans of note, one Monsr. Magon, the other Monsr. Pigon*, (holding out to them an expectation of the favour of the Sircar) to act as vakeels *(or Ambassadors;)* and after preparing an hookumnaumah *(or Instrument)* containing ten propositions, the particulars of which will appear in a separate paper, we delivered it to them, and dispatched them on board the said ships for Paris, on the 6th of Rauzee of the same year *(answering to about the 22d of January,* 1798.) By the blessing of God all the objects of the Sircar will speedily be brought to bear agreeably to your wishes; but it will be better, with a view to give efficacy to the business, if vakeels be sent to Paris, with all possible expedition, immediately from the Sircar. At a former period, it was your wish to send confidential vakeels to Paris for the purpose of promoting the objects you have in view; if vakeels had been sent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accomplished.

It is certain that the English are reduced to great difficulties and distress; and at this crisis the negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greatest success: from the friendship of the chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only some recruits and the establishment of a factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, such as succours for your country, and the conducting a negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be advisable, however, to preserve a friendship between these chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sircar.

We, according to our imperfect understandings, having made ourselves acquainted with these matters have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER II.—Account of Ripaud, the European, as follows:

Having weighed anchor from the bay (*Khaures*) at Courial (*Mangalore*), we proceeded out to the roads and came to an anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us, and said that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We asked him in what respect our chiefs had behaved ill towards him? He answered, that it was the order of our prince, that he should be supplied from the Sircar with all the stores and necessaries for the ship, in the most ample manner, and that he should thereon be dispatched; that the Sirdars had furnished him with neither stores nor necessaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khan, Mullick-oo-Toojar had taken from him by force, the sum of 325 pagodas, and had also taken a bond from him for the ship, and informed him that he must himself

* These names are too indistinctly written in the Persian to warrant a certainty that they are the real names.

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ſelf purchaſe the ſtores and neceſſaries for her. That he had, in conſequence, purchaſed them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had ſuſtained a great loſs; he therefore wiſhed to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year; and with a view to indemnify himſelf for his loſſes, he propoſed to ſeize ſome of the enemy's ſhips, after which he would proceed to the Mauritius. We on this aſked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the preſence, and what improper meaſures he now propoſed to purſue? we obſerved, that it would be proper for him to pay ſome attention to his engagement, and to have ſome conſideration for the important buſineſs in agitation; that your Highneſs had treated him with great kindneſs, and that it would be well for him to exert himſelf cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sircar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud, replied, that it was well; but that he wiſhed to ſee the letters which had been written from the preſence to the Sirdars *(or chiefs)* of Mauritius, with a view to aſcertain whether they were the ſame letters or others. We obſerved to Ripaud, that it was the order of the preſence, that we ſhould deliver theſe letters to the chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherouſly to think of opening and reading them; and that he would be ſeverely reprimanded for it. Notwithſtanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he ſtill poſitively inſiſted, that without opening and reading the letters addreſſed to the chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpleſs, gave the four letters into the hands of Ripaud, who, having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehenſion, immediately weighed anchor, and ſet off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the proſperous fortunes of your Highneſs, arrived in ſafety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER III.—Account of the Conferences with the Chiefs of Mauritius:

Who immediately on our arrival ſent to us a doctor and an aid-du-camp, to inquire into the ſtate of health of the ſhip's company, and to aſcertain from whence ſhe came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whoſe kingdom and country be the ſhadow of God! Afterwards a boat highly ornamented, came off with ſeveral Sirdars to receive us; and they having placed us in it, and brought us on ſhore, 500 guns were fired off, and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greateſt ceremony and reſpect to the houſe of General Malartique, and all the chiefs and gentlemen roſe with great deference, and made us ſit down. They made inquiry after the health of your Highneſs. We replied, "God be praiſed, by the Divine favour, he always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of his country, and in puniſhing and preventing the evil deſigns of his devoted enemies; and he has ſent his compliments to all the chiefs." All the chiefs immediately on hearing the word compliments, taking off their hats, and riſing from their ſeats, offered their profound reſpects. Upon this we gave the four chiefs their letters. They aſked what elſe there was beſides the letters? We anſwered, a hookumnaumah.

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kumnaumah*. They then sent to our place of residence, and observed, that in the evening they would call in on us and see the hookumnaumah. The four chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the hookumnaumah. We informed the chiefs, that Ripaud [illegible] present at the time of writing [illegible] that it would be w[illegible] from" called in. Gener[illegible] Martique replied, that he did not send this European as a vakeel to the resplendent presence; "what then," said he, "has he to do here? He is second officer of a ship, and you are come from the presence, the shadow of God: whatever conferences it may be necessary to hold, let them be held with you." We thereon gave in writing to the chiefs the ten articles respecting provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper; and the chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses; and they have since sent on their own part, those ten articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER IV.—Account of our return from the Mauritius to the Resplendent Presence.

The four chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: that at present they had no forces: that had we arrived four months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three months ago; that had we arrived sooner, these ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the chiefs, that for forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which it was not necessary to particularize? that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert, to extirpate the English nation, and raising the standard of victory, and affording assistance and protection to the country of Hindustân, cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to increase the honour and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain that in a short time a large army, and efficient succours, would be sent from Europe; and that they were ready to do every thing in their power to promote the service of the Sircar. After this conversation they returned to their houses.

CHAPTER V.—The chiefs of Mauritius caused a proclamation to be made in the city, by beat of drum, and sent letters to the neighbouring island, inviting those to come forward who were desirous of entering into the service of your Highness.

After an interval of fifteen days, some few men assembled, and the chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the sirdars, seamen, gunners, soldiers, and artificers, they were about to send them with us to the presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours, and a large army, and not to carry away recruits: that

* Or paper of instructions; probably means the paper of propositions annexed to the diary of Hullun Ally.

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that had we come to procure recruits, we ſhould certainly have come furniſhed with inſtructions for ſettling their pay: that they were at liberty to ſend them, if they pleaſed; but that the eſtabliſhment of pay, and the entertaining of them, reſted with your Highneſs, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. Theſe particulars were ſtated in writing to the chiefs: who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not give what they deſired in writing, it was of no conſequence; that they ſhould, at their own diſcretion, put the perſons who had accepted ſervice, on board the ſhip, and ſend them with us; that ſhould your Highneſs entertain them in your ſervice, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwiſe the men ſhould be ſent back on the ſame ſhip to the Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.—We ſubmited ſix propoſitions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

Propoſition 1. That they ſhould ſend two reſpectable perſons on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar to Paris, for conducting the negotiation.

They accordingly did ſend two perſons to Paris.

2. That we ſhould enter into a treaty, that their ſtandard and that of the Khoodadaud Sircar ſhould be united *,

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3. That a factory ſhould be eſtabliſhed at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

To this they conſented.

4. That they ſhould ſend to the Khoodadaud Sircar ſome nutmeg and clove trees.

To this they agreed, and have ſent them to the preſence with us.

5. That we would not carry with us to the preſence the recruits, whom they propoſed to ſend.

6. That in the event of your Highneſs being deſirous of ſending vakeels to Paris, they ſhould be conveyed thither on the ſhip now arrived.

To this they aſſented.

CHAPTER VII.—Ripaud, the European came to us at night twice, during our reſidence at the Mauritius. The firſt time he came, he ſaid that General Malartique and the other chiefs had ſhewn great diſpleaſure and anger towards him, aſking him why he had by a falſe repreſentation to the preſence brought us there? Ripaud aſked us to give him an inſtrument in writing, purporting that he had not, by ſpeaking to your Highneſs, been the means of bringing us; for that Monſieur Munderool (*Moneron*) had, at a former period, made a repreſentation to the preſence, recommending that your Highneſs ſhould ſend vakeels on your part to France, and elſewhere, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſuccours. We, thereon, told Ripaud that he had delivered a ſtatement to the preſence, and that it was evident that the advice on which we had been ſent, &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any ſuch writing.

The ſecond time that Ripaud came, he ſaid, that Meer Ghoolaum Alli, ſpeaking of the buſineſs of the negotiation, had mentioned that he (*Ripaud*) had certainly ſuggeſted to the preſence the deputation of the vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by

* In other words, that a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, ſhould be concluded.

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by Deſcombres, the firſt in council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and diſreſpectful diſcourſe, ſaying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his releaſe by ſtratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in conſequence of this very improper diſcourſe, they had diſgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Deſcombres further aſked, why your Highneſs, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, did not unite and drive the Engliſh out of Hinduſtân? He ſaid, it was certain that by the union of theſe three, the Engliſh might be rooted out of that country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the ſervice of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they (*the Engliſh*) had peremptorily remonſtrated with him, and cauſed him to diſmiſs the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much diſſatisfied with the Engliſh, and that it was his wiſh to produce a good underſtanding between your Highneſs and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Deſcombres, that at Paris, one day all the French Gentlemen being aſſembled in conſultation, it had been aſked, whether in Hinduſtân the French had any ally? that at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sircar was preſent, who replied, that your Highneſs, for a period of forty years, had been the ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend; and that on hearing this all the gentlemen were highly pleaſed.

We were informed by Monſieur Coſſigny, that the * letters of your Highneſs, which had been ſent to France under the care of Monſieur Moneron had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made inquiry of General Malartique reſpecting Ripaud: he replied, that on his receiving your Highneſs's commands regarding him, he would take him into cuſtody, and ſend him to your Highneſs; that the former vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highneſs ought not to ſend ſuch perſons as vakeels.

He ſhewed us the place in which gunpowder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a water-mill? and a new manufactory, where the charge of powder with which the guns are loaded, is equal to two cartridges, and the balls for theſe guns weigh ſixty ruttels (*or pounds*); they make the balls as hot as fire, and throw them into theſe guns, which they fire off. The balls carry as far as 200 Sultaney dirrehs (*or yards*). In this manner they fired off the great guns three times, for the purpoſe of ſhewing them to us.

He ſhewed us the gardens in which the nutmeg and clove trees are cultivated.

He ſhewed us the bridge (*or pier*) on both ſides of which there are two batteries, and on each of theſe batteries there are ſixty excellent guns, the balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the guns, they are fired off; and by theſe balls the ſhips of an enemy may be burnt.

He ſhewed us fire-works of different ſorts (ſuch as the Chuckerbaûn and Taramundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with plays and muſic,

* No copies of theſe letters have yet been diſcovered; their date alſo is unknown. It is evident, however, from M. Coſſigny's letter in the French correſpondence, that their object was the ſame as that of the embaſſy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a perſon of ſome note in the French revolution, was the bearer of theſe letters.

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muſic, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He ſhewed us the manufactory for guns, ſwords, cartridge boxes, and the various implements of war.

We had nine interviews with the above-mentioned general.

The iſland of Mauritius is in length ſixty coſs, and forty coſs in breadth. The city is ſituated at the foot of a hill.

The following particulars were aſcertained from ****

A Daniſh ſhip had arrived at Mauritius, with letters from Paris. All the chiefs of the council of Mauritius being aſſembled, and having read the letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We inquired of *** why all the gentlemen had remained a whole day in conſternation. He replied, that after the French king was killed, a new ſyſtem had been eſtabliſhed: that there were five * chiefs of the firſt order: that there was a Council of Ancients, conſiſting of 250, and a third order of young men, whoſe number amounted to 500: that theſe chiefs conſulting together, conduct the affairs of the ſtate: that the Germans had made peace with the French, but that the Engliſh having bribed the former with millions of money, had ſeparated them from the French, and brought them over to their own party: that through the means of the Germans, they had alſo brought over to their intereſt two of the chiefs of the firſt order (*the Directory*), and a great number of thoſe of the ſecond and third orders: and that they ſecretly determined to bring about a peace between the French and Engliſh; that this being diſcovered by the other chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter nation, they thereon aſked the chiefs who were in the intereſt of the Engliſh, for what reaſon they were intriguing to accompliſh a peace with that nation? They replied, that they had been ſeduced into this error by the inſtigation and artifice of the Germans: they in conſequence put all theſe French chiefs, the partizans of the Engliſh, into cloſe confinement, and appointed 5000 horſe as a guard for the cuſtody of them. The Engliſh vakeels (*agents or ambaſſadors*) who had come to favour the ſcheme, took to flight†; that in conſequence of this circumſtance, a miſunderſtanding had again ariſen between the Germans and the French, and that peace at this time could by no means be eſtabliſhed between the French and Engliſh. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the Engliſh, that peace can be eſtabliſhed with them only on condition, that they ſhould be content to be placed in the ſame ſituation that they were in forty years ago: that on thoſe terms they certainly might have peace. The Engliſh are reduced to the greateſt difficulties and diſtreſs: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country: how long will they be able to ſubſiſt on the reſources which they draw from Bengal, and elſewhere? There being ſo much reaſon to believe, that the Engliſh are in a weak and ſhattered condition, the Kings of Conſtantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their vakeels (*ambaſſadors*) are aſſembled at Paris.

We

* Meaning the Directory.

† This probably alludes to the ſudden departure of Lord Malmeſbury from France.

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We having aſcertained all the foregoing particulars by inquiry at different places, have repreſented them to the preſence to the beſt of our ability. To add more, were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. We truſt that we ſhall be honoured with the kindneſs and favour of your Highneſs.

CHAPTER VIII.—We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ſhip on the 19th of Rubanny, the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed (*anſwering to the 7th of March* 1798) we arrived in ſafety at Courial. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thurſday in the evening. General Malartique, and all the chiefs, came on board to ſee us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the preſence: they urged the captain very ſtrongly to do every thing to promote our eaſe and contentment, and told him to carry us to Courial: the General, then addreſſing himſelf to us, obſerved, that the perſons who had formerly come on the part of your Highneſs, had carried off a great deal of money on falſe pretences; that they had expended large ſums without effecting any thing: that he had, therefore, ſent General Chapuis for the purpoſe of remaining at the preſence; alſo General Du Buc, for ſuperintending naval affairs; and Monſ. Des Moulins, for the purpoſe of diſciplining the troops: that he had, in addition to theſe, ſent ſailors, gunners, and others, to accompany them. He mentioned theſe particulars verbally; and obſerved, that the remaining circumſtances would appear from his letter to the preſence. Thereon all the guns of the ſhip, and of the other ſhips, having been fired, the General returned to his houſe, and the anchor of the ſhip being weighed, we proceeded towards Courial: having taken on board ſome perſons at Bourbon, we proceeded ſtraight to Courial.

The ſhip on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a patamar, in which there were ſome Malabar men; and we aſked from whence they came? they ſaid, from Cannanore: We aſked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any Engliſh ſhips there or not? they replied, that there were two ſhips there †. Immediately on hearing this news, the patamar was releaſed, and the ſhip was ſteered towards Tellicherry. Every body, however, objected; obſerving, that as the vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpoſe of fighting. The captain of the ſhip replied, that after receiving accounts of the Engliſh ſhips, ſhould he not go in queſt of them, he ſhould be highly culpable, and deſerve to be put to death: he would, therefore, by no means acquieſce.

Accordingly, on Friday the 3d behary of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahommed (*anſwering to the 19th of April*, 1798) we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ſhip at anchor there. Near the evening another ſhip had come into the road of Tellicherry, when, on a ſudden, a violent ſtorm aroſe, and the lightning ſtriking the ſhip, ſhe was daſhed to pieces on the ſhore—one man was killed by a ſtroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another Engliſh ſhip, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and entering the roads of the port, came

† The Raymond and Woodcote.

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came to an anchor. Neither of the ſhips had yet furled their ſails, when the French ſhip, on board of which we were, went in between the two Engliſh ſhips which were in the roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor. She called out to each of theſe ſhips to haul down their colours; upon which both ſhips fired off their guns, and an engagement enſued. The ſhip which had been previouſly at anchor, ſtruck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor, was making off; but ſhe was alſo taken and brought back.

Paſſing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ſhip, were anchored in the river *(or ſea)*. The number of the priſoners, chiefs, and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ſhips, we confined their crews on board our own ſhip.

In the morning, a Sirdar *(or chief)* came on board our ſhip from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar ſet off for Tellicherry. What conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not aſcertain: ſome few of the Engliſh were detained, and the remainder were ſet at liberty. Both the prizes were diſpatched to the iſland of Mauritius. We heard that the two ſhips were worth five lacks of rupees, and that the goods, money, effects, and different articles, were valued at five lacks. The remaining perſons having been ſent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and purſued the route to Courial. At this time a two maſted ſhip hove in ſight, and we went in. Having come up with her, we aſked what ſhip it was? They replied, Tippoo Sultaun's. Under whoſe charge? They ſaid, that ſhe was under an aſſof *(or officer)* named Shaik Shahaub-ud-deen. The people of the ſhip further mentioned, that ſhe had ſailed for Muſcat, and having been driven back from thence by a ſtorm, they had repaired to this quarter. The mate and nakhooda *(captain or pilot)* of the ſhip, had on board three thouſand bags of rice, and there was alſo a little black pepper. The French Captain was deſirous of ſending the ſhip to the Mauritius; but we repreſented to him, that the ſhip had come there in conſequence of a ſtorm, and that it was not at all proper to ſend her to the Mauritius, ſince ſhe in fact belonged to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The Captain obſerved, if this ſhip belonged to the Sircar, why had ſhe come to Tellicherry for the purpoſe of ſelling rice? We replied, that this was beſt known to our prince. They put eight ſoldiers on board the ſhip and carried her to Courial.

We arrived at that place in forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed on Wedneſday at noon, the 8th of Zekaudah, *(anſwering to the 26th of April* 1798.).

On our arrival at Courial, we heard that an Engliſh ſhip from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Courial, where a French ſhip was at anchor under Engliſh colours: that the Engliſh, taking her for one of their own ſhips, had come in for water, and requeſted the other to aſſiſt her to proceed to Bombay by ſupplying her with water. The French ſaid that they would ſupply her with water, and ſend her to the place of her deſtination. The Captain at the ſame time told the Sirdars of his own ſhip, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars *(the Engliſh)*, to ſeize the ſhip. Accordingly, having put people on board the ſhip, they diſpatched her to the

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Mauritius.

Mauritius. We heard, that the ſhip had on board Bengal goods to the value of five lacks of rupees.

Courial is diſtant from Mauritius 900 coſs, but by the route of* —— it is 1100 coſs; Paris is diſtant 2000 coſs from Mauritius.

Having attentively aſcertained theſe accounts, we have committed them to writing: ſhould any errors have occurred in the courſe of writing them, we ſhall be forgiven.

(Signed) MAHOMMED IBRAHIM.

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

Copy of two Letters addreſſed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartique, diſpatched on the 4th of Khuſgovy, (13th of October 1798.)

Health to General Malartique, my old and faithful friend! Your agreeable letter, every word of which was calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip, was received at the preſence, brought by the Generals Chapuis and Du Buc, and it afforded me inexpreſſible gratification.

Theſe two Generals whom you have ſent, appear to be men of very noble qualities, and excellent diſpoſitions, men of reſource and experience, wiſe, and well-wiſhers to both governments.—With a view therefore to communicate various neceſſary points of importance to our friendſhip, I have diſpatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, Gen. Du Buc, with two chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sircar. As both yourſelf and the whole French nation have for a great length of time been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sircar, I truſt, that in conſideration of this circumſtance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

Previouſly to the preſent period the heavy loſſes in money, territory, and men, which the Khoodadaud Sircar ſuſtained in conſequence of his friendſhip and connexion with the French nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unneceſſary to mention them. At this time too, the Engliſh having heard of my ſending the vakeels of the Sircar, for the purpoſe of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again preparing hoſtilities. The particulars of this diſturbance, as well as of all pointsr elating to me, will be fully made known to you from the verbal communications of Dudemaine, and the letters of General Chapuis. You are Frenchmen! your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are eſtabliſhed; it is moſt certain that you will not in any manner be guilty of the ſlighteſt neglect in demonſtrating your good wiſhes towards the Khoodadaud Sircar.

Dated the 13th of October 1798, E. S. correſponding with the 4th of Khuſrovy, of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mahommed.

A letter to the ſame effect was alſo written to Admiral Sercey.

On the back of the original:

Drafts of letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the book-umnaumah *(or inſtructions)* for the vakeels of the Sircar, conſiſting of eleven articles.

Account of money diſburſed for the expenſes of the vakeels, &c.

Account of jewels, khelauts, and guns, granted by the preſence to the Sirdars.

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T. Secr.*

* Name illegible.

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Secret Correſpondence between ZEMAUN SHAH, *King of Cabul, and the late* TIPPOO SULTAUN.

THE following Numbers, from No. 21 to No. 29, inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous Correſpondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shah, found in the palace of Seringapatam. This Correſpondence, it appears, commenced before the war between Tippoo Sultaun and the Engliſh, which terminated in 1792; and the ſame ambitious and hoſtile views againſt the Britiſh power in India have marked it, from its commencement to its cloſe.

The preſent ſeries commences with the deputation of two Ambaſſadors, on the part of the Sultaun, to Zamaun Shah, in the year 1796, for the expreſs purpoſe of encouraging that Prince to proſecute his deſign of invading Hinduſtân, and to form a plan of co-operation for the ſubverſion of the Britiſh power in India. Many letters belonging to this ſeries are omitted, becauſe they were thought unneceſſary to elucidate the Sultaun's views, ſo completely developed by thoſe which are now printed.

The papers, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, are tranſlations of drafts in the Perſian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's palace at Seringapatam. The book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shah, to his miniſters and agents, to the chiefs of Balochiſtaun and Cutch, and the miniſters of the latter, &c. to the number of 22, from the year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but, as the orignal anſwers to ſome of them are in the poſſeſſion of Government (though not inſerted in this collection), and, in particular, as the anſwer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22) recapitulates the ſubſtance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually diſpatched in conformity to the addreſs and tenor of the drafts in queſtion; and the miſſion of ambaſſadors, in both inſtances, as intimated in the following correſpondence, is authenticated by written documents, and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two diſtinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignior, of which a tranſlation is inſerted in the printed correſpondence of the Government General with the Sultaun. One of thoſe anſwers, which was tranſmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, for the purpoſe of being forwarded, appears in a tranſlated form in the printed correſpondence above alluded to. The other (forming No. 30 of the following ſelection) was forwarded by ambaſſadors diſpatched by the Sultaun to Conſtantinople.

No. 21.

Tranſlation of Inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza, ſent on an Embaſſy from Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the moſt Merciful, the Compaſſionate!

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnaumah, or Inſtructions addreſſed to Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza.

It is proper that, on your departure from the capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that, with the advice of the aſſof of that place, you take ſhipping in company with Jewun Doſs, the banker attached to the factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojars *(or comptrollers of commerce)*, and proceed from thence by ſea to Cutch. You will land at the port of Munderah, where is ſituated the factory belonging to the Khooda-daud Sircar, and make yourſelves particularly acquainted with the ſtate of buſineſs at the factory, and with the conduct of the derogahs *(or head officers)* in the execution of their orders.

Having viſited Rajah Roydhun, the chief of Cutch, you will deliver the khelaut *(or honorary dreſs)* and letter for him, which have been entruſted

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truſted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's brother, and the miniſter Futteh Mahommed, you will make profeſſions of friendſhip and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other officers, a houſe at Mindy, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and deliver it over to the charge of Ghoolaum Mahommed Abdool Mojeed Khan, and Jewun Doſs, officers belonging to the commercial department *(Mullick-oo-Toojar.)* You will write a particular account of the ſituation and circumſtances of the two factories and of the Rajah, and other matters, and tranſmit it, under your ſeals, to the preſence, through the derogahs of the factory. If the derogahs in queſtion ſhall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their inſtructions.

(Signed)

You will give notice to the merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpoſe, that the dealers in mares and horſes, who may bring them for ſale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar, will be exempted from duty; and that the duties on other articles alſo, which they may bring for ſale, have been taken off: that the horſes will be purchaſed at Courial *(Mangalore)*, and payment be made in ready money, unleſs they prefer receiving their value in rice. Two declarations to this effect from the preſence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the ſervants of the two factories in Cutch, that they may be ſhewn to the merchants—three letters alſo, addreſſed to the aſſoſs of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the ſubject of the remiſſion of the duties on the horſes and goods of the merchants of Cutch, are ſent with you; and you are deſired to deliver them to the aſſoſs in queſtion.

(Signed)

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every day pay a viſit to the Rajah, as well as to his officers: An honorary dreſs has been conferred on the Rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mahommed; which you will accordingly deliver to them—You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch and Futteh Mahommed, that you are come, agreeably to the orders of the preſence, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a factory in the country of Nuſſeer Khan; that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the merchants of foreign ports with the ports of the Khoodadaud Sircar; that, as horſes are neceſſary, as one of the means of proſecuting holy wars, you are deſirous of procuring a greater number for the ſoldiers and warriors engaged in this ſervice, and that you are come to make ſome arrangement for this purpoſe. Having made this kind of repreſentation, you will remain ten or twelve days; and, viſiting all the public officers of his government, you will be careful to inſpire them with hopes of the favour of the preſence, and render them ſubſervient to the will of the Khoodadaud Sircar.

(Signed)

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ſhip, you will repair to the

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port of Keranchy, and from thence to ——, which is the place of refidence of Nuffeer Khan; and landing at the diftance of one ftage from that place, you will addrefs a letter to Nuffeer Khan to this effect: "That you are come to his Highnefs with letters and an honorary drefs from the prefence, and that you will have the honour to communicate to him the commands with which you are charged from the prefence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his anfwer, proceed to the city of Nuffeer Khan; and paying your refpects with the cuftomary ceremonies of the place, you will prefent the honorary drefs and letter, in trays; you will each prefent a nuzzur *(or offering)* of five Hydery rupees, and one Ahmedy *; and you will offer, on the part of the prefence, the falutations prefcribed among the followers of the faith; and at the fame time making the ftrongeft profeffions of friendfhip, addrefs him to this effect: "That you had been ordered to wait upon his Highnefs; and after being favoured by him with a guard, you were defired to proceed to Ajim *(or Perfia)*; and having feen all the curiofities of that country, and vifited the tombs of the illuftrious, you were commiffioned to bring back with you the different rarities and choice productions of the country."

You will make a repreſentation to this effect; and, after two or three interviews, you will obſerve to him, that countries belonging to the followers of the faith are united by one common intereſt; that in the Khoodadaud Sircar fundry perſons form an aſſociation, and carry on a commerce under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to repreſent to his Highneſs, that if he will be pleaſed to favour them with a place for a factory at the port of Keranchy, and give them the neceſſary aſſurances, they will eſtabliſh a factory at that port, and carry on a commerce, paying his Highneſs the eſtabliſhed duties, according to the cuſtom of his government: that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had accordingly addreſſed a letter † to his Highneſs on the ſubject, and preſented an honorary dreſs, which are ready at his ſervice.

Having made a repreſentation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dreſs; and taking his cowl *(or engagement)* and an order to the haukim *(or governor)* of Keranchy, with reſpect to the aſſignment of a place for a factory, you will proceed to that port, and fix on the ſpot accordingly.

From thence you will proceed, either by land or water, with the greateſt prudence and circumſpection, to the country of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, and on your return alſo, you will viſit Nuſſeer Khan, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will ſelect a reſpectable perſon from among the merchants, for the purpoſe of conducting the buſineſs of the factory, and deliver over the place to his charge.

(Signed)

On your arrival in the country

* A coin equal to about a gold mohur.

† Drafts of this, and of the other letters mentioned in theſe inſtructions, are in the poſſeſſion of Government.

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of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the ſeat of government, which is at Cabul, and, halting at the diſtance of one ſtage from the city, you will addreſs a letter to the vizier *(or miniſter)* and diſpatch a meſſage with it, by the mirdah *(or head)* of the meſſengers, to this effect: that you had come to attend *(his Majeſty)* on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, in the capacity of ambaſſadors, and waited his Majeſty's pleaſure.

When the miniſter ſhall ſend for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your reſidence at the place which he may point out. At your interview with him, you will carry the letter and khelaut *(honorary dreſs)* with you, and preſent them to him in trays; you will each preſent a nuzzur of five ahmedies, and, according to the cuſtom of that government, you will pay the proper compliments, and, if it ſhould be cuſtomary to ſit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the vizier, you will do ſo; ſhould it, however, be cuſtomary to ſtand up, you will remain ſtanding; then, taking the letter and dreſs from the trays, you will place theſe at ſome diſtance in front of the vizier, and after the reſpects and compliments of the Sircar Khoodadaud, in the manner preſcribed among the followers of the faith, you will make many profeſſions of friendſhip; obſerving, that all true believers are brethern; but you will pay at the ſame time due attention to the reſpective ranks of the parties. After having converſed together, you will repreſent, that "you are Syuds the deſcendants of Fatimah *;" that you have repaired to the preſence of his Highneſs, and are ready to obey his commands; and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honoured with permiſſion to pay your reſpects to his Majeſty.

You will addreſs yourſelves to him in this manner, and having, through the vizier, obtained admiſſion to the preſence of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dreſs, jewels, and the ſaddles, and then preſent them in the manner which the vizier may deſire, and agreeably to the cuſtoms and etiquette of the court: you will alſo, according to the eſtabliſhed forms of that court, offer the proper compliments, and ſtand up with your hands folded together. When you ſhall receive an order to ſit down, you will ſeat yourſelves accordingly, or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to obſerve it.

Having thus paid your court through the vizier, in the manner which is proper for ambaſſadors, you will repreſent, that "you, having come a diſtant journey from the exalted preſence, have preſented yourſelves before his Majeſty; that many affairs of importance have been entruſted to you, which, at his Majeſty's leiſure, you would repreſent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Saud 1223 from the birth of Mahommed *(anſwering to about March 1796). Written by Syud Hooſſain.*

(Signed)

The firſt time of your attending the Court of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, you will each of you preſent a nuzzur of eleven ahmedies.

(Signed)

An

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahommet.

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An escort of nine soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the articles belonging to the Sircar. You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade*. You will, at the different stages, hire bullocks, or other carriage, according to the custom of the country, for the purpose of transporting four suits of clothes for each of them, at the expense of the Sircar; and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country, for the conveyance of the baskets containing khelauts *(or honorary dresses)* and other articles belonging to the Sircar, which you will carry with you.

(Signed)

For the payment of the wages of the different servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 farookies; and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expenses 500 imaumies, the value of which is stated in the account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four ahmedies of gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the nuzzurs *(or offerings)* mentioned above. You will take ten silver hyderees from the 500 imaumies † before stated, and, agreeably to the foregoing directions, present them as nuzzurs.

(Signed)

(True transl.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 22.

Translation of a Paper intitled "Proposition to his Majesty Zemaun Shah‡."

The imbecility and ruinous condition of the kingdom of Delhi, are more obvious than the sun—As, therefore, Delhi, which is one of the seats of government of the Mahommedan faith, has been reduced to this state of ruin, so that the infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, that, uniting together, they exterminate the infidels.

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit; but there are three sects of infidels in the way of it; and although, when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension, yet the union of the followers of the faith is necessary. If that ornament of the throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, should adopt [*one of*] two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith. One of them is as follows:

That your Majesty should remain in your capital, and send one of your noblemen, in whom you have confidence, to Delhi with an

* The term in the original, *yezzuck*, here translated *parade*, is the same as that which is before translated *escort*. All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

† A coin, the value of which is not known.

‡ This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter.

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army; that this perſon, on his arrival there, ſhould make the neceſſary arrangements, and, after deposing the infirm King, who has reduced the faith to this ſtate of weakneſs, ſelect from among the family ſome one properly qualified for the government: he ſhould remain one year for the purpoſe of ſettling the country, and, taking with him the chiefs of the country who are Rajpoots and others, direct his ſtandard towards the Deccan, ſo that the Brahmans and others on the road may come forward and preſent themſelves to him; whilſt I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raiſe the ſtandard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the ſword of the faith: after theſe ſhall have been ſacrificed to the ſword, and no longer exiſt, the remaining infidels will be nothing. Afterwards, the ſettlement of the Deccan may be concluded in any manner which ſhall be mutually agreed upon.

The ſecond plan is this:

If none of your Majeſty's noblemen ſhould be ſufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majeſty ſhould be entirely at eaſe with reſpect to the ſtate of your country and government, it is propoſed that you ſhould in perſon proceed to Delhi, and, having made the neceſſary arrangements there, eſtabliſh one of your confidential ſervants in the office of the vizier *(or miniſter)* and return to your own capital. The perſon who may be ſelected for the office of vizier, muſt be a man of addreſs and enterprize; that, remaining a twelvemonth with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under ſubjection the chiefs of the neighbouring country. The ſecond year your Majeſty ſhould alſo ſend from your capital a ſmall army as a reinforcement: ſo that the vizier appointed by you, as above-mentioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hinduſtan towards the Deccan: Should thoſe infidel Brahmans direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the heroes of the faith in this part of the world ſhall be raiſed for their chaſtiſement. After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the vizier acting on your Majeſty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the ſettlement of the country.

You are to make a propoſition to his Majeſty to the above effect, and requeſt him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furniſh you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majeſty's hand and ſeal, adding, that if his Majeſty will be pleaſed to give both of you permiſſion, and have the goodneſs to ſend a confidential perſon with you, you will repair to the preſence of your Sovereign, and having alſo obtained from him an engagement in writing, correſponding with the inſtrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential perſon above-mentioned to the preſence of his Majeſty: But that, ſhould his Majeſty deſire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his Majeſty's confidential ſervant to the Deccan, and return with the writing from thence to the preſence of his Majeſty.

(True tranſlation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 23.

Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

[The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahommed, &c.

&c. as uſual in the correſpondence of perſons of the rank of Zemaun Shah and Tippoo Sultaun. As the idiom of the Engliſh language will not admit of an adequate tranſlation of the figurative expreſſions uſed upon theſe occaſions, and as it is not in any degree eſſential to inſert them, they are wholly omitted: for the ſame reaſon, the complimentary titles and deſignations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the moſt part left out in the tranſlation.]

Thanks to God, that at this happy time I have the ſatisfaction to hear that your Majeſty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the deſtroyer of heretics and oppreſſors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the ſupport of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cauſe. The report of your Majeſty's piety, juſtice, religious zeal, and courage, ſo grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and eſpecially to me, has afforded me inexpreſſible joy and ſatisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thouſand of the followers of the faith, nay more, aſſemble every Friday, the ſabbath of the Muſſelmans, in the two moſques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Aſkah moſque; and after preſcribed forms of prayer, ſupplicate the beſtower of all things, according to the words of ſcripture, "Grant thy aid, O God, to thoſe who aid the religion of Mahommed, and let us be of that number at the laſt day: deſtroy thoſe, O God, who would deſtroy the religion of Mahommed, and let not us be of their number at the laſt day;" and pray that the Almighty will render your Majeſty, who is the ſupporter of the faith, and all its followers, victorious and ſucceſsful over their enemies: I confidently truſt, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth unto me, his prayer ſhall be granted," will liſten to their ſupplication, and render your Majeſty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brighteſt ornaments, ſucceſsful and victorious.

Your Majeſty muſt doubtleſs have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object a holy war. The fruit of this juſt deſign has been, that in the midſt of this land of heretics, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahommedan dominion like the ark of Noah, and cuts ſhort the extended arm of the abandoned heretic. The report of your Majeſty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, moſt anxious to open a perſonal and direct communication of ſentiments with your Majeſty; but the obſtacles to this are fully apparent to your Majeſty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the law) that it is ſufficient that two perſons ſhould have the honour to ſee * the new moon, in order to eſtabliſh its actual appearance, the reſpected Mear

* The Mahommedan months are lunar, and their commencement reſpectively depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's firſt quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obſcures the moon at one place when it is viſible at another, the evidence of any two perſons, declaring that they have ſeen it, is deemed ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact of its appearance, and the firſt day of the month (or moon) is aſſumed accordingly: ſhould the moon, however, not be ſeen before the 31ſt of the month, the following day is conſidered as the firſt of the enſuing. It is a common practice among the Muſſulmen of high rank, to ſalute the appearance of the new moon by cannon, and to ſend to each other congratulatory meſſages upon the occaſion: hence the figurative alluſion in the text will be eaſily underſtood.

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Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mahommed Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank in the Khooda-daud Sircar, and are worthy of admiſſion to the preſence, are now ſent as ambaſſadors to your Majeſty's Imperial Court, with letters (which, according to the ſaying "a letter is half a meeting," may be conſidered as an invaluable ſubſtitute for perſonal communication;) in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majeſty's proſperity, ſucceſs, and glory, but enjoy the pleaſure of ſeeing your Majeſty as it were by ſubſtitution; and that the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both ſpiritual and temporal, may be ſtrengthened and improved; and alſo, that the perſons above mentioned may have the honour to repreſent to your Majeſty my ſentiments upon ſome important ſubjects, and the circumſtances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hinduſtân, which I have entruſted to their verbal communication. But beſides this, I would propoſe, if its meets your Majeſty's approbation, that two perſons of rank may conſtantly reſide at your Majeſty's Court, to be the channel of correſpondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the ſacred exhortation, "Beſtow preſents among one another," I beg leave to ſend, by the perſons above mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among thoſe who are connected by the ties of religion: I confidently truſt that your Majeſty will gratify me by accepting them, and honour the ambaſſdors by admitting them to the preſence, and by hearing what has been entruſted to their verbal communication, and that you will diſpatch them back again to this quarter with the utmoſt expedition.

[Here follows a liſt of the preſents.]

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 24.

Tranſlation of a Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, one of the principal Miniſters of Zemaun Shah.

[After the uſual complimentary addreſs, adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:]

The receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram Sohauy, moonſhy, in the ſervice of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, and through my vekeels *(meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi)* afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulſe of that cordial attachment which ſuperſedes the neceſſity of outward forms, you had availed yourſelf of a proper opportunity to repreſent my circumſtances in the fulleſt manner to his Majeſty, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſignify in reply, that when the victorious ſtandard ſhould be diſplayed in the direction of Hinduſtân, it was his Majeſty's deſign to honour me with marks of his boundleſs favour, and to promote the important objects in view. This has impreſſed my mind with a renewed ſenſe of your kindneſs. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apoſtle, "that, in this world, of cauſes and effects there is nothing more eſtimable than union and friendſhip," it has long been my earneſt deſire, to eſtabliſh an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sircars: but in proof of the ſaying, "every thing depends upon its appointed ſeaſon," the accompliſhment of this deſign has been ſuſpended for want of opportunity; thanks to God, that,

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that, through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thouſand-fold cloſer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of deſcribing my gratitude for this: with a view to diſplay this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, two perſons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, are now deputed with a letter, calculated to inſpire friendſhip, addreſſed to his Majeſty, the defender of the faith, Zemaun Shah. Pleaſe God, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to you. I hope that you will be pleaſed to give your attention to ſeveral points involving concerns both of a ſpiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and having procured them the honour of an introduction to the preſence of his Majeſty, that you will enable theſe ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the points which have been entruſted to their verbal report. May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

[Here follows a liſt of preſents.]

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 25.

Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mahommed, the agent of Zemaun Shah.

Your pleaſing letters have reached me in ſucceſſion, and their contents have been underſtood.

Your having repreſented in terms of commendation the circumſtances of the Khoodadaud Sircar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan; your having conveyed to him alſo the letters of my vakeels *(meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi)* and your procuring and tranſmitting a letter to my addreſs from him, has impreſſed me with a high ſenſe of your cordial attachment and zeal. The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, and your own friendly addreſs, reached me through Moonſhy Ram Sohauy and the vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sircar, afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that, continuing in the ſame manner to obſerve the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the ſanction both of God and his Apoſtle, you will uſe your beſt endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart; to increaſe cordial friendſhip and ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment. This anſwer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, are now forwarded by the reſpected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Mahommed Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sircar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majeſty Zemaun Shah and my Sircar. Through the aid of Providence, theſe two perſons will arrive with my letters *(to the miniſters)* and my addreſs to his Majeſty, and will have a meeting with you. True attachment requires of you to obtain for them acceſs to the Nabob above mentioned, and enable them to pay their reſpects to the preſence; when they will repreſent to his Majeſty the ſentiments and wiſhes of my heart, which have been intruſted to their verbal communication. I am confident that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to promote the accompliſh-

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compliſhment of my wiſhes, and to obtain for my ambaſſadors, as early as poſſible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accompliſhment of the object of their miſſion.

Believing me always anxious about you, conſtantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 26.

Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shaubaun, 1211 Hijerah, or 5th February 1797.

[After the uſual addreſs and exordium, as adverted to in No. 22, the letter proceeds as follows:]

By the favour of God, your Majeſty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatneſs, has for the moſt part occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet, in deſtroying the foundation of hereſy and infidelity, and in eſtabliſhing the baſis of the true faith; and continues ſo to do. The fame of this, has amply pervaded the world. Theſe circumſtances, which are as well known from eaſt to weſt, as the ſun in the centre of the heavens, ſuggeſted to my mind that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apoſtle, declared in theſe words, "Slay the diviſor of the Godhead," we ſhall unite in carrying on a holy war againſt the infidels, and free the region of Hinduſtân from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in theſe territories, always aſſembling at a ſeleſt time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words, "O God, ſlay the infidels who have cloſed thy way! Let their ſins return upon their own heads, with the puniſhment that is due to them!"

I truſt that Almighty God, for the ſake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and, through the merit of a holy cauſe, proſper our mutual exertions to that end. And through the influence of the words, "Thine armies ſhall conquer," will render us victorious and ſucceſsful. Through the aid of the Giver of all victory, in reward of my meritorious reſolution to proſecute a holy war (which is the proper end and object of life to thoſe who adorn the throne of religion and dominion) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodneſs, and have continued ſafe under the Divine protection, and ſtill remain ſo. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which is ſurrounded by infidels, has ſtood aloof, like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faithful in effectual check. The words of ſcripture "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite aſtoniſhment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two reſpectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majeſty, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sircar, by ſea, with the utmoſt expedition; through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to your Majeſty, and will repreſent the points which have been entruſted to their verbal communication; your Majeſty will alſo receive detailed accounts from your Majeſty's agent Ghoolaum Mahommed Khan, of affairs to the ſouth and eaſt, and alſo the circumſtances of this quarter.

May the ſun of dignity and ſplendour riſe from the horizon of ſucceſs and glory!

(True tranſlation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

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No. 27.

Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffedar Khan, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters; dated 7th of Shaubaun, 1211, Hiferah, (anſwering to the 5th of February, 1797).

[After the uſual complimentary form of addreſs, the letter proceeds as follows:]

Your moſt friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the ſentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nabob, Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, and Ameen-ul-Moolk have reached me, and have afforded me great pleaſure.

You write that the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, ſubmitted the friendly addreſs of the Khoodadaud Sircar to his Majeſty's peruſal, and impreſſed it word by word upon his Majeſty's mind; that his Majeſty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nabobs Noor Mahommed Khan, Ameen-ul-Moulk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khan, to diſpatch friendly letters to me. This has afforded me a degree of pleaſure and delight, that is not to be deſcribed. The knowledge alſo of his Majeſty's determination to proceed to Hinduſtân, has inſpired my ſoul with confidence. May the Almighty, in his bounty, bring to effect our mutual deſires! You further intimate your requeſt, that, conſidering our intereſts the ſame, I ſhould commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your ſervices in any way that I can deſire. The ſum of my wiſhes is, that his Majeſty, uniting with me, we ſhould proceed to chaſtiſe theſe abandoned infidels, and not ſuffer our preſent dominion to depart from our hands. Through the divine goodneſs, the hopes of the chief of the infidels being of themſelves conſumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the ſouthern atmoſphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two reſpected Syuds Meer Mahommed Hubbeeb and Meer Mahommed Rezza, were deputed by ſea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land), charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will repreſent to his Majeſty, the points which have been confided to them, and which will be conſidered as authentic. The faded ſplendour of the faith throughout India is evident in every article; to deſcribe it is ſuperfluous. May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 28.

Tranſlation of an Original Letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

[After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative addreſs to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:]

Your letter, replete with ſentiments of friendſhip and regard, expreſſing your ſolicitude for the propagation of the faith, and extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the moſques, after the concluſion of public worſhip, ſupplications are made at the throne of grace for the increaſe of our dominion, and the ſucceſs of our triumphant banners; referring us for a further expoſition of your ſentiments to the verbal explanation of your ambaſſadors Syud Hubbeeb-Oolla, and Syud Mahommed Rezza; ſignifying that you had ſent a few preſents by the ambaſſadors, requeſting that two perſons of your Sircar might reſide

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at our court, and ſtating other particulars of friendſhip, arrived in a moſt auſpicious ſeaſon, and added new ardour to our mutual friendſhip.

As the object of your well-directed mind is the deſtruction of the infidels, and the extenſion of the faith of the Prophet, pleaſe God, we ſhall ſoon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheiſts, and to free thoſe regions from the contamination of theſe ſhameleſs tribes, with the edge of the ſword; ſo that the inhabitants of thoſe regions may be reſtored to comfort and repoſe: be therefore perfectly ſatisfied in this reſpect.

With regard to your requeſt for deputing two perſons to reſide at our court, with a view to ſtrengthen the ties of friendſhip, we have to expreſs our acquieſcence.

We have ſent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your ambaſſadors, who have explained to us the meſſage with which you had commiſſioned them.

Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us by letters your ſituation and ſentiments.

[Here follows a liſt of dreſſes, &c. ſent as preſents.]

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 29.

Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rehmauny of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mahommed, anſwering to the 23d of Shaubaun 1213 Hijerah (30th of January 1799.)

[The exordium, conſiſting of the uſual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and deſignations addreſſed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.]

Your Majeſty's gracious letter, in reply to my friendly addreſs, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb Oolla and Syud Mahommed Rezza, the ambaſſadors of the Khoodadaud Sircar has been received, has given increaſe to friendſhip, and augmented the ſources of joy and ſatisfaction. Your Majeſty was pleaſed to write, that it was the object of your mind to cruſh the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mahommed; pleaſe God, your Majeſty would ſoon proceed with a conquering army to proſecute a holy war againſt the infidels, polytheiſts, and heretics, and free the religion of theſe regions from the contamination of thoſe ſhameleſs tribes, that the profanation of polytheiſm ſhould be done away by the exertions of the relentleſs ſword, and repoſe and happineſs be reſtored to the inhabitants of this country, and deſiring that I would ſet my mind at eaſe upon every point. This has been fully underſtood, and I have alſo been informed word by word of what your Majeſty was pleaſed to confide to the verbal communication of the ambaſſadors, all which afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppreſſions of the infidels and polytheiſts may be deſtroyed, by the avenging ſword of thoſe who have been ſelected by God to exerciſe dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conqueſt; and that theſe regions may acquire proſperity and ſplendour by maintaining the cauſe of religion.

At this time, the Engliſh having received intimation of the arrival of the ambaſſadors of the Sircar at your Highneſs's court, and of the firm connexion eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and

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and the turbulent, taken up arms againſt me *; and they have written †, that they entertain the deſign to ſubvert the religion of Iſlaum. "Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Pleaſe God, they ſhall become food for the unrelenting ſword of the pious warriors. "Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God—we have no ſupport, but the aid of the King of the world, who is great and powerful, and the true apoſtle, the head of the true religion, the deſtroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependance upon thoſe tidings of joy; "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the ſuperior." I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion, to communicate affairs of great importance, when the intereſts of religion are one and the ſame, the Syuds before mentioned, are now a ſecond time diſpatched to your Majeſty's court, for the purpoſe of repreſenting all circumſtances fully and perſonally; and from them, your Majeſty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a ſolicitude for the defence of religion, which is incumbent upon all the Princes of Iſlaum to feel, let your Majeſty diſplay your grateful endeavours both by word and deed, to repel theſe abandoned infidels. "God will aid the pure heart and pious."

(True tranſ.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. 30.

‡ *Tranſlation of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior.*

[The following memorandum is written in the firſt leaf of the book which contains the original of this tranſlation.]

"In this book are entered the drafts

* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun aſcribes the hoſtile preparations of the Britiſh Government, to his connexion with the French.

† It appears from the teſtimony of Hubbeeb Oolla, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head monſhy, that this aſſertion is founded on the paſſage at the cloſe of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honourable the Governor General's letter to Tippoo Sultaun, of the 8th of November, 1798; which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expoſe his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the proſperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connexion with the French. Although Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the paſſage in queſtion was applicable only to the views of the French, yet, anxious to avail himſelf of even this ſhadow of a pretext to juſtify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own conſtruction of the paſſage, and perſiſted in his reſolution to infert this groſs calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seignior, and others. The numerous inſtances of the Sultaun's duplicity, and virulent animoſity againſt the Engliſh, leave no room for ſurprize at his wilful perverſion of this paſſage. A copy of the Governor General's letter in queſtion, was communicated to his Highneſs the Nizam; who, as a Muſſulman, cannot be ſuppoſed to have obſerved with indifference, a declaration, pointing equally to the deſtruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun: his Highneſs, however, expreſſed his higheſt approbation of the whole of the Governor General's letter of the 8th November 1798.

‡ Tippoo Sultaun tranſmitted to the Governor General, a letter addreſſed to the Grand Seignior (vide the correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General), pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the letter from the Grand Seignior. It now, however, appears that Tippoo Sultaun had privately diſpatched this virulent inveſtive againſt the Britiſh Nation to Conſtantinople, by ambaſſadors extraordinary.

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drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior, Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul, and Futteh Alli Khan, King of Eeraun, under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213 of the Hijerah *(answering to the 10th February 1799.")*

[After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, and a ſeries of pompous titles addreſſed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows:]

Your Highneſs's auguſt letter, written on the 11th of Rubbee-ooſſaunee, 1213 of the Hijerah *(anſwering to the 23d September 1798)* which was conveyed through the Engliſh*, honoured me by its gracious arrival, was the means of glory and diſtinction, and the productive ſource of boundleſs favour. Its contents added ſtrength and firmneſs to the foundations of union and attachment; and its gracious expreſſions gave ſtability to the fabric of friendſhip.

With reſpect to what your Highneſs wrote, of the invaſion of the venerated land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithſtanding the obſervance of long ſubſiſting friendſhip on the part of your Highneſs. The objects of that irreligious, turbulent people; the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the moſt vigorous meaſures to repel that rebellious race; of my aſſiſting and joining my brethren Muſſulmans in the general cauſe of religion, and defending the regions of Hinduſtân from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highneſs whatever ſubject of complaint I might have againſt the Engliſh, when, by the aid of God and your Highneſs's good offices, thoſe complaints ſhould be removed to my ſatisfaction, and the grounds of oppoſition and eſtrangement be exchanged for the deſirable objects of harmony and union. This, which your Highneſs did me the honour to write, has been underſtood.

By the favour of God, and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the faith hold fraternity in religion; particularly the exalted Ottoman ſtate and the Khoodadaud Sircar (between which, regard and attachment are eſtabliſhed firmly as columns, and of which friendſhip and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged) are aiding and aſſiſting each other. As this labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highneſs's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exiſt between us; I beg you will communicate to me what your Highneſs's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and intereſts of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themſelves your Highneſs's enemies, they have made themſelves ſo to all the followers of the faith. God is the protector and defender of the land of Hinduſtân; next to him, this ſuppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not, and will not neglect the defence and ſervice of the people. I am fully confident that your Highneſs will be diſpoſed to afford your aſſiſtance and ſupport, in all matters, to us labourers. All Hinduſtân is overrun with infidels and polytheiſts, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sircar, which, like the ark of Noah, are ſafe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope from the ſupreme King of kings, that as at the appearance of a ſecond Adam, the religion of Iſlaum will obtain excluſive prevalence over the whole country of Hinduſtân, and that all the ſinful heretics will with the utmoſt

* Over this word is written, "*The Governor of Madras.*"

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moſt eaſe become the prey of the ſwords of the combatants in the cauſe of religion. Be it known to thoſe who ſtand at the foot of the imperial throne, that the treachery, deceit, and ſupremacy of the Chriſtians in the regions of Hinduſtân, are beyond the power of expreſſion. A ſummary elucidation of this, will be found as follows:

A perſon, by name Daood Khan, an Afghan, was appointed to the ſubahdarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Delhi. About that time, the French and Engliſh, each with one of their deteſted ſhips, and a few kaufers *(infidels)* on board, came to the coaſt, expreſsly for the purpoſe of trade; bringing with them ſome of the products of their country, ſuch as knives, ſciſſars, needles, china and glaſs-ware, for ſale. After preſenting ſeveral articles to the deluded ſubahdar, as a nuzzer *(or offering, expreſſive of ſubmiſſion)*, they requeſted the grant of a ſpot of ground, ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, for their reſidence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The ſubahdar complied with their requeſt; and there the Engliſh reſided for ſome time.

It happened, that the exalted firmaun of Bahauder Shah, ſon of Allumgeer, Emperor of Shah Jehanabad *(Delhi)* addreſſed to Daood Khan, arrived, directing him to leave a truſty dewan *(manager)* in Arcot, and repair himſelf to the preſence. In conformity to the Emperor's ſummons, Daood Khan repaired to Delhi, leaving Saadut-oolla Khan as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the miniſters at Delhi, Saadut-oolla Khan became a traitor, and uſurped the dominions of the country. About that period, the Engliſh and the French applied to the ſubahdar for the grant of a little ground round about their houſes; to which the ſubahdar, from his want of foreſight, and from his innate folly, conſented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they aſked. After this, both theſe nations erected ſmall forts, and ſtationed about a hundred men to garriſon them. *(verſes)* "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khan, each took poſſeſſion of talooks *(diſtricts)*, and erecting fortreſſes, eſtabliſhed their abode. At the ſame time, the French and Engliſh taking with them ſome of the products of Europe, repaired to the diſtricts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khan, and contracted friendſhip with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete inſight into their characters, their mode of living, the ſtructure of their forts, the adminiſtration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut-oolla Khan died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themſelves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Ally Khan, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poonah, and ſolicited military ſuccours. Agreeably to his requeſt, an army of the Poonah infidels, conſiſting of 50,000 horſe, under the command of Rughoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Ally Khan ſuffered his father Ally Doaſt Khan to be ſlain in battle by the infidels of Poonah. After this, theſe infidels ſeeing the diſſenſions which prevailed amongſt the adherents and relations of Sufder Aliy Khan, plundered

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plundered all the inhabitants of that country, without diſcrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thouſand men and women priſoners to their own country, and ſold them to ſlavery: they alſo took priſoner Hooſſain Doaſt Khan, known by the name of Chunda Khan, who was the huſband of Sufder Ally Khan's ſiſter, and carried him to Poonah. In the mean time, Mortiza Khan, the governor of Vellore, and huſband of another ſiſter of Sufder Ally Khan, enticed the latter to his houſe, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ul-Moolk the vizier of Delhi, who had made himſelf maſter of the Deccan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-ud-deen Khan, ſubahdar of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant ſons of the late Sufder Ally Khan, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Deccan. After this, Anwar-ud-deen Khan incited the Afghans to murder one of the children. A ſhort time after, Chunda Khan who was in confinement at Poonah, bribing the infidels with a ſum of money, obtained his releaſe, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French troops, with which he marched againſt Anwar-ud-deen Khan, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-ud-deen Khan ſought the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun. *(Madras.)* Accordingly the Engliſh joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words "He who affordeth aſſiſtance to the oppreſſor, ſhall fall under ſubjection to the very man he aſſiſted,"—both theſe perſons becoming the objects of the Divine anger, ſought aſſiſtance from theſe two infidel tribes, and proceeded to hoſtilities—It was ſo decreed, however, that Anwar-ud-deen Khan fell by the hand of Hooſſain Doaſt Khan. After this, Mahommed Ally Khan, ſon of Anwar-ud-deen Khan, giving up both his wordly and ſpiritual concerns, to the direction of the Engliſh, and making them his protectors, prepared for hoſtilities againſt Chunda Khan. In the mean time, Nizam-ul-Moolk died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Nauſſir Jung; whom Mahommed Ally Khan invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauſſir Jung's nephew, Hidauyet Mohee-ud-deen Khan fled with a ſmall body of troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force which conſiſted of about a thouſand men of their own nation, and about four thouſand ſepoys, proceeded with the troops of Hidauyet Mohee-ud-deen Khan, againſt Nauſſir Jung; who joined with Mahommed Ally Khan, after ſuſtaining repeated engagements with the French, laid ſiege to the fortreſs of Ginjee, which is ſituated on a hill, and was then in poſſeſſion of the French. The latter entering into a colluſion with the Sirdars of Nauſſir Jung's army, attacked it in the night. After the alarm was given, Nauſſir Jung mounted his elephant; when a man named Bahauder Khan, an Afghan in his ſervice, had the baſeneſs to kill him by a muſket ſhot, and cauſing his elephant to be driven cloſe to that of Nauſſir Jung, cut off his head and ſtuck it on the point of a ſpear: upon this event, the French ſet up Hidauyet Mohee-ud-deen Khan as his ſucceſſor, and accompanied by a body of their own troops, under the command of an officer named Buſſy, directed his march towards Hyderabad. In the courſe of their march, they halted at the fort of

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of Ryacottah, where the traitor Bahauder Khan, and the French troops commanded by Buſſy, quarrelled about the diviſion of the plundered treaſure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahauder Khan, and the other curſed Afghan chiefs, were ſlain, and precipitated to hell. Hidauyet Mohee-ud-deen Khan alſo fell in this engagement by a muſket ſhot. The French then conferred the ſucceſſion on the worthleſs Silaubat Jung, ſecond ſon of Nizam-ul-Moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Deccan may be ſaid to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad. The French Chriſtians (who amounted to near 1200 men) in a ſtate of intoxication, in open day, entered the houſes of the votaries of Iſlaum, and violated numbers of their women. Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies, and threw themſelves into wells. Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity againſt the French.

In the mean time Nizam Ally Khan, ſon of Nizam-ul-Moolk, impriſoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in his room. A ſhort time afterwards, when the utmoſt diſagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthleſs Buſſy marched from that city with his troops, and returned to Pondicherry. During theſe tranſactions Mahommed Ally Khan, in conjunction with the Engliſh, carried on the war againſt Chunda Khan, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much blood-ſhed, the Engliſh and Mahommed Ally Khan, having pledged their faith to him, and under that ſanction made him their priſoner, put him to death, and obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the Engliſh had thus eſtabliſhed themſelves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conqueſt of Bengal. To this end, with the ſame treachery and deceit which has been above deſcribed, they applied to the Viceroy of Bengal alſo for a ſpot of ground; and having obtained poſſeſſion of ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, they there ſtationed their people as for the purpoſes of trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions aroſe among his children and relations: the Engliſh taking part with the one, they ſubdued the other; and rendering that other entirely dependent upon them, obtained poſſeſſion of the whole dominion of Bengal, a territory conſiſting of four ſubahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni * *(Aſoph-ud-Dowlah)* ſon of Shujah-ud-Dowlah. By intrigue and chicane with him, they *(the Engliſh)* intruded themſelves into that country alſo. What is more extraordinary is this: lately, Mirza Amauni ſent an ambaſſador to Zemaun Shah, the King of Cabul. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of the Engliſh *(Governor)* General†, who reſides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a viſit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the miniſters of that country, cauſed Mirza Amauni to be poiſoned, violated the chaſtity of his widow, and plundered his houſe of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty

* This is the name by which the late Vizier Aſoph-ud-Dowlah was called during the life-time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

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crores of rupees: throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, science, and rank, the English have forcibly taken prisoners their wives and daughters, violated their chastity, and carried them off to their own islands and country: seizing the youths of the class of Syuds*, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the flesh of swine, proclaimed it by beat of tom-tom†. In the country of Bengal, and in all other places where their authority prevail, they set up swine butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of hogs publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life-time of my late revered father, Hyder Ally Khan, disputes occurring among the worthless Sirdars of the Poonah infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poonah state, treacherously murdered his nephew; the turbulent spirit of the chiefs, however, obliged him to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Rogoonaut Row for the reduction of Poonah: The Poonah ministers deceitfully selected a child, of two or three days old, from their own class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the successor to the musnud *(throne)*, and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and Rogoonaut Row: finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by ambassadors of rank to the presence of his late Highness (*Hyder Ally*) soliciting his assistance. His Highness prudently considering, that although it is declared "Heretics are impure," yet that it was more advisable to afford than refuse his assistance to the infidels belonging to the country (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God's creatures); with a view to the aid of Poonah, marched to Madras with a vast army: many engagements ensued, and many places fell; and Madras itself was near being taken; when it pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition, and he died in the vicinity of Arcot. After this event, I continued the war; and after many victories, and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their ambassadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to sue for peace. Although I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sircar, I consented. Four or five years after, when ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sircar, arrived at the Sublime Porte‡; and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the presence. The English receiving information of this circumstance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived, that all the tribe of Islaum were about to league together for their destruction. They knew too, that they had given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition, and therefore, uniting to themselves Nizam Ally Khan, and the infidels of Poonah, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sircar for four years. At length, near a hundred

* The Syuds are those descended from the Prophet.

† A species of drum—Proclamations are usually made in India by beat of drum.

‡ Tippoo Sultaun, in his letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them; in his letters to Zemaun Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed ambassadors to that Prince; and here he imputes it to his delegation of an embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

hundred thouſand of the followers of the faith, had determined to ſlay their wives and families with their own hands, and ruſhing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom, and plunge the infidels into hell! The counſellors, the lords, and the reſpected ſages of Iſlaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sircar, was in conſequence of the deputation of ambaſſadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore, that it was adviſeable by any means to accommodate matters for the preſent; to communicate to your Highneſs all that had occurred and joined with your Highneſs's aid, proceed to exterminate the infidels. I approved the repreſentation of my faithful ſervants, and ſurrendering three crores and thirty lacks of rupees in treaſure, and half my country (which was all a dead loſs to me) put an end to the conteſt.

The Engliſh having adopted a determined reſolution to ſubdue the whole of Hinduſtân, and to ſubvert the Muſſulman religion, and having united to themſelves Nizam Ally Khan, and the infidels of Poonah, have for five years paſt been deviſing the means; accordingly they have lately written in plain and undiſguiſed terms, that it is their intention to deſtroy the religion of Iſlaum: "Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors." The infidels of Poonah, in conſequence of the diſagreements prevailing among the miniſters at Delhi, have ſubverted that country, and having deſtroyed its houſes, have erected their own temples on their ruins: they have poſſeſſed themſelves entirely of that kingdom, whilſt a poor ſightleſs individual of the royal family of Delhi, whoſe ſervants put out his eyes, is ſeated in his houſe in a ſtate the moſt abject. The reſources of his maintenance are fixed from the ſale of the fruits of his gardens; and he is obliged to pay the price *(of that maintenance)* by paying adulation to thoſe treacherous infidels. Near five hundred thouſand of the infidels of the diſtrict of Calicut, Nuzzurabad, Zufferabad, and Aſhrufabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praiſe be to God, that the whole energy of the well-directed mind of this labourer in the way of the Lord, on whoſe forehead is engraved the motto, "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted to ſupport the religion of Mahommed. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the exceſſive commotions excited by the ſon of Abdool Wahaub,* in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addreſſed letters to the ſupreme miniſter Yooſuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the ſervants of the holy receptacle *(meaning the place at Medina where Mahommed is buried)*, purporting, that it was my intention to ſend a conſiderable force under the command of one of my approved ſons, and deſiring them to write to me a particular account of the ſituation of affairs in that quarter. For the illuſtrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object

* Abdool Wahaub, is the name of an enterprizing Mahommedan Sceptic, who ſome years ſince eſtabliſhed a new doctrine, the foundation of which is, the abjuration of the ſignal honours which are paid to Mahommed. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the Prophet's miſſion, but it places him in the condition merely of a meſſenger of the word of God, poſſeſſing in himſelf no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proſelytes, who traverſed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the ſword. His ſon has ſucceeded him.

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of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do ſervices thereunto, is productive of bleſſings, both in this world and in the world to come.

The reſpected and accompliſhed Syuds, Syud Alli Mahommed, and Syud Modaur-ud-deen, are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter, to repreſent various points of great importance, and to communicate the ſentiments of my mind, and with inſtructions to remain in attendance on your Majeſty during three years. I truſt that they will be honoured by admiſſion to your Highneſs's preſence, and have an opportunity of a perſonal conference, and of ſtating to you my ſentiments, and that their repreſentations will obtain full credit with your Highneſs. May the victorious banners of Iſlaum be ever prevalent, and every trace of herefy and infidels be wiped away!

[A letter to the ſame effect as the foregoing, was alſo written to Zemaun Shah; ſeveral alterations however, which were neceſſary to adapt the letter to the ſituation of Zemaun Shah, are inſerted in the margin of the draft.]

(True tranſlation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

Proceedings of a JACOBIN CLUB, *formed at Seringapatam by the French Soldiers in the Corps commanded by* M. DOMPARD.

[Firſt printed by order of the Right Honourable Governor General in Council, dated Fort St. George, 12th Auguſt, 1799.]

May 5th, 1797, 5th year of the French Republic.

THE French Citizens under the orders of Citizen Dompard, in the pay of Citizen Tippoo, the victorious, the ally of the French Republic, to the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur, with all their ſtrength and with all their power, in the adminiſtration and eſtabliſhment of the French Republic, and to aſcertain their own rights, aſſembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permiſſion of their commander, in the pariſh church, on the day and year above mentioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following ſpeech:

"CITIZENS! Ye are all Frenchmen; your ſeperation from your mother country has deprived you till this day, of the knowledge of your rights as Free Citizens. You have begun to know them in ſtriking the white flag, which the nation held in execration, but which was the idol of your errors. There ſtill remains a duty for you to fulfil, that is, to build the national colours; and to inſtruct yourſelves in your rights. To learn what you owe, and what is owing to you. It is the duty of a republican to inſtruct his fellow citizens from his own feeble lights; I preſent to you the rights of man. It is from thoſe rights that you will draw the republican virtues which are to aid you in ſubduing the defects of your former habits; to aſſiſt you in accompliſhing this end, I ſhall ſubmit to you ſome conſtitutional ideas; and as you live in an anarchy which muſt fill with horror every worthy man who loves and reſpects the laws, I ſubmit, to you a plan of laws, to be diſcuſſed article by article, and which, after being promulgated by your decree, ſhall have the full force of law. I have only to obſerve, that you ſhould never depart from the republican laws, nor weaken them, nor tranſgreſs them.

"It is cuſtomary, when the people are met in a primary aſſembly, to nominate the eldeſt citizen proviſional preſident; to appoint two ſcrutineers, two ſecretaries, and two maſters of the ceremonies. The preſident then explains the motives for the meeting, and deſires that a preſident may be appointed, with the ſeveral officers already mentioned, to enlighten you as to your rights, and to recall you to the reſpect due to the ſovereignty of which you compoſe a part, to preſerve order, that each may ſpeak in his turn, freely and without

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without interruption, on the subject only which is offered for debate. If a citizen has a happy thought, he will ask leave to speak; on a motion for order, all debate will cease; after the citizen shall have finished his speech, and the ground of the motion been heard, if it is foreign to the question, the president will tell him so, and the discussion will be renewed."

Business was begun, by forming the primary assembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldest in years, was named provisional president; the Citizens Vreniere and Dachiret, secretaries; Citizens Dompard and Provoi, tellers; and Citizens Juon and Abraham, masters of the ceremonies.

The president announced the motive for assembling the people, to be, for instruction on constitutional principles, and for framing laws conformable to the laws of the Republic; and that it was necessary to begin by the nomination of a president by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been chosen president by a majority, took his place, and gave the kiss of peace and fraternity, to Citizen Contoir. The election of secretaries then followed; and Citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret, were chosen. The choice of tellers, fell on Citizens Questin and Julian: thence proceeding to the election of masters of the ceremonies, Citizens Dompard and Charrier were chosen.

The president opened the sitting, by reminding us of our duties; of the love we owe to our country; and recommending a speedy reform of our old habits. He then read the rights of man, which was followed by a lecture on republican principles, and by a plan of laws; all which was received with joy and acclamation. It was resolved to adjourn the present assembly, to the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to read again the principles of the constitution; and the discussion of the plan of laws, article by article, to be the order of the day.

Citizen Thouvenir, having requested leave to speak, said:—

"Citizens! I speak in the name of my brethren—Yes, citizens, we have been in error,—we knew not our duties, nor our rights, nor the standards which our nation displayed; we have made our recantation, and expressed our sorrow to Citizen L'Escale, who was unable to answer us; and the political interests of Citizen Tippoo, did not admit of changing our standard. This is the real cause of our error, which cannot therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the nation: but it would now be highly culpable to display any colours, but those of our dear country; to which our hearts are entirely devoted, which we swear we will die to support, and to defend the sacred rights of citizens and of the constitution. We call for the burning of every thing that relates to royalty and to the ancient government; this is also the desire of our brethren in arms."

The assembly decreed, that every thing which related to royalty, and to the ancient government, should be burned on the day on which the national flag should be displayed, and the oath to the nation taken.

The president thanked brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requested him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every freeman.

The assembly then rose, and was closed on the day and year before mentioned, with hymns to our country. In proof of which we have signed these presents, after having heard the same read.

(Signed by 31)

On the 8th May 1797 (the 5th year of the French Republic), after having heard mass, the citizens composing the French party near Scringapatam, assembled peaceably, and without weapons, in the church. In conformity to the resolutions of the primary assembly, of the 6th instant, the president opened the sitting, by reading the proceedings of the last, which we had all signed; and

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and a citizen having asked leave to ſpeak, ſaid,

"Citizen Ripaud! We are filled with gratitude for the good inſtruction which you have given us: you have filled us with ſatisfaction; receive our acknowledgments, and adminſter to us the civic oaths which our brethren the French Republicans have pronounced; you have enlightened us regarding our rights; but alas! we have promiſed nothing to our mother country ſince the revolution; as our hearts are devoted to her, we wiſh to ſwear it."

All the citizens aroſe with acclamations, and ſupported the motion with a burſt of feeling truly patriotic.

Another citizen then demanded to be heard, and requeſted Citizen Ripaud to give them ſome form of the laws of equality:

"Of what uſe is it (ſaid he) to ſwear to reſpect the laws? It is neceſſary to have laws, in order to reſpect them. We live in an anarchy that muſt make a man of worth ſhudder; we muſt have laws to control us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the chair, and returned the cap to Citizen Contoir, as the moſt ancient in years, demanded to be heard, and ſaid,

"Citizens! The patriotic zeal which you have ſhewn, fills me with a joy difficult to be expreſſed. Nothing can be more ſublime than the ſentiments of joy which you have manifeſted. Though you are the laſt Frenchmen who have ſworn to defend your country, the ardour you have ſhewn convinces me, that you will not be the laſt to ſtrike home at her enemies. Your requeſt is as juſt, as it is lawful; in order to be governed by the laws, it is neceſſary for Frenchmen to ſwear to own no ſuperior but the law which they have made themſelves. I have laboured to ſatisfy you, being perſuaded that I ſhall not meet with ingratitude; the punctual obſervation of what you are about to ſwear, will form your happineſs. Can I refuſe you? As I eſteem and love you, I am ready to aſſiſt you with my feeble lights."

He then reſumed the chair, and pronounced before the hotel, and under the national ſtandard, this oath:

"I ſwear, before the portion of the French people here aſſembled, to ſupport the republican conſtitution, to defend it, and my country, with all my ſtrength, and with all my powers; to ſubmit to the laws decreed by the convention, and to thoſe which we ſhall frame, or to die in arms at my poſt, in the defence of the ſacred rights of a citizen; to live free, or periſh!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in ſucceſſion, and pronounced, individually, the oath, according to the roll.

After the citizens had taken the oath, and the preſident had given them the fraternal embrace, he ſaid,

"Citizens! The oath which you have juſt pronounced, and the kiſs which I have given, are thoſe of the whole French nation. Evil to him who ſhall be perjured! You are now returned to and reconnected with your brethren the French, as they are united to you through my organs: They are your ſupport, as you are theirs. Remember that your ſtrength will conſiſt in your union. That all hatred, all anger muſt be annihilated. Henceforward you muſt become a family of brethren. The love of your country muſt be the firſt principle of all your actions, then will you be truly worthy of the oath which you have taken.

"You have requeſted a form of laws—behold it!—you are at liberty to adopt or to reject the articles as you may deem proper; but remember, that thoſe articles which you may adopt, it will be beyond your power to infringe, becauſe, by your adoption, you will have given them the force of laws. As the law has nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing below you but guilt, and nothing above you but that law which is the characteriſtic of your virtues. Seeing that it is now noon; we will adjourn the ſitting until two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, for the diſcuſſion of the propoſed articles of the law."

Being re-aſſembled at two o'clock, the preſident announced that the diſcuſſion would begin by reading the firſt article, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

Military puniſhment to be inflicted by the Council of Diſcipline. The Council of Diſcipline is to be compoſed of ſeven citizens of all ranks. Four voices againſt three

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three are sufficient to warrant the execution of the law, whether it be for protection or for punishment.

THE LAW.

ART. 1. Every chief who shall not execute the law strictly according to the letter, who shall evade or transgress it, or who shall not execute the sentence pronounced by the Council of Discipline, is unworthy of command. He shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the functions of a citizen for two years. In case of refractoriness, he shall suffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The following articles were then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ART. 2. All citizens, of whatever rank, must pay immediate obedience when called upon by the law, or be subject to forty-eight hours imprisonment, over and above the punishment which they may be liable to for the crime committed by them. Resistance shall be punished by eight days confinement in irons, and rebellion by a confinement of three months in irons.

3. No citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of Discipline, and there must be two witnesses to establish the crime set forth.

4. As the law has no punishments but what are absolutely necessary, every citizen, in whatever situation, must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the law.

5. A superior who shall ill-treat his inferior, shall, for the first offence, be put in arrest eight days; for the second, fifteen days; for the third, two months suspension from the service, from command, and from pay. [This law has been modified, from two months suspension, to eight days in irons.]

6. Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior when commanded by him in the name of the law, shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and secondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his disobedience to the law. Should his disobedience be attended by murmurs, abuse, or threats, the delinquent shall be kept in irons for three months.

7. Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered and deprived of the rights of a citizen for one year.

8. Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall suffer one year's imprisonment in irons. [This law was modified to three months instead of one year.]

9. Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in irons, and shall be held unworthy of any civil or military office.

10. Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his superior shall be condemned to death.

11. All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the correctional police, are to be under the cognizance of the major commandant of the place, who shall inflict the punishment of twenty-four hours imprisonment for the crimes hereafter stated, *viz.* 1st, For offences against good manners: 2d, For disturbing any religious ceremony, and insulting its ministers: 3d, Ill language and blows between individuals: 4th, Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity, raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours, without permission.

12. Every citizen who shall hold unbecoming language on the subject of the constitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of Discipline, and for the first offence be put in irons for ten days; for the second six months; and for the third banished, as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be counter-revolutionary, he must be put to death.

13. Every citizen who shall betray any weakness before the enemy, or who shall endeavour to inspire his fellow-citizens with fear, and prevent their coming to action, shall be put to death.

14. All conspirators and traitors to their country shall be put to death.

15. All trepanners, enlisters, and deserters, assisting the enemies of the Republic, who may be seized, shall be put to death.

16. All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This law applies to commanders, officers, subalterns, soldiers, volunteers, and sailors.

17. Every citizen deserting his colours in war time, and joining the enemy, shall, when seized, be put to death.

18. Every citizen emigrating with his property, shall, when seized, be condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works.

19. Every

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19. Every ſuperior commanding French republicans, who ſhall baſely ſurrender to an enemy, even of ſuperior force, ſhall be put to death; and thoſe under his orders, ſhall be puniſhed with all the rigour of the law.

20. Every citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Diſcipline through the citizen commandant, without being under the neceſſity of aſſigning his motives for the convocation; and the commandant muſt comply on the ſpot with ſuch requiſition by a ſingle citizen, or incur the rigour of the law himſelf.

21. Every citizen who ſhall convoke the Council of Diſcipline, and ſhall not produce proofs or witneſſes in ſupport of the charge, ſhall be confined in fetters eight days.

22. Every citizen who ſhall charge another citizen with cowardice or knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, ſhall be puniſhed by thirty days confinement in fetters.

When the Council of Diſcipline have formed their deciſion, it muſt be notified to the commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations), and who is to ſee the ſentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the citizens compoſing the Council of Diſcipline are to riſe up uncovered, and holding up their hands, the preſident will ſay aloud, "We ſwear upon our conſcience and our honour, that having ſcrupulouſly adhered in our deliberations to the rules preſcribed to us by the law, we have found ——— accuſed of ———, not guilty: Or, that we have found him guilty, but pardonable: Or, that we find him to have committed the act, but that it is not criminal: Or, that we have found him guilty, and that the law condemns him"

The judgment of the Council of Diſcipline ſhall be given publicly: every citizen has a right to be preſent, whilſt behaving with decency and reſpect towards the laws.

Every military man, of whatever rank, of the troops of the line, or belonging to the marine, provided he is not of the ſame corps as the delinquent, is eligible to become a member of the Council of Diſcipline.

The Council of Diſcipline ſhall be formed as ſoon as the laws propoſed ſhall have been, by the majority of the votes of the citizens, eſtabliſhed as exiſting laws; when every citizen muſt ſubmit to them, without exception. This council will be renewed every ſix months: it is for the citizens to be careful in their choice of their judges.

The aſſembly then proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Diſcipline. The ballot being cloſed, Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Julian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodicq, were named by a majority, and accepted the office.

"We, the citizens and French Republicans forming the party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having underſtood the propoſed laws, do voluntarily ſubmit ourſelves to be judged according to them; and to be henceforth governed by the principles and by the laws of equality which we have made. In atteſtation of which, we have ſigned theſe regulations, that they may have full force and validity. In the French camp, near Seringapatam, the 16th of May, 1797, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible."

A citizen demanded leave to ſpeak, and ſaid,

"Citizens!

"I deſire that the infamous white flag may be burnt, and that we may ſing the hymn to our country, as a mark of our ſenſe of the happineſs we have enjoyed this day."

The motion being unanimouſly approved, the preſident adjourned the ſitting to the following Sunday, the 15th May 1797, the fifth year of the French Republic, at the concluſion of maſs.

The 15th of May 1797, (the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.) A memorable day for all the citizens forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, ſerving with the Prince Tippoo, the ally of the Republic; who having obtained his orders, by their joint ſolicitations, for hoiſting the national flag, diſplayed it accordingly, at ſix o'clock in the morning, to the ſound of all the artillery and muſquetry of the camp. After this auguſt ceremony, Citizen Ripaud, repreſentative of the

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the French people with the Prince Tippoo; Citizen Dompard, commandant; Citizen Vreneire, an officer; with eight citizens artillerymen, repaired to the parade of the city of Seringapatam, where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival, he ordered a salute of two thousand three hundred cannon, five hundred rockets, and all the musquetry; and the fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred cannon. The Prince then said to Citizen Ripaud,

"Behold my acknowledgment of the standard of your country, which is dear to me, and to which I am allied; it shall be always supported in my country, as it has been in that of the republic, my sister! Go, conclude your festival!"

Citizen Ripaud replied, in stating all that his heart suggested, on the gratitude which he felt in thus witnessing the Princes's friendship for the Republic. Citizen Dompard also declared the sentiments of his heart, and the assurances of friendship which all the citizens of the camp bore towards the Prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the parade, where the troops and the national guard waited for them. On their arrival three standards were brought from the French hotel, under a piquet guard; and silence being obtained, the tree of liberty was planted, surmounted by the cap of equality; and Citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse:

"French citizens! free men! my brethren! my friends! well may ye on this day return thanks to Providence, and to that benevolent Being, who has conferred on you the blessing to behold the national flag, and the tree of liberty surmounted by the cap of equality, cherished and adopted by all free men, by the French Republicans your brethren, your supporters, and your friends. What glory to ye, O Frenchmen! to behold it displayed, resolved and sworn to support it, or to die in arms in its defence, and that of your liberty, your rights, and what is most dear to you, your country. O Frenchmen! my brethren, do ye not feel with me that pure joy which fills the heart, and leads you towards those standards, and that cherished tree, which twenty-five millions of men have, like you, sworn to maintain? Do ye not feel, I say, that virtuous inclination known alone to freemen, which leads you to swear that ardent love characteristic of the republican warrior? Yes! dear, a thousand times dear to my heart. I swear to support thee, O standard! and thouchcrished tree, to the last drop of my blood; and if I prove perjured may the divinity consume me; may he annihilate me, if I even harbour the thought. As ye are the sole objects of my warmest sentiments, I swear to defend ye, or to die for ye! Yes, I swear it! [Here all the citizens repeated, "Yes, we swear it."] Having promised ye all the duties which I owe ye, pardon me, glorious objects, if I proceed to pay homage to the manes of our brethren who have perished in your defence. What do I say! In support of your glory!

"What horrors seize me! a religious sensibility overaws me! my knees fail! my blood freezes! I behold the shades of thousands of gallant warriors, the proud defenders of their country, crying to us for vengeance!

"I behold the measure of barbarity and atrocity filled! O, God! I tremble with horror! What! I behold those victims of the ferocious English, sawn in pieces between planks! Women, the victims of their brutality, murdered in the same moment! O, extreme of horror! My hair bristles up! I see babes at the breast stained with the blood of their unfortunate mothers! I see the wretched infants expiring with the same wounds as their unhappy mothers! O, extremes of horror and villany, what indignation do ye excite! But be persuaded, unhappy souls, that we will revenge you! Perfidious and cruel English! remember there is a God, the avenger of guilt, who inspires us to wash out with your blood the atrocity you have committed upon our brethren, and their unfortunate companions! Let thy innocence be thy consolation, O plaintive soul! we swear to revenge you! (Yes, I swear.)

"Citizens! my brethren! with what horror the supporters of tyranny ought to fill you. It is those cowards, those false Frenchmen, who have caused all the crimes in France. The army of La Vendée, and that of Jesus, who with the white flag, and their lilies, the host in one hand, and the dagger in the other, have, like the infamous English, assassi-

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nated and maſſacred the boldeſt defenders of your rights. Revenge our brethren, the victims of their own patriotiſm! Let every thing that has the leaſt relation to the old conſtitution be burnt on the ſpot. If we cannot be revenged on them, let us be ſo on their cheriſhed idol—the white flag! Let them tremble at diſcovering, that in India, in the midſt of the world, there are republicans who have ſworn to exterminate them! They will tremble, no doubt, at the name alone of Frenchmen! Pale with affright, when they behold them! they will be three-fourths beaten. To accompliſh this, it is neceſſary to poſſeſs the republican virtues, to know how to conquer, or to die, for our country, and to poſſeſs the conduct of freemen. You, our commander! It is your duty to watch over our ſafety and our happineſs, and to maintain our rights; you are no longer to live in an apathy which ill ſuits the new ſtation you fill. You muſt overcome your former habits. You muſt vanquiſh every fault, and place your happineſs in ſupporting the laws, in the benevolence of your heart, and in the goodneſs of your mind. You poſſeſs great qualities, and are worthy to be a republican. Your courage is well known, but you have a weakneſs; get rid of this enemy to yourſelf; endeavour to know your rights, and you will learn how glorious it is to command your equals and brave republicans.

"I addreſs the officers, and the ſubalterns. Courage is not alone ſufficient; mildneſs, yet with the preſervation of reſpect, is requiſite. Though you have the happineſs to command your equals, the laws muſt be ſupported, and they imperiouſly preſcribe it. You muſt inſtruct yourſelves and your brethren, in arms, as much as poſſible; to enable them to defend their rights, their liberty, and your country. If you have faults, you muſt conquer them; then you will become genuine republicans, worthy to command us.

"I addreſs you, ye defenders of our country! Citizens! if your ſuperiors have duties to fulfil towards you, you have no leſs to fulfil towards them. You owe them obedience and reſpect. If, citizens, you wiſh to become always victorious, it is by theſe means alone you can attain it. Obedience conſtitutes the glory of a French Republican. You have an important duty to fulfil.

"Proud of being the equals of thoſe who command you, proud of being free, proud of poſſeſſing a flag, and a tree, which have overthrown all who have attacked you, I commit them pure and ſpotleſs into your hands. It will be your glory to preſerve that purity. You have juſt ſworn to die for them. Call conſtantly to mind that the moſt perfect ſign of your welfare, is the flag of that victorious nation, which commands and gives law to her enemies. Thirteen nations have aſſailed her. Eleven of theſe have accepted her laws, or her protection. The other two, will ſoon ſink under her irreſiſtable power. France has ſworn; it is ſufficient—ſhe will be obeyed. Her proud defenders are never deaf to her voice, and are ſubmiſſive and reſpectful to her will. She commands—ſhe ſhall be obeyed. Already I behold the ardour which poſſeſſes me communicated to your hearts! How ſublime is the voice of our country! How noble is the ardent love which it inſpires! Great God! Yes, thou readeſt in my heart the glory of this day. I am entirely ſatisfied. Oh, Frenchmen! how happy ye have made me by your love for that which is deareſt to my heart, our country. It is diſplayed in your countenances; come with me, plant the tree cheriſhed by us, and by all our brethren. It is the emblem of our conſtitution, of our duties, of our rights. May it be ever preſent in your remembrance, and you owe it to yourſelves, to call to mind what you owe to your brethren.

He (Ripaud) then proceeded to make each citizen pronounce the oath, as follows:

"Citizen, do you ſwear hatred to all kings, except Tippoo Sultaun the victorious, the ally of the French Republic—war againſt all tyrants, and love towards your country, and that of Citizen Tippoo."

All exclaimed unanimouſly, "Yes! we ſwear to live free or die!"

During the taking of the oath, a ſalute of 84 cannon was fired, and when it was finiſhed, two ſtandards were committed to the care of ſepoys who had taken the oath, and that of the Europeans was ſent to the French hotel under an honorary guard.

The arms were piled, and the people repaired to the church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the preſent month were ſigned; they then returned to the parade, and ſung round

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round the tree and the flag; the hymn to our country. At the paſſage, "holy patriotic love," a ſalute of the whole artillery was fired. The day was paſſed in feſtivity, and the night concluded with a ball.

In atteſtation of which we have ſigned theſe preſents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed by 28)

On the 22d May 1797 (the fifth year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, the citizens compoſing the French party, commanded by Citizen Dompard, with Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompart, Debay, Minaud, citizens of the national guard, being all aſſembled in the pariſh church at the concluſion of high maſs, in order to be inſtructed in republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights; the ſitting was opened, and the proceedings of the laſt ſitting were read; which being concluded, the preſident deſired to know, if any perſon wiſhed to make remarks upon them; the ſilence which followed being taken as a mark of approbation, they were cloſed and ſigned by each individual with his name or cuſtomary mark. A citizen having obtained leave to ſpeak, obſerved, that the proceedings ſtated, that the flag was kept by a guard of honour; that this was not the caſe, but that he deſired it might be ſo. This motion was ſupported unanimouſly, and the commandant ordered a guard accordingly.

Another citizen then requeſted leave to preſent two new citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the oath. The preſident obſerved, that the propoſed citizens were not verſed in republican cuſtoms, and that ſome time was neceſſary for their inſtruction; the aſſembly accordingly granted them eight days.

The preſident then recommended to the brethren to live in friendſhip and harmony; and having aſked if any one wiſhed to ſpeak, he adjourned the ſitting to the next Sunday, and it was cloſed by patriotic hymns. On the day and year before mentioned.

Proceedings of the Primary Aſſembly, held this day, the 22d of May 1797 (the 5th year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, of the Citizens compoſing the French Republican party at Puttun. (Seringapatam.)

All being aſſembled at the uſual place of the ſittings, at the concluſion of high maſs in the pariſh church, peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and to learn their rights, the preſident opened the ſitting by reading the proceedings of the 29th May; the lecture being finiſhed, the preſident put the queſtion whether it ſhould be cloſed; which being done, a citizen demanded to be heard, deciaring that he ſpoke only to be inſtructed.

"What! (ſaid he) citizens! is it on the benediction of the ſtandards that the commandant ſhall be abſent? Ought he not to ſwear to preſerve them pure and ſpotleſs? Ought he not to be the firſt among us to exhibit the republican reſolution to live free or to die? And is this the day on which his duties are to be performed by proxy? Is it not rather the ſeeds of antient habits ſtill fermenting in him? Is ſuch the conduct by which he is to lead us to happineſs and to glory, or to ſink us again in that anarchy from which we emerged but yeſterday?"

The citizens applauded the ſpeaker, and ſhewed a proper indignation; when the voice of the preſident at once awakened in them a ſenſe of their error, in condemning a citizen unheard: he ſaid, that like themſelves he had felt ſome indignation at the conduct of the commandant; that

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that in the conviction of reclaiming him, he had wiſhed to aſcertain the cauſe, and had found him laid on his bed. Their minds then reſumed their ordinary courſe.

The preſident pronounced a diſcourſe on republican manners; on the relaxation from principles; on the diſorder and anarchy which had aſſumed an air of controling the republican principles.

Every citizen applauded his diſcourſe. The oath was adminiſtered to two citizens, Antony Joſeph and Francis de Eſcavaille, who took their places. The Citizen Marck being come to take the oath, was referred to the eighth day, that his admiſſion might be duly deliberated.

On a call to order by the preſident, of thoſe citizens who had attended the debates in arms, and diſobeyed the orders of a ſuperior officer, which none but citizens ignorant of their privileges could be guilty of, Citizen Thouvenir confeſſed his fault, ſtating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and its ſhould not again occur.

The whole aſſembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal of a fault for the purpoſe of ſelf correction, and giving a leſſon of virtue to fellow citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgment ſo truly republican.

The ſitting was cloſed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday, for a lecture on the laws and conſtitutional principles; and taking into conſideration the general intereſts, and improving the condition of the poor, ſhould there be any ſuch. Decreed the day and year before mentioned.

On the 4th of June, 1797, (the fifth year of the French Republic), at the requiſition of Citizen Le Grand, the council was aſſembled at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning, when the preſident having learnt the motive for their convocation, made his report thereupon to the council, who having deliberated, referred Citizen Le Grand to the proviſions of the 111th article of the law, as the miſdemeanour in queſtion was in no way cognizable by the council; by whom theſe preſents are ſigned at the hour, day and year before mentioned.

(True tranſ.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

We have received from a Correſpondent the following

Remarks on the late horrid Maſſacre at Benares.

In the ſtatement of the tranſaction at Benares on the 14th January 1799, publiſhed at Culcutta, there are a few errors; but they are probably of too little conſequence to require correction by any ſubſequent note or remark.

Mr. Cherry, it is ſaid, alſo offered to repreſent to the Governor General, &c. Vizier Ally's unwillingneſs to leave Benares, and proceed to Calcutta; and to allow of his deferring the journey until an anſwer was received: but this was indignantly rejected.

Captain Conway was not preſent when Mr. Cherry was murdered, but arrived on horſeback juſt as the

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the villains were leaving the houſe: his horſe was ſhot, to prevent hi eſcape; and, being totally unarmed, was inſtantly cut to pieces.

It was reported in Calcutta, and, I think, publiſhed in one of the newſpapers, that Mr. Hill was not killed; but this particular I am ſorry not to be able poſitively to affirm.

Mr. Davis's conduct, not only in the preſence of mind and reſolution diſplayed during the conteſt, but alſo in the notice he conveyed to government of the well-founded ſuſpicions he entertained of Vizier Ally's evil intentions, previous to their execution, does him infinite credit; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Cherry's good opinion of the miſcreant ſhould have ſo far blinded him as to differ from Mr. Davis, and to afford that opportunity for carrying thoſe deſigns into effect which ended ſo fatally to himſelf.

Of the men who attacked Mr. Davis in the narrow ſtair-caſe, though ſeveral were wounded, I believe none were killed: at leaſt, if there were any mortally wounded, they were carried off by their companions to die elſewhere.

It was on the road from Mr. Cherry's to Mr. Davis's that the villains met Mr. Graham, who being acquainted, by his bearers, of the approach of armed men, directed them to let down the coor or curtains of his palankeen, and, if queſtioned, to ſay they carried a lady. They did ſo, and the reply ſatisfied thoſe in the front: but ſome others behind repeated the queſtion; and added, on hearing the reply, that they choſe to ſee whether it was an European or native—puſhed the palankeen over on one ſide; on which Mr. Graham was under the neceſſity of appearing, and was inſtantly ſhot. He was a young man much and deſervedly eſteemed, as indeed were all the victims in this horrid ſacrifice to the blind fury of a diabolical villain.

The following extract, from a late general letter, having been omitted in our CHRONICLE for the month of December; we beg leave to inſert it here.

Extract of a Letter in the Law Department, from the Governor General in Council, to the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 25th December 1799.

Par. 9. "Mr. Carrington being under the neceſſity of returning to Europe for the recovery of his health, we have accepted of his reſignation of the office of Junior Counſel to the Company.

10. "We feel great regret at being deprived of the ſervice of Mr. Carrington, whoſe character and abilities obtained him the office which he has been compelled to relinquiſh. He was ſelected for that office with a view of ſecuring his future profeſſional ſervices at the bar of the Supreme Court, where he was diſtinguiſhed, not only by his diligence and talents, and by his knowledge of the civil law and the law of England, but alſo by his application to the ſtudy of the laws and cuſtoms of the Mahommedans and Hindûs, as they prevail in this country."

The Ship Earl Fitzwilliam.

We are happy to ſtate, that the commanders and owners of the ſhip Earl Fitzwilliam, have been fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect, or miſconduct, in reſpect to the loſs of that ſhip by fire, which happened on the 23d of February 1799, in Saugur Roads.—*For an account of this melancholy accident, ſee our* CHRONICLE *for March.*

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FUNERAL

FUNERAL *of the brave and illuſtrious Capt.* COOK *of his Majeſty's ſhip* LA SIBILLE.

Calcutta, May 25, 1799.

Garriſon Orders, by the Deputy Governor, 23d May, 1799.

"Captain Cook, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Sibille, after a painful and lingering illneſs, in the courſe of which the ardent hopes of the ſettlement were ſanguinely fixed on recovery, having expired this morning, in conſequence of the wound he received in the action with the French national frigate La Forte; it is the painful duty of the Deputy Governor to order the laſt tribute of military honours to be paid to the remains of that gallant officer, by whoſe premature death, in the defence of the intereſts of the Britiſh Nation in general, and of the Eaſt India Company in particular, our gracious Sovereign has loſt a zealous, brave and active officer, whoſe intrepid and ſkilful conduct, in a conteſt with a veſſel of far ſuperior force, has added another glorious triumph to the many obtained this war by the valour of the Britiſh navy, of which, had Providence ſpared his life, he would have become one of the brighteſt ornaments.

"His Majeſty's 76th regiment will form the funeral party; and attend the remains of Captain Cook, with every mark of ſolemnity and reſpect that is in their power to ſhew, from the houſe of Mr. Muir in Chouringhee, to the place of interment, at ſix o'clock this evening; and as there is no officer of the rank of colonel with that corps, Colonel Greene is directed to parade with it on this occaſion.

"During the proceſſion, minute guns are to be fired from Fort William; and the colours to be hoiſted half ſtaff high."

Minute guns were fired from the La Forte, the Caledonia, the Phœnix, the Alligator, and the Hope, during the removal of the remains of Captain Cook, from the houſe of Mr. Muir to the burying ground.

Recent Diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

Early in the preſent year, the Hunter, in her paſſage from New Zealand to Calcutta, fell in with two ſtrange Iſlands, and a very extenſive range of ſhoals, which not appearing in any chart extant, are preſumed to be diſcoveries, and are thus communicated by Captain Fearn:

"A ſmall Iſland, of a conic figure, and conſiderable height, lat. 22° 24′ ſouth, longitude 171° 50′ eaſt, lying nearly eaſt, diſtant about 12 leagues from Mathew's Rock, which was ſeen at the ſame time. It is named Hunter Iſland.

"A beautiful little iſland, perhaps four miles long, latitude (by double altitude) 00° 20′ ſouth longitude 167° 18′ eaſt. This ſolitary ſpot was found extremely populous; although the neareſt known land is placed by the charts above ſix equatorial degrees diſtant. The want of a meridional obſervation may have cauſed ſome error in latitude; but, it is hoped, not a great one. I named it Pleaſant Iſland.

"On the morning of the 16th November 1798, the Hunter made Browne's Range, bearing in the N. W. and being unable to paſs to the eaſtward of them, and bore away to leeward. On approaching the ſouth point of the ſouthermoſt (Parry's) Iſland, it was perceived that a long narrow reef, or ſhoal, projected from that point under water, till it joined a low ſand iſland, which ſhewed itſelf about ſix miles W. ½ N. from Parry's Iſles. This ſand key was ſucceeded by other keys and ſhoals, forming

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forming an uninterrupted chain of about 35 miles long, by the south side of which the Hunter ranged within a mile, and frequently half that distance, without sign of soundings. After running this track from an early till a late hour of the day, with the velocity of seven and eight miles an hour, in a direction westerly to N. W. the course became clear; but the extent of this remarkable danger is yet unknown, as, when it deviated from our track, we could trace it, taking a northerly direction, till lost from our mast-head in the horizon.

"By a lunar observation taken in sight of Parry's Isle, I agree, to a mile, with Captain Butler of the Walpole, in making its longitude 192°, 52′ east of Greenwich. Its latitude being 11°, 21′ north.

"On this chain, which occupies so large a space W.; W. N. W.; N. W. (and perhaps more north), from Parry's Isles, there stands two sand islands, or keys, having trees or shrubs on some parts of them. These I have presumed to call East and West Danger Islands—expressive of their native and relative position. They form an appendage to Brown's Range, which bounds them on the east."

Tippoo Sultaun's Palace.

A letter from Seringapatam, dated 26th May, mentions, that, of the jewels, not above 6 or 7 lacks of pagodas worth had been then valued: and as to the merchandize, viz. muslins, shawls, and various rich cloth, they were reckoned at the enormous amount of 500 camels load.—The Sultaun's throne being too unweildy to be carried, had been broken up: it was a howdar upon a tyger, covered with sheet gold; the ascent to it was by silver steps, gilt, having silver nails, and all the other fastenings of the same metal. The canopy was alike superb, and decorated with a costly fringe of fine pearls all round it. The eyes and teeth of the tyger were of glass. It was valued at 60,000 pagodas.—It was said that a dividend, to the value of about a million sterling, would soon be made; part of it to the amount of 17 lacks of pagodas in cash; the rest in jewels: a committee had been appointed for the arrangement of it.

Other advices from Seringapatam, dated 27th May, states, that in breaking up the throne, which its bulk and weight rendered necessary, the sheet of gold with which it was covered was found to weigh 40,000 pagodas; the silver work about it, the supporters of the canopy, and the fringe of pearls which went round it, were valued at 10,000 pagodas more. Every inch of the howdah contained an Arabic sentence, chiefly from the Koran, superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones, was screwed to the roof of the canopy: its beak is a large emerald; its eyes, carbuncles; the breast covered with diamonds; and the wings, which are expanded as if hovering, completely lined with diamonds: on the back are many large jewels, well and fancifully disposed; the tail, which resembles a peacock's, is also studded in the same manner: the whole so arranged as to imitate the plumage, and so closely set that the gold is scarce visible.

A number of tygers were found in the palace-yard, which were ordered to be shot, for fear of accidents.

Information having been given that a quantity of jewels were concealed

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cealed in the ſeraglio, application was made to Colonel Wellesley, the commandant, for permiſſion to ſearch, which being granted, and the proper notice given to remove the women from the apartments which it was the intention to ſearch, the gentlemen deputed on the occaſion proceeded to inſpect them; but were diſappointed in every reſpect —for they did not find any thing of value. It was diſcovered afterwards, that Tippoo never entruſted his women with the keeping of their jewels. There were in all, including ſome of the wives and ladies of the late Hyder, and thoſe of Tippoo's family, with their attendants, *ſix hundred and fifty* females in the palace.

Three horſes had been preſented to the Coorga Rajah by Generals Harris, Stuart, and Hartley, the former ſelected from the late Sultaun's ſtud. General Harris had alſo preſented that Chieftain with a ſilver-mounted howdah of an elephant, and a ſilver-mounted palankeen, which had been alſo part of Tippoo's property.

The number of men actually under arms at the aſſault of Seringapatam, was 2494 Europeans, and 1882 Natives—total, 4376.

Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop received his wound in a perſonal conflict with one of Tippoo's ſirdars, who aſſailed him with his ſcymitar about half-way up the breach, making a deſperate cut at the Colonel, which the latter was fortunate to parry, and inſtantly returned with a cut that laid his antagoniſt's breaſt open: the ſirdar, although mortally wounded, made another blow at Colonel Dunlop, which ſtruck him acroſs the wriſt of the right hand, and nearly cut it through. The ſirdar then inſtantly reeled back, and fell on the breach, when he was bayoneted by the ſoldiers as they paſſed. Colonel Dunlop ſtill went on at the head of his men, until he aſcended to the top of the breach, where he fell, from the loſs of blood, and was carried off to the rear by ſome ſoldiers.

We are alſo happy in commemorating the following inſtance of the moſt exalted courage in a humble individual; and although his merit will never be emblazoned in the Herald's page, the contempt of danger and death in the cauſe of his country, which is ſo conſpicuous in *Serjeant Graham's* conduct, ranks him in the firſt claſs of military heroes, and we moſt ſincerely lament his untimely fall:—

Cannanore, 27th May, 1799.

The forlorn hope was led by a ſerjeant of the light company of the Bombay European regiment, who volunteered his ſervices on the occaſion. His name was GRAHAM. He ran forward to examine the breach, and, mounting it, he pulled off his hat, and with three cheers called out, "Succeſs to Lieut. Graham" (alluding to his having a commiſſion, if he ſurvived); on which he rejoined his party, and remounted with them, with the colours in his hand. Upon reaching the rampart, he ſtuck the colour-ſtaff in it, exclaiming, "D—m 'em, I'll ſhew them the Britiſh flag!" and was at that inſtant ſhot through the head, dying like a hero, as he was. I am ſorry to ſay, he has left a European widow and five children to lament his fate.

The following are ſome particulars relative to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the day of the aſſault and capture of Seringapatam:

Extract of a Letter from Camp at Seringapatam.

I ſend you the following particulars, relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun, on the 4th May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by ſome of his own ſervants.

The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his cuſtom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could obſerve what was doing on both ſides. He remained

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mained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him that our parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution but desiring the messenger to return to the west face, with orders to Meer Gofhar, and the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach; which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants, to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hasten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and, uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself; and one of his servants asserts, that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach.

Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts. These he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers; and, assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardour, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry, and part of the battalion companies of the 12th regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverse those who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort. Here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young; and, ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted: but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palankeen, and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and, if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to maintain it against us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace, and there make his last stand; but as he was crossing to the gate, by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musket ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast: he however still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the 12th light infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other. The horse he rode on, being also wounded, sunk under him; and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time, on every side, by musketry, both from within and without the gate.

The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents, and placed upon his palankeen, under the arch, and on one side of the gateway, where he lay, or sat, for some minutes, faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gateway. A servant, who has survived, relates, that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt, which was very rich, and attempted to pull it off: that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee; on which he put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

Not less than three hundred men were killed, and numbers wounded, under the arch of this gateway, which soon became impassible, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the palace, came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort, and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun; and, after much labour, it was found, and brought from under a heap of slain, to the inside of the gate. The countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of stern composure. His turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone; but the body was recognized by some of his people who were there to be the Sul-

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taun; and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the talisman; which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in magic Arabic and Persian characters; the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palankeen, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance, to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He who had left his palace in the morning, a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay; his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man (Major General Baird) who, about fifteen years before, had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay.

Thus ended the life and the power of Tippoo Sultaun. It will require an able pen to delineate a character apparently so inconsistent; but he who attempts it must not decide hastily.

MADRAS, *July* 3, 1799.

MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the inhabitants was held this morning at ten o'clock, at the Madras Exchange, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of proceding to the Admiralty House, with the Address voted on the 26th ult. to the Right Hon. the Governor General.

Major General Ross, the Chairman of the Committee, reported to the Meeting, that in consequence of the resolutions entered into when they last met, the Committee had waited on the Earl of Mornington, to know when it might be convenient to his Lordship to receive the Address—when his Lordship was pleased to appoint this morning for that purpose:—That the Committee had also requested of his Lordship, in compliance with the wishes of the Meeting, that his Lordship would be pleased to sit for his picture, to be placed in the Exchange; and that his Lordship had graciously condescended to comply with their request:—That the Committee had selected Mr. Hickey, as the artist, on that occasion. It was then proposed by General Ross, that the gentlemen, there assembled, should proceed with the Address, which was carried accordingly.

Soon after the Committee, attended by the Gentlemen of the Settlement, had arrived at the Admiralty House, they were introduced to the Right Hon. the Governor General, who was accompanied by Lord Clive, the Members of Council, Lieut. Gen. Stuart, and the Officers composing the suite of the Governor General; when Mr. Oaker read and presented to his Lordship the following Address.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of MORNINGTON, *K. P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

We the undersigned Inhabitants of Madras, impressed with a deep sense of the glory and advantage derived to the British Empire from your Lordship's administration, beg leave to approach your Lordship with our sincere congratulations on the successful termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun.

The dawn of your Lordship's government opened to us the early prospect of restoring the national interests in India to that security and elevation which had been acquired by the victories, justice, and wisdom of the Marquis Cornwallis. The removal of a power, festering in the centre of our possessions, and corroding one of our most important alliances, evinced, as well your Lordship's foresight of the dangerous cloud which was collecting under the Councils of France, as the decision and energy with which your Lordship prepared to meet the impending storm.

A prudence less penetrating, or a vigour less active, might have appalled at the difficulties

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faculties of supporting a war againſt the kingdom of Myſore; but it was the peculiar energy of your Lordſhip's mind, to anticipate the growth and maturity of thoſe difficulties, to eſtimate the true extent of our own power, to ſeize the critical period of action, and to create reſources, by inſpiring a confidence and energy correſpondent to the extent and importance of your Lordſhip's meaſures.

The reſult of thoſe meaſures we now view with triumph and exultation, in the complete ſubverſion of the power of Tippoo Sultaun; whoſe enmity and determined inveteracy rendered peace undeſirable, and whoſe infatuated attachment to the implacable enemy of England rendered war unavoidable. The rapidity with which this great event has, under Providence, your Lordſhip's wiſdom, and the gallantry of the army, been achieved, have left on our minds impreſſions of admiration, at a conqueſt unequalled in its importance in the annals of Britiſh India.

The brilliancy of this conteſt has ſpread a blaze of glory over the meridian of your Lordſhip's Government; and from the extenſive influence of its effects we have a juſt confidence that your Lorpſhip's career in India, will cloſe by diffuſing throught Hinduſtân the calm of genuine peace and undiſturbed tranquillity.

Feeling, in our immediate ſituation, the firſt conſequences of your Lordſhip's ſucceſs, we beg leave to offer your Lordſhip our warmeſt acknowledgements; and while we contemplate the benefits we now enjoy, we are unable to expreſs our gratitude in terms adequate to our ſenſe of the deciſive termination with which the brilliant achievements of the Marquis Cornwallis, and the victory of Admiral Lord Nelſon, have been crowned by the Earl of Mornington.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed by 192.*)*

To which the Right Hon. the Governor General was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

The zeal which diſtinguiſhes your congratulations on the proſperous termination of the late campaign in Myſore, is ſuitable to the character of Britiſh ſubjects, animated by the glorious ſucceſs of a juſt and neceſſary war, and by the happy proſpect of an honourable and ſecure peace.

It would not become me either to depriciate the efforts which have been made for your defence, or to diſclaim the ſhare which my public duty required me to take in them. It would have been criminal in me to have neglected any precaution, or to have declined any exertion, which, in my judgment and conſcience, appeared neceſſary to the important object of fruſtrating the avowed deſigns of the enemy, and of providing for the ſafety of the valuable intereſts committed to my charge. In the charge of this duty I am happy to declare, that I have received the moſt cordial aſſiſtance from every claſs and deſcription of the inhabitants of this ſettlement.

My acknowledgements of the honourable, generous, and diſintereſted ſupport of Lord Clive, and of the zealous co-operation of the Members of the Council, are not perhaps introduced with ſtrict propriety on this occaſion: but his Lordſhip will pardon my eagerneſs to offer to him a public tribute of my ſincere gratitude, reſpect and eſteem.

In all the principal civil and military officers throughout every branch and department of this Government, I have found an unanimous ſpirit of alacrity and diligence, equalled only by their eminent abilities and extenſive knowledge. The ſame ſpirit has marked the conduct of the commercial houſes, and of the banks eſtabliſhed in this ſettlement. By their ſeaſonable aſſiſtance I was enabled, in the moſt critical period of our military preparations, to avail myſelf of the reſources of this preſidency, to an extent unexampled in its hiſtory. By theſe aids, and by the extraordinary exertions of the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, I was empowered to call forth that gallant army, whoſe tranſcendant achievements have delivered the Carnatic from the perpetual alarm of invaſion, and converted the ſtrength of our implacable enemy into a new ſource of ſecurity and power to us and to our allies.

It is therefore in your energy and zeal, and in the co-operation of all the Britiſh Governments of India, that I trace the primary cauſes of our recent victories, and anticipate the ſentiments of a peace, as propitious to our intereſts, and honourable to our national character, as the events of the war have been glorious to our military reputation.

Concord, unanimity, and prompt obedience, combined with a faithful and aſſiduous diſcharge of public duty, and a high ſenſe of public honour, will render the ſupreme Government of thoſe extenſive poſſeſſions a grateful taſk, in the ſevereſt trials of difficulty and danger.

With ſuch an union of loyalty and public ſpirit, we may confidently expect to counteract every device and machination of our enemies; to detect their intrigues

trigues, to disappoint their treachery, to repel their violence, and to perpetuate the British empire in India on the solid foundations of humanity, valour, justice, and power.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

GARRISON ORDERS.

MADRAS, *June* 3, 1799.

His Majesty's 10th and 51st regiments, and the Madras militia, to be under arms at half past four to-morrow morning, and to form a square on the general parade, for the purpose of receiving the standard of the late Tippoo Sultaun, taken on the 4th of May in the fort of Seringapatam, and also the colours of the French Republic, taken on the same day from the French corps in the service of that Prince; and arrived at this presidency under charge of Lieut. Harris, of his Majesty's 74th regiment.

The flank companies of his Majesty's 10th regiment will meet Lieut. Harris before five o'clock, at the bridge leading to the Wallajah gate; and after the Right Hon. the Governor General has passed into the fort, they will escort the standard and colours to the centre of the parade, where they will be received with presented arms.

The standard and colours having been presented to the Governor General, his Lordship will proceed with them to the church; and after they have been deposited at the altar, the flank companies will return, and take up their stations on the parade.

Prayers being over, a royal salute will be fired from the walls of the garrison, answered by the ships in the roads, and followed by three vollies from the troops.

The Governor General having passed out of the fort, the troops are to return to their barracks, and two days batta will be distributed to all the non-commissioned and privates in garrison.

Major Taswell will continue the Madras militia under arms to-morrow morning, and their new colours will be presented to them by the Right Hon. Lady Clive.

The troops having paraded in conformity to the above orders, the Right Hon. the Governor General, attended by the body guard, alighted from his carriage upon the parade, at ten minutes past five o'clock: Lord and Lady Clive, Mrs. Harris and family, arrived a few minutes after. The whole of the civil and military officers were now assembled, either upon the parade, or in the balconies and windows of the adjacent houses, which, with the ramparts, streets, and all the avenues leading to the fort, were crowded with innumerable spectators, Natives and Europeans.

The standard of Tippoo Sultaun, borne by Lieut. Harris, and the colours of the French Republic, carried by Majors Beatson and Allan, followed by the flank companies of his Majesty's 10th regiment, having now entered the square, were received with presented arms, the different bands playing a solemn march. On Lieut. Harris, approaching within a few paces of the Governor General, he addressed his Lordship in the following words:

"This standard, and these colours, taken from the enemy, under the consummate wisdom of your Lordship's councils, by the brave army commanded by Lieut. General Harris, his Excellency has honoured me by committing to my charge, and directing that I should lay them at your Lordship's feet."

His Lordship instantly embraced Lieut. Harris in an impressive manner, which excited the liveliest emotion of joy and gratitude in the spectators, and delivered his sentiments to the following effect:

"The zeal, perseverance, and manly fortitude of your father, and the matchless conduct of that gallant army, which, under his command, has relieved these possessions from the peril of foreign invasion, and restored us to a state of security and repose, have already my cordial acknowledgements, and obtained the just tribute of public gratitude and admiration. It remains for us to turn our hearts to the Author of all these signal blessings; and, at the foot of the altar, to offer up our humble thanksgivings to the Giver of victory, and the Guardian

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of

of the cauſe of juſtice, virtue, and faith."

The Governor General then proceeded to the church, where the ſtandard and colours were depoſited at the altar. Solemn thanks having been offered to Almighty God for having crowned our arms with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs, his Lordſhip returned to the parade, when Major Allan unexpectedly addreſſed him in theſe words:

"I have particular ſatisfaction, on this memorable occaſion, in having it in my power to preſent your Lordſhip with a ſword, worn by Tippoo Sultaun—a token which I truſt your Lordſhip will regard as a mark of my perſonal reſpect, as well as a memorial of that glorious achievement which the army has accompliſhed under your Lordſhip's auſpices."

His Lordſhip made this reply:

"The gift is peculiarly acceptable from an officer diſtinguiſhed, throughout the whole campaign, by the moſt meritorious exertions of activity and valour, and particularly at the cloſe of it, by the moſt generous efforts of humanity and compaſſion. I ſhall always remember with pleaſure the perſonal kindneſs of ſuch a character towards myſelf; and I am happy to take this public opportunity of expreſſing my ſenſe of thoſe manly and amiable qualities which have appeared with ſuch luſtre, not only in the moment of difficulty and danger, but in that of victory and conqueſt."

MADRAS, *June* 4, 1799.

This auſpicious and happy day, the anniverſary of the birth of our beloved Sovereign, now rendered for ever memorable in every corner of the Eaſt, had long been fixed upon for the colours being delivered to the Madras militia. The Governor General and Lord Clive, led Lady Clive to the front of this corps, when her Ladyſhip addreſſed Major Taſwell in the following words:

"It is not without much diffidence that I venture to preſent myſelf upon this public and ſolemn occaſion: But the requeſt of the Madras militia is ſo honourable and flattering to me, that I have not heſitated to take upon myſelf the pleaſing taſk of preparing and delivering to it its colours. The zeal and activity with which you came forward with your perſonal ſervices, at a time when a war with a dangerous and implacable enemy called for ſuch an exertion, and the progreſs which, under the active and vigilant ſuperintendance of Major Taſwell, you have made in diſcipline and military exerciſe, the known ſentiments of loyalty to our Sovereign which glow in your breaſts, and your firm attachment to the proſperity and intereſts of Great Britain, make it hardly neceſſary that I ſhould add the exhortations of my voice, to induce you at all times to guard, defend, and reverence thoſe colours which I have now the honour to deliver; nor, I hope, will they loſe any thing in their value, from being preſented by a perſon, who, in the courſe of her life, has had frequent opportunities of ſeeing with exultation the gradual advances of the militia corps in England to their preſent degree of excellence, which it will be your ambition to emulate, and who, from her relative ſituation, will look to the inſtitution of the Madras militia with the moſt cordial good wiſhes and reſpect.

"Could additional motives be wanting to inſpire you with that enthuſiaſtic attachment which every corps ſhould feel for its colours, they may be found in the particular circumſtance attending this day. On this

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this day we meet to celebrate the anniverſary of the birth of a beloved King, under whoſe reign the proſperity of our country has been carried to a height unexampled in former times, and whoſe latter years have been employed in maintaining a glorious ſtruggle againſt the deſtructive attempts of Republican France, to ſubvert that order of things under which Europe had for ages flouriſhed: And upon this day, for ever memorable in Madras, the Governor General has received, and depoſited at the altar, the colours of the capital of Tippoo Sultaun, whoſe power and dominion, in a ſhort war of two months, have vaniſhed and diſappeared, before the wiſdom of our councils, the vigour and extent of our equipments, and the irreſiſtible valour and conduct of our officers and troops."

The Major, in a manner the moſt reſpectful and animated, made this reply:

"Madam, to the honour of being poſſeſſed with the banners now before us, I am to add the gratification we feel in their having been preſented by your Ladyſhip, whoſe name, when looking up to them on the day of ſervice, ſhould we ever witneſs that moment, will be firſt in our minds, and will bring to our immediate recollection the deeds of a character that muſt act as a ſtimulus to our ardour, and encourage our attempts to follow ſo great and reſpected an example of military fame.

"We truſt, ſhould we ever be placed in a ſituation ſo honourable, we ſhall not diſcredit the very flattering notice which has been this day conferred upon us, and that we ſhall prove, that our loyalty can only be ſurpaſſed by our public exertions as a corps, in our emulation, as individuals, to render ourſelves worthy of the favour and diſtinction with which your Ladyſhip has been pleaſed, in this inſtance, to conſider and mark our conduct; and I have the peculiar pleaſure to expreſs the warm acknowledgments of a corps, that will ever bear in their memory an attention, that has given them a credit, which it will be their ſtudy and pride conſtantly to preſerve.

"To the perſonal obſervation with which your Ladyſhip has deigned to honour me, I ſhall not preſume to ſpeak, not having words to expreſs the ſenſe I muſt ever entertain of an opinion ſo far beyond my deſerts; nor can I be ſo vain as to take to myſelf merit for acts that have ſo ſpontaneouſly occurred, from which I have derived ſo much ſatisfaction, and which is at this time ſo much increaſed by their having met with ſuch high and reſpectable approbation."

The military ceremonies being over, the Governor General leading Lady Clive, and Mrs. Harris led by Lord Clive, followed by all the ladies and gentlemen of the ſettlement, retired to the Government-houſe, where an elegant breakfaſt was prepared, and joy, gratitude, and exultation, appeared in every countenance.

At 12 o'clock, a ſalute of 61 guns, denoting his Majeſty's age, commenced from the walls of the fort. On the firſt gun being fired, the colours of Seringapatam were hoiſted upon the flag-ſtaff under the Union, and continued flying until ſunſet: a proud and laſting monument of the victory of juſtice and humanity, over tyranny, treachery and barbarity.

His Majeſty's ſhips Intrepid and l'Imperieuſe, and all the Hon. Company's ſhips in the roads, were decked in their gayeſt colours, and anſwered the different ſalutes from the fort.

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The evening concluded with a splendid ball given by Lady Clive, at which a numerous and brilliant assemblage of the principal persons of the settlement united to testify their pride, exultation, and admiration, of our unrivalled success.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

At a Meeting on Wednesday last, at the Exchange, in Bombay, a subscription was entered into for the relief of the families of those who fell before Seringapatam. A list of the sums subscribed we have the pleasure to subjoin:

Mornington,	1000
Clive,	700
T. A. Strange,	200
W. Petrie,	100
E. W. Fallowfield,	200
J. Webbe,	100
B. Roebuck,	100
P. Ross,	100
T. Cockburn,	100
T. Oakes,	100
W. Sydenham,	100
W. Raine,	100
B. Cochrane,	100
H. Brown,	100
F. Lautour,	150
M. Dick,	100
A Grant,	100
A. Allan,	100
C. Baker,	100
R. Clerk,	100
J. Chinnery,	50
C. Cartwright,	25
W. Thomas,	20
B. Sulivan,	50
J. Rowley,	50
J. S. Hall,	50
G. Read,	50
N. Kindersley,	50
A. Cockburn,	50
T. De Souze,	20
George Lys,	20
A. De Fries,	50
J. Brodie,	50
J. B. Travers.	50
G. Buchan,	50
S. D. Totton,	25
J. Daly,	20
S. M. Moorat,	25
Henry Sewell,	50
G. Pickets,	20
C. Woodcock,	20
John Brown,	20
J. Hill,	20
D. Court,	10
F. Gahagan,	50
T. S. Ware,	20
J. H. Peale,	20
Cecil Smith,	20
T. Ansley,	50
C. Walters,	50
G. M. Baboom,	50
J. Hunter,	20
T. Stephens,	20
J. Shamier,	30
J. Arathoon,	20
J. Underwood,	25
T. Clark,	25
B. Bishop,	10
G. Hay,	10

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent Foreigners of every description from landing at this Presidency, and its dependencies, without permission from the Government,—the following rules are enacted for this purpose, and for the better regulation of the Police of the port of Bombay in general.

1. No person whatever to be permitted to disembark from any Foreign vessel, until such vessel shall have been inspected by the proper Officer, and regular permission in consequence obtained.

2. For this purpose, official notice (according to the annexed form), under the signature of the Secretary to the Government, is to be dispatched to all Foreign vessels, on their approach to this harbour, informing their Commanders of the foregoing resolution, and requiring them to prepare lists of their passengers, and ships companies, for delivery to the inspecting officer; which lists shall, if required, be authenticated by the affidavit of the Commander and senior Officer of each vessel respectively.

FORM.

SIR,

1. You are hereby informed of the resolution of the Governor in Council, that no person will be permitted to land from your

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your veſſel until ſhe ſhall have been duly inſpected by an officer appointed for this purpoſe. You are therefore to prepare a muſter roll of your ſhips company, and of the paſſengers on board; which roll, under the ſignature of yourſelf and of your chief officer, ſhall be delivered to the inſpecting officer, and ſhall, if required, be atteſted on oath before a Magiſtrate.

2. The inſpecting officer is authorized to examine your crew and paſſengers according to the roll, which is to contain the names of each perſon on board, the time of their entry, the time and place of their embarking, their country, and the ſtations or character of each. To this roll you are to add the names of all places at which your veſſel may have touched during the voyage.

3. Until you have complied with this order, you ſhall not be permitted to have communication with the ſhore; and upon your landing, you are to pay ſtrict obedience to the printed regulations, which you will find at the office of the ſuperintendant of Marine; in failure of which, your ſhip will not be admitted to any entry at any Britiſh port in India.

3. A veſſel is to remain conſtantly ſtationed in the mouth of the harbour, to communicate, according to theſe regulations, with every ſhip under foreign colours which may be entering, and to enjoin her to anchor until the inſpecting officer ſhall come on board, and make the neceſſary inquiries; and a guard-boat is to remain alongſide of each Foreign ſhip thus importing, until removed by the proper authority, and, while there, to prevent any boat whatever from either getting on board of her from the ſhore, or from proceeding to the ſhore from the ſhip.

4. On the ſtrange ſhip anchoring as above, the inſpecting officer is to proceed on board, and to examine and muſter the crew and paſſengers, according to the liſts which ſhall have been prepared under the ſignature of the commander, and that of his ſenior officer.

5. If, on this muſter, and ſuch further examination as the inſpecting officer ſhall deem neceſſary, he ſhall not obſerve any ſuſpicious perſons to be on board, he is to authoriſe the pilot to bring the ſhip to her moorings, and to return to the ſhore with his report to the ſuperintendent of marine, enjoining the guard-boat alongſide to exert its utmoſt vigilance, in preventing any perſon from quitting the ſhip, or proceeding on board of her.

6. In caſe the ſuperintendent be ſatisfied with the report of the inſpecting officer, he ſhall authoriſe the removal of the guard-boat, and the neceſſary communication with the ſhip; if not, the guard-boat is to remain, and a report to be made by him to the Honourable the Governor.

7. Upon the guard-boat's being removed from alongſide any foreign ſhip, importing in the manner ſpecified in the preceding ſection, written notice thereof is to be immediately tranſmitted by the ſuperintendent to the cuſtom-maſter, who is then to ſend his boat on board, with ſuch orders, and under ſuch regulations, as relate to his department.

8. The guard-boat is to report to the inſpecting officer any violation of theſe regulations, which may be perſiſted in by any perſon or perſons; and detain ſuch boat as he or they may be on board of, until he receive his orders on the ſubject.

9. The captain or ſupercargo of every foreign ſhip importing into this harbour, ſhall, immediately on their landing, deliver into the office of the ſuperintendent of police, a liſt of ſuch of the officers and crew as it is intended ſhall reſide on ſhore during the ſhip's ſtay; who, if he ſee no objection, ſhall thereon grant to each a printed certificate of their being permitted to remain on ſhore, taking hereon the inſtructions of

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the Governor as from time to time may prove neceſſary.

10. The captain or ſupercargo ſhall farther leave at the police office a paper with the ſignature of ſuch officers of the ſhip (not exceeding three on board of each), whoſe authority ſhall, when counterſigned by the ſuperintendent of police, be a ſufficient paſs for ſuch of the crew as may have occaſion to be on ſhore for a time only, which time is to be ſignified in the paſs.

11. All ſeamen and others belonging to foreign ſhips, and ſuſpicious perſons in general, not in poſſeſſion of either a general or temporary paſs as above, to be apprehended by the ſuperintendent of police, and kept in cuſtody; the captain or ſupercargo of the ſhip being charged with all expences attending their ſeizure and detention.

12. A regiſter to be kept, in numerical order, for each month, in the police office, of all paſſes granted, for the purpoſe of reference.

13. Orders to be iſſued at the gates, and at the ſtations of other military guards, to prevent all foreign European ſeamen from paſſing or landing on the iſland, unprovided with a paſs, counterſigned by the ſuperintendent of police.

14. If, at any time, the ſuperintendent of police ſhall ſee cauſe to ſuſpect perſons thus landed of improper intentions, he is to apprehend and detain the ſame, and make report thereof to the Honourable the Governor.

15. No commander of a foreign ſhip ſhall entertain on board any perſon, either as a part of the crew, or as a paſſenger, without a permit from the ſuperintendent of marine, who is to act in granting the ſame under the orders and ſanction of the Governor.

16. When any foreign ſhip is about to depart from this port, the inſpecting officer ſhall, previous to the embarkation of her commander, repair on board, and muſter and examine the crew, according to the liſts furniſhed on her firſt importation, and examine the officers and crew as to ſuch caſualties as may have been reported during the continuance of the veſſel in port, and require the permit from the ſuperintendent of marine, for ſhipping ſuch additional men or paſſengers as he may find on board.

17. In caſes which ſhall appear to require, the inſpecting officer ſhall ſearch any foreign ſhips under ſuſpicious circumſtances; and is, upon all occaſions, after his inſpection ſhall have been completed, to ſtation a guard-boat alongſide of every foreign veſſel, to prevent communication with the ſhore until ſhe may ſail out of the harbour.

18. After the inſpecting officer has made his final muſter, and examination of any foreign ſhip about to depart, a guard boat is to be ſtationed alongſide of her, and no perſon is to be allowed to go on board of her without a paſs from the ſuperintendent of marine.

19. As ſoon as the ſuperintendent of marine ſhall have been ſatisfied, by the report of the inſpecting officer, that theſe regulations have been complied with, he ſhall counterſign the ſhip's port clearance, as the authority for her departure, as far as regards his department.

20. An immediate report to be made, by the ſuperintendent of marine, of any foreign ſhip which may ſail from the harbour without the regular port clearance; and the cruiſer in the mouth of the harbour, upon an agreed ſignal from the light-houſe, is, as far as poſſible, to prevent any ſuch ſhip from leaving the harbour without a pilot.

21. The officer in command of the

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the veſſel ſtationed at the mouth of the harbour, ſhall ſend one of his guard boats, with an intelligent perſon, to inſpect all dows, dingeys, or other veſſels of that deſcription, coming into this habour; which perſon ſhall inquire of the naquadah or crany, what paſſengers, or if any Europeans whatever, be on board, and ſhall carefully examine ſuch veſſel; and, if ſatisfied that no improper or ſuſpicious paſſenger or other perſon is concealed therein, ſhall allow ſuch veſſel to proceed up the harbour, but otherwiſe to detain her until a report can be made to the ſupetintendent of marine, who ſhall thereon act as he may deem neceſſary, reporting his proceedings to the Governor, and acting thereon as the latter ſhall direct.

22. No European foreigner, or even Britiſh ſubject, ſhall, on any account, be diſcharged from any ſhip under Engliſh colours, without the permiſſion of the ſuperintendent of marine; and when that permiſſion has been granted, the diſcharged man is to be ſent to the office of police, in order to have his name regiſtered there, and a proper paſſport granted to him, as in the caſe of the ſeamen of foreign ſhips.

23. All merchant ſhips, whether Engliſh or foreigners, without diſtinction, ſhall, on their arrival, deliver in correct liſts of their ſhips company, and of all other perſons who ſhall be on board, to the inſpector of the port, who is to re-examine ſuch liſts on the departure of theſe ſhips reſpectively, and to report to the ſuperintendent of police how many of the European part of ſuch crew do re-embark, and what has become of the remainder; which returns are to be regularly ſubmitted by the laſt mentioned ſuperintendent to the Governor, who, after being ſatisfied thereon, is to direct the ſuperintendent of police to write to the cuſtom-maſter accordingly, till which the veſſel's port clearance is not to be granted. The object of this regulation being, to prevent foreign or Britiſh ſubjects improperly remaining on ſhore behind the ſhip that brought them, which, beſides other inconveniences, has frequently entailed undue expenſe on government.

24. Europeans not in the ſervice of his Majeſty, or the Hon. Company, landing from the Mahratta country, at any of the bunders under the cuſtom-maſters of Bombay, Mahim, Salſette, or Caranja, are to be detained at the cuſtom-houſe, until a report can be made to the Governor, of the name, nation, profeſſion, and reaſon of the party for viſiting this iſland, unleſs ſuch European ſhall be furniſhed with a paſs from the Hon. the Governor, the Reſident at Poonah or Hyderabad, or ſome perſon authoriſed to give ſuch paſs, in which caſe he is to be ſent to the police, where his name is to be regiſtered.

25. Nor is any European, of the foregoing deſcription, to be allowed to go off at any of the ſaid bunders without a paſs, regularly granted by the local authorities who now are, or may be hereafter, authoriſed by government to iſſue them.

Publiſhed by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT RICKARDS, *Sec. to Gov.*

Bombay Caſtle, July 16, 1799.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Extract from General Orders. By Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Council, under the 12th July, 1799.

Reſolved, that the following orders, iſſued by the Commander in Chief in India, be publiſhed for the notice of the army on this eſtabliſhment:

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Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 6, 1799.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

29th Reg. Lt. Dragoons—W. Thorn, Gent. to be Cornet by purchaſe, vice W. T. Gaul, who retires, 17th March, 1799.

80th Foot—Capt. en ſecond J. Macrea to be Captain of a company, vice H. Macpherſon, deceaſed, 30th March, do.

It having been notified to the Commander in Chief, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint a ſucceſſor to Enſign J. Anderſon of the 78th reg. who has been promoted by purchaſe; the nomination of Mr. W. Baird to that vacancy, as mentioned in the general orders of the 19th of Jan. 1799, is thereby cancelled.

May 8, 1799.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments:

19th Light Dragoons—Lieut. P. Anderſon from 77th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bellaſis, who exchanges, 13th Feb. 1797.

25th ditto—Lieut. J. Conron from 53d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brian, who exchanges, 25th Oct. ditto.

27th ditto—Enſign F. Clark from 72d foot, to be Cornet, vice Lewis, deceaſed, 1ſt July, ditto; Lieut. R. Covell to be Adjutant, vice J. Covell, who reſigns, 8th Aug. ditto.

12th Foot—M. Grace, Gent. to be Enſign, vice King, promoted in 77th foot, 4th June, ditto; Lieut. W. Langford to be Adjutant, vice Moore, who reſigns, 14th Aug. ditto.

19th ditto—Enſign I. Ogden from 72d foot, to be Enſign, vice Bullock, promoted in 75th, 1ſt March, ditto.

33d ditto—Enſign G. Goff to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Boyd, who retires, 28th July, ditto; A. Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Byng, promoted, 1ſt June, ditto.

36th ditto—Enſign W. Frith from 52d foot, to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Hall, promoted in 97th, 1ſt Aug. ditto; J. Short, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Swain, promoted, 20th May, ditto; J. Davidſon, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Wilſon, removed to the 19th dragoons, 1ſt June, ditto; T. Stapleton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Wheeler, promoted in 80th, 1ſt July, ditto.

52d ditto—Lieut. J. Brown from 25th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Conran, who exchanges, 25th Oct. ditto.

71ſt ditto—Enſign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Johnſtone, promoted in 129th reg. 1ſt June, ditto; Enſign P. A. Power from the 78th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, removed to the 77th foot, 2d ditto, ditto; R. Wimpleton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hall, promoted, 1ſt June, ditto.

May 10, 1799.

72d Foot—Capt. J. M'Innes to be Major, vice Brathwaite, promoted, 2d March, 1797; Capt. Lieut. A. Dougal to be Captain of a company, vice M'Innes, promoted, ditto, ditto; Capt. Lieut. F. Stuart to be Captain of a company, vice Drummond, promoted in 81ſt foot, 3d ditto, ditto; Lieut. F. Stuart to be Capt. Lieut. vice M'Dougal, promoted, 2d ditto, ditto; Brevet Capt. D. Stuart from 74th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart, promoted, 3d ditto, ditto; Enſign G. Mackay from 78th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fraſer, promoted in 78th foot, 17th ditto, ditto; Lieut. J. G. P. Tucker from ditto, to be ditto, vice Mackay, who exchanges, 4th July, ditto; Enſign P. Skelton to be ditto, vice Mackenzie, promoted in 133d foot, 6th ditto, ditto; Enſign E. Rumley to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart, promoted, 15th July, ditto; Enſign W. B. Nicolls from 78th foot, to be Enſign, vice Oyden, removed to the 19th foot, 1ſt March, ditto; F. Hazlewood, Gent. to be ditto, vice Clarke, appointed to the 27th light dragoons, 1ſt July, ditto; R. Macrea, Gent. to be ditto, vice Skelton, 6th ditto, ditto; W. S. Madden, Gent. to be ditto, vice Rumley, promoted, 15th ditto, ditto; Lieut. R. Campbell to be Adjutant, vice Stuart, who reſigns, 1ſt Oct. ditto.

73d ditto—Enſign W. Frazer to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell, promoted in 1ſt foot, 1ſt May, ditto; Enſign B. Bradſhaw from 80th reg. to be ditto, vice Cooper, promoted in 5th Weſt India reg. 2d ditto, ditto; Enſign A. Cuppage to be ditto, vice Kennedy, promoted in Royal Glaſgow reg. 1ſt June, ditto; J. Fitchel, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Cuppage, ditto, ditto.

74th ditto—Enſign Campbell to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Sterling, who retires, 20th Sept. ditto; W. Mein, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Campbell, promoted, ditto, ditto.

75th ditto—Enſign T. Bullock from 19th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Filmer, promoted in 120th foot, 1ſt March, ditto.

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76th

76th ditto.—W. Cheyne, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Shaw, appointed to the 36th foot, 1ſt July, ditto.

77th ditto.—Lieut. W. Bellaſis from 19th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Anderſon, who exchanges, 13th Feb. ditto; Lieut. Benſon from 71ſt foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fancourt, promoted in 56th foot, 2d June, ditto; Enſign C. King from 12th foot, to be Lieut. vice Grant, promoted in 29th foot, 4th ditto, ditto.

78th ditto—Lieut. J. Fraſer from 72d foot, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Macpherſon, promoted in 80th reg. 7th May, ditto; Lieut. G. Mackay from 72d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tucker, who exchanges, 4th July, ditto; P. M'Lachlane, Gent. to be Enſign, vice M'Kay, promoted, 17th May, ditto; A. Clarke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Power, promoted in 71ſt foot, 2d June, ditto; Lieut. A. Wiſhart to be Adjutant, vice Hanſon, who reſigns, 20th Oct. ditto.

80th *ditto*—Capt. Lieut. Macpherſon from 78th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice J. White, deceaſed, 17th May, ditto; Enſign C. M'Carty to be Lieut. vice Jones, deceaſed, 15th ditto, ditto; Enſign S. A. Wheeler from 36th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Carty, deceaſed, 1ſt July, ditto; A. C. Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Bradſhaw, promoted in 73d foot, 2d May, ditto; C. Rowan, Gent. to be ditto, vice M'Carty, 15th ditto, ditto; T. Douglaſs, Gent. to be ditto, 17th May, ditto.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

76th Foot—Enſign B. J. Young to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Vere L. Ward, removed to 17th dragoons, 29th April, 1799.

Capt. J. Wilſon of his Majeſty's 12th reg. who has acted as Major of Brigade on the iſland of Ceylon, ſince the deceaſe of Maj. Gen. Doyle, to whom he was attached, is appointed Maj. of Brigade to his Majeſty's troops, and to do duty on that iſland until further orders.

May 14, 1799.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments:

25th Light Dragoons—Capt. P. Roſs from 19th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges, 15th March, 1798.

29th ditto—Maj. J. Blackwell from the 6th Weſt India reg. to be Major, vice Payne, who retires on half pay, receiving the difference, 21ſt Feb. ditto; Lieut. C. Patterſon from 19th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Naſh, who exchanges, 5th April, ditto; Enſign F. Halſtead from 12th foot, to be Cornet, vice Gregory, promoted, 14th ditto, ditto; W. J. Gaul, Gent. to be ditto by purchaſe, vice Leeky, promoted, 10th May, ditto; Cornet T. Armſtrong from 14th dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Cooper, who exchanges, 17th ditto, ditto; Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. Fiſher, from the half pay 1ſt dragoon guards, to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon, 29th March, ditto.

12th Foot—J. Priſt, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Bayly, promoted, 21ſt ditto, ditto.

19th ditto—Capt. P. Roſs from half pay 91ſt reg. to be Captain, vice Stracie, who exchanges, 8th ditto, ditto; Capt. Lieut. J. C. Smith from 25th dragoons, to be ditto, vice Roſs, who exchanges, 15th ditto, ditto; R. Stark, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Marſell, promoted, 20th ditto, ditto.

52d ditto— — Armſtrong, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Satterthwaite, deceaſed, 8th March, ditto; Surgeon S. Irving from half pay of 107th reg. to be Surgeon, vice Steele, who exchanges, 22d ditto, ditto.

73d ditto—Capt. Lieut. Power from 8th light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Robertſon, who exchanges, 25th July, 1797.

74th ditto—Enſign T. Booth from 16th foot, to be Enſign, vice Douglaſs, who retires on the Half-pay Independents, 4th May, ditto.

75th ditto—Enſign J. Hall from 76th foot, to be Enſign, vice Forbes, who exchanges, 22d March, ditto; Lieut. T. Grant from 71ſt foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Kemble, who retires on half pay Trench's corps, 17th May, 1798.

76th ditto—Enſign J. Forbes from 75th foot, to be Enſign, vice Hall, who exchanges, 22d March, ditto; E. Marſton to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Macdowall, promoted in 89th reg. ditto, ditto; R. Steeman, Gent. to be ditto by purchaſe, vice Brown, promoted in 61ſt reg. 5th April, ditto.

77th ditto—Enſign J. Lewis from 48th reg. to be Enſign, vice Shaw, who retires on the half pay Corſican corps, 26th ditto, ditto.

78th ditto—Enſign H. Rooper to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice D. Frazer, who retires, ditto, ditto; A. Meldreim, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Rooper,

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Rooper, promoted, ditto, ditto; J. Hay, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Miller, promoted, 4th May, ditto; R. Northcote, Gent. to be ditto by ditto, vice Anderſon, promoted, 17th ditto, ditto.

80*th ditto*—R. Daſhwood, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, 20th June, ditto.

The appointment of Capt. P. Roſs to the 25th reg. of light dragoons, being from an arrangement that it was found neceſſary to make at home, of a date ſubſequent to that for which he was recommended by the Commander in Chief, the General is pleaſed to direct that Capt. Roſs do take rank in the 25th reg. of light dragoons, from the 16th of Nov. 1797, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known, to prevent his being regimentally ſuperceded by Capt. Hand, ſide, whoſe appointment to the 25th reg. of light dragoons was ſubſequent to that of Capt. P. Roſs in India.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

80*th Foot*—Enſign J. St. George to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards, promoted, retaining the date of his former appointment in that corps, viz. 28th April, 1797; J. Hulſh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice J. St. George, promoted, retaining the date of his former appointment, viz. 16th May, ditto.

May 25, 1799.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions:

Brevet, to be Major Generals in the army—Colonels, D. Baird of the 71ſt foot; H. Macdowall of the 78th foot, 18th June, 1798.

Officers of the Eaſt India Company's forces to rank as Major Generals in his Majeſty's army in the Eaſt Indies only—viz. Colonels, D. Smith and J. Bannatyne, 18th June, 1798.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known:

19*th Light Dragoons*—Cornet M. T. Harris from the 27th light dragoons, to be Cornet, vice W. Hunter, deceaſed, 26th March, 1799.

25*th ditto*—E. Griffith, Gent. to be Cornet, vice J. Sanders, deceaſed, 17th Feb. ditto.

27*th ditto*—F. Byng, Gent. to be Cornet, vice M. T. Harris, removed to the 19th light dragoons, 12th April, ditto.

12*th Foot*—Enſign W. Gahan to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Falla, deceaſed, 7th ditto, ditto; R. W. Shaw, Gent. to be Enſign, vice W. Gahan, promoted, ditto, ditto.

33*d ditto*—Capt. Lieut. D. Quin to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice E. Macpherſon, who retires, 9th March, ditto; Lieut. F. R. Weſt to be Captain-Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice D. Quin, promoted, ditto, ditto; Enſign J. Warren to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice F. R. Weſt, promoted, 9th March, ditto; Lieut. G. Gaff to be Adjutant, vice D. Quin, who reſigns, ditto, ditto.

80*th ditto*—Enſign J. Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice R. Aſh, deceaſed, 26th April, ditto.

The remaining ſecond Lieutenant in the 12th reg. is brought on the Eſtabliſhment, by the death of Lieut. G. Nixon, on the 5th of April, 1799; the 2d Enſign of ditto ditto is likewiſe brought on the Eſtabliſhment, by the removal of Enſign F. Halſtead to the 29th reg. of light dragoons.

The two 2d Lieutenants attached to the 19th foot are brought on the Eſtabliſhment, in the vacancies occaſioned by the deaths of Lieutenants Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart. and R. Macdonald.

The two 2d Lieutenants attached to the 33d foot are brought on the Eſtabliſhment, in the vacancies occaſioned by the promotion of Lieut. P. Abercromby in the 8th light dragoons, and by the death of Lieut. R. Fitzgerald, on the 5th of April, 1799.

One of the ſupernumerary Enſigns attached to the 80th reg. is brought on the Eſtabliſhment, by the promotion of Enſign J. Lewis to a Lieutenancy.

27*th Light Dragoons*—Capt. P. Philpot from the 76th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice J. Covel, who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 2d March, 1797.

12*th Foot*—Lieut. R. Nixon to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice T. James, who retires, 17th Feb. ditto; Enſign N. A. Mein from the 74th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice R. Nixon, promoted, ditto, ditto; Capt. H. Fraſer from the 74th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice M. D. Buckeridge, who exchanges, 18th ditto, ditto.

74*th ditto*—Capt. M. D. Buckeridge from the 12th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice H. Fraſer, who exchanges, ditto, ditto.

76*th ditto*—Capt. Lieut. J. Covel from the 27th reg. of light dragoons, to be

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be Captain of a company, vice P. Philpot, who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 2d March, 1799.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 18th April, 1799.

19th Foot—Lieut. A. B. Vilant to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice G. A. Bygrave, who retires, 22d March, 1799; Ensign J. Nixon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. B. Vilant, promoted, ditto, ditto.

75th ditto—Ensign J. Spalding to be Lieutenant, vice G. Bowzer, deceased, 3d ditto, ditto; R. S. Gent to be Ensign, vice J. Spalding, promoted, ditto, ditto.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following appointments, regulations, and orders, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, are confirmed by Government:

Head-Quarters, Camp near Sedaseer, Sunday, April 7, 1799—by the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. R. G. Atkins will join and do duty with the regiment of European Infantry.

Camp near Periapatam, Wednesday, April 10, 1799—by the Comander in Chief.

Col. G. V. Hart of his Majesty's 75th reg. having joined the army, he is appointed superintending officer of the line, subject to the orders of Maj. Gen. Hartley.

Lieut. Col. J. Macdonald will join the Hon. Company's reg. of European Infantry, and do duty with that corps until further orders.

Camp at Campoolpoor, Thursday, April 11, 1799—by the Comander in Chief.

Lieut. R. Lewis is appointed to act as Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Hartley, during the absence of Lieut. Mahony.

Lieut. N. Brutton is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Col. Hart, and to be obeyed as such.

Lieut. W. Taylor of the 1st batt. 2d reg. is appointed Adjutant and Quarter-master to the Right Native Brigade, during the absence of Adj. and Quart.-mast. Stewart.

Camp before Seringapatam, Friday, April 19, 1799—by the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army.

Lieut. W. Roome having requested permission to relinquish his appointment as Deputy Commissary of Cattle, and to resume his situation in the line, the Commander in Chief is pleased to comply with his request. As Gen. Stuart has much reason to be satisfied with Lieut. Roome's conduct and attention while in charge of the elephants of the army, he desires that officer to accept this public assurance of his approbation.

Capt. Douglas will receive charge of the elephants from Lieut. Roome; and, as the duty in the cattle department is now considerably diminished, the Commander in Chief deems it unnecessary to continue a deputy.

Lieut. Roome will join 1st batt. of 2d reg. to which corps he is to act as Adjutant.

Capt. J. Eyles is appointed Adjutant and Quarter-master to the detachment of artillery, vice Macredie, deceased.

Thursday, April 25, 1799—by the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army.

The Commander in Chief directs the following extract from the regulations of Government, for the guidance of Pay-masters in the field, may be published:

When advances of cash are required for the general service in the field, the Pay-master will be authorised by the Commanding Officer to grant bills of exchange on the military Pay-master General, at thirty days sight. Such bills to be counter-signed by the Commanding Officer.

Thursday, May 9, 1799—by the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army.

The official duties of Col. Hart of his Majesty's 75th reg. as Pay-master General to the King's troops on the coast of Coromandel, requiring his presence with that army, the commander in Chief is pleased to grant him permission to be absent from his corps for that purpose.

Friday, May 10, 1799—by the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army.

The Prize Agents to the Bombay army, Maj. Forbes and Capt. Price, have the Commander in Chief's permission to remain at Seringapatam, to attend to the interest of their constituents.

Col. Hart's appointment of Superintending Officer of the Line having ceased, Lieut. Brutton's situation as Aid-de-Camp is likewise to cease from yesterday's date; and he is immediately to join his corps.

Camp at Coppall, Monday, May 13, 1799—by the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to order

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order the following ſums to be paid to the two details of one ſerjeant, one corporal, and 12 privates each, which formed the advanced parties of the aſſault, on the 4th inſt.—

Serjeants	-	30 pagodas each.
Corporals	-	10 ———
Privates	-	5 ———

If any of the men of theſe parties, who were killed in the aſſault, have left families, the families are to receive double.

Bombay, July 19, 1799.—*Extract from the Minutes of Council, under the* 18*th July*, 1799.

The following ſtaff appointments in the field army, by Maj. Gen. Hartley, have been, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, confirmed by the Governor in Council:

Brigade Maj. Stuart to be Deputy Adjutant-General — Lieut. Watſon to be Malabar and Canarese Interpreter and Tranſlator—Lieut. R. Lewis to be Poſtmaſter and Deputy Judge Advocate—Lieut. Mahony to be Perſian and Hinduſtanee Interpreter and Tranſlator—Capt. M. Brattan to be acting Deputy Quartermaſter-General.

The above appointments to have effect from the 1ſt of June laſt.

T. C. HARRIS, *Dep. Adj. Gen.*

ADDRESS *of the* BRITISH INHABITANTS *of* CALCUTTA, *to the Right Hon. the* MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

ON Friday the 14th of February, 1800, an overland Expreſs was received from India, by which we learn that the Marquis WELLESLEY returned to Calcutta on the 19th of September laſt. On the 21ſt of the ſame month, the following Congratulatory Addreſs, on the glorious termination of the Expedition againſt TIPPOO SULTAUN, ſigned by near SEVEN HUNDRED of the principal Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Departments of Calcutta, was preſented to his Lordſhip; to which he returned a moſt gracious anſwer; and conſented, at their requeſt, to ſit for his picture.

[*From the CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Sept.* 21, 1799.]

THE Committee appointed to preſent the Addreſs of the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta to the Right Honourable the Governor General, aſſembled this morning at the theatre, purſuant to the advertiſement publiſhed in the gazette of the 16th inſtant, for the purpoſe of proceeding with the addreſs to the Government Houſe.

The Chairman reported to the Committee, that, in conformity to their inſtructions, he had had the honour to wait upon the Right Honourable the Governor General on his arrival at the Preſidency, and to ſubmit to his Lordſhip the proceedings of the inhabitants at the meeting of the 21ſt ultimo. That he had the higheſt ſatisfaction in informing the committee, that his Lordſhip expreſſed, in the moſt flattering terms, how very much he was gratified by the kindneſs of the inhabitants in the addreſs which they had voted him, and at their whole proceedings upon the occaſion, and that he ſhould have the greateſt pleaſure in complying with their requeſt of ſitting for his picture.

The Chairman farther reported, that the Right Honourable the Governor General having appointed this morning at ten o'clock to receive

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ceive the addreſs, he had, in conſequence, publiſhed the advertiſement, requeſting the favour of the committee, and ſuch other gentlemen as might pleaſe to attend, previouſly to aſſemble at the theatre; and he now prepared to proceed with the addreſs, which was agreed to accordingly.

The committee, attended by a numerous body of the gentlemen of the ſettlement, having arrived at the Government Houſe, they were introduced to the Right Honourable the Governor General, who was accompanied by the Chief Juſtice, the Commander in Chief, and by the officers compoſing the ſuite of the Governor General, when the Chairman read, and preſented the following Addreſs.

To the Right Honourable RICHARD Earl of Mornington, Knight of the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

We, the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta, impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of the great benefits which the public intereſts have derived, from the wiſdom and energy of your Lordſhip's councils, in the glorious termination of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, beg leave to preſent our ſincere congratulations on the ſplendid events which have crowned your Lordſhip's meaſures with ſuch rapid and complete ſucceſs.

The fall of Tippoo Sultaun and his capital, the capture of his ſons, the ſubmiſſion of his chiefs, and annihilation of his power, muſt ſecure to the Company's poſſeſſions the bleſſings of internal tranquillity, increaſe, beyond calculation, the reſources, ſtrength and ſtability of the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt; and, while they reflect the higheſt honour on the General and the army by whoſe brilliant victories your Lordſhip's objects have been accompliſhed, muſt tranſmit your Lordſhip's name with diſtinguiſhed luſtre to poſterity.

The reſtoration of the injured race of princes, whoſe dominions their rebellious ſubject Hyder Ally had uſurped, and whoſe immediate deſcendant your Lordſhip has raiſed from a priſon to a throne; the liberal proviſion your Lordſhip has beſtowed on the family and chiefs of our implacable and cruel enemy, the late Sultaun of Myſore; and the partition of the conquered countries, demand our warmeſt applauſe; and cannot but increaſe the confidence of the native powers, in the juſtice and clemency of the Britiſh nation.

To your Lordſhip's vigilance, energy and wiſdom, Great Britain is indebted for all theſe great events; which, combined with the invaluable reſult of your Lordſhip's previous negotiations at the Court of Hyderabad, have not only relieved the Britiſh poſſeſſions, and thoſe of their allies, from the conſtant apprehenſion of invaſion by a reſtleſs and ambitious prince, whom no moderation could appeaſe, but muſt alſo extinguiſh every hope our inveterate enemies of France ſo anxiouſly cheriſhed, of involving theſe happy countries in the calamities and horrors which they have ſpread over ſo many other regions of the globe; and will, we truſt, under Divine Providence, eſſentially contribute to the final deliverance of Europe, from the chains which they have impoſed, and to the ultimate object of every juſt and neceſſary war, a laſting, ſafe, and honourable peace.

We beg leave to offer our moſt reſpectful congratulations to your Lordſhip on your ſafe return to the chief ſeat of government; where we earneſtly hope you will long continue to preſide, and add to thoſe great and numerous claims on the public gratitude, which, by ſuch important and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, your Lordſhip already has acquired.

We have the honour to be,
With the higheſt reſpect,
MY LORD,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble ſervants, &c.

CALCUTTA, 21ſt Auguſt, 1799.

To which the Right Honourable the Governor General was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this diſtinguiſhed mark of your regard with ſentiments of ſatisfaction and gratitude proportioned to my experience of your approved loyalty and public ſpirit, and of your juſt ſenſe of the intereſts and honour of the Britiſh empire in India.

The proſperous termination of the late campaign in Myſore, is a proper ſubject of public congratulation: The Britiſh arms have ſeldom achieved a conqueſt of greater luſtre or value, and never were employed in a cauſe of more urgent neceſſity,

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ceſſity, or of more manifeſt juſtice. The progreſs of our ſucceſs has revealed additional juſtifications of our original appeal to the ſword; and the final triumph of our arms has been enhanced by the ſatisfactory reflection, that the war, which terminated in the deſtruction of our enemy, originated in his implacable hatred, flagrant treachery, and unprovoked aggreſſion.

Under the bleſſing of Providence favouring the juſtice of our cauſe, the rapid and uninterrupted courſe of our victories is to be aſcribed to the admirable valour, ſkill, and diſcipline of the gallant officers and troops employed in Myſore; to the predominant influence of the Britiſh character in India; and to the intrinſic vigour of our extenſive reſources, and eſtabliſhed power.

It was my duty to make a ſeaſonable uſe of theſe eminent advantages; and in the unanimity of our counſels, in the zeal, talents, and happy ſubordination of every branch of the civil and military ſervice throughout the Britiſh poſſeſſions, I found the principles of that ſpirit of alacrity and ardour, which accelerated the equipment of the army, and ſecured the early ſucceſs of the war.

My thanks have already been offered to the governments and inhabitants of the preſidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, for the diſtinguiſhed part which they have borne reſpectively in the late arduous criſis of affairs.

I am happy to avail myſelf of this public occaſion to declare, that from this preſidency I received the moſt effectual and timely aid, to an extent which fully juſtified my confident expectations of cordial co-operation from the reſpectable hands, which, during my abſence, adminiſtered the Government of Bengal.

In reviewing the more immediate cauſes of our ſucceſs, I cannot repreſs a tribute of gratitude to him who laid the foundations of that ſtrength which it has been my lot to call into action. The name of the Marquis Cornwallis is inſeparably connected with the fame and power of Great Britain in this quarter of the globe; and will continue to be an object of affection and reverence, as long as wiſdom, fortitude, and integrity ſhall be reſpected, or any ſenſe retained of juſtice, clemency, benevolence, public faith, or military glory. The final conqueſt of Myſore recalls the memory of that glorious war, in which the firſt ſhock was given to the hoſtile power of Tippoo Sultaun: It muſt never be forgotten, that under the auſpices of the Marquis Cornwallis in that war, the ſupply and movement of our armies in Myſore was firſt reduced to a ſyſtem of regularity and order; and our officers acquired that experience and ſkill ſo conſpicuous in the able and maſterly operations of the late campaign: Under the ſame auſpices, the whole ſyſtem of our defenſive alliances in the peninſula of India was founded; and the national faith was maintained in a degree of purity and luſtre, which inſpired a general confidence in the Britiſh Government, and diſpoſed the native powers to ſtrengthen and cement their connexion with the Company on the ſolid baſis of reciprocal intereſt and mutual ſecurity. This favourable diſpoſition was confirmed by the prudence, integrity, and honour of my immediate predeceſſor; and in the important negotiations which it has been my duty to conduct, I have derived conſiderable aſſiſtance from the advantageous impreſſions of the Britiſh character, which I found deeply fixed in the minds of our allies.

Poſſeſſed of ſuch powerful means, I have been enabled not only to proſecute the war with ſucceſs, but to conclude the partition of our conqueſts on principles of moderation and equity, conformable to the laws, the honour, and policy of the Britiſh nation, and affording the moſt rational promiſe of permanent ſecurity to the poſſeſſions of the Company, and of general tranquillity to India.

To whatever ſituation the courſe of future events may call me, the aſſurances of your perſonal confidence and eſteem muſt always be highly honourable to my character, and grateful to my recollection.

While the adminiſtration of this arduous government ſhall be entruſted to my hands, my earneſt endeavours ſhall be conſtantly employed to ſecure and improve our recent acquiſitions of territory, wealth, and power, and to guard the proſperity and happineſs of theſe opulent and flouriſhing dominions, by ſuch effectual precautions, as ſhall avert the arts and arms of France, and diſcourage her ſpirit of enterprize, or fruſtrate its ruinous effects.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

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The following AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS *have been received by the laſt Diſpatches from* MADRAS.

THE only impediment, of any importance, to the ſpeedy and quiet ſettlement of the whole country aſſigned to the Rajah of Myſore, by the partition treaty, has proceeded from ſome diſturbances which have ariſen in the province of Bednore, but which are now happily quelled.

A partizan of the name of Dhoondia, originally in the ſervice of the Patam State of Savonore (or Sharoor) having committed various depredations on the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, had incurred the reſentment of that prince. Tippoo Sultan, having contrived to ſecure the perſon of Dhoondia, compelled him to conform to the Mahommedan faith, and afterwards employed him in military ſervice; but, either detecting him in ſome treacherous projects, or ſuſpecting his fidelity, the Sultaun confined him in irons in Seringapatam, ſome time previous to the commencement of the late war. From this ſituation he was releaſed, together with ſeveral other priſoners, on the 4th of May. He immediately fled from Seringapatam; and, being joined by a few of the Silledar cavalry of Tippoo Sultaun's diſbanded army, took the direction of Bednore; in his way to which province, his force received ſome augmentation. Some of the Aſofs and Kelladars in Bednore betrayed their truſts to him; and in this manner many of the principal places of the diſtricts had fallen into his hands before it was in the power of Lieutenant General Harris to detach from the army a ſufficient force to act againſt him. In the mean while, Dhoondia had laid the rich country of Bednore under ſevere contributions, which he exacted with the moſt unrelenting cruelty, perpetrating throughout the province the moſt atrocious acts of rapine and murder.

At length, a light corps of cavalry and native infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James Dalrymple of the Madras eſtabliſhment, moved againſt Dhoondia, from Chittledroog, on the 21ſt of July, and overtook a party of his banditti, conſiſting of about 250 horſe and 400 infantry. The ſhocking cruelties which theſe plunderers had recently committed, rendered it neceſſary to make a ſevere example: it was therefore determined to refuſe them quarter, for the purpoſe of deterring others from ſimilar enormities.

Dhoondia having croſſed the Jungbuddra Hurryhur, a fort on the eaſt bank of that river was taken, on the 30th of July, by a diviſion of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple's detachment.

While Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple attacked the banditti on one ſide, Colonel Stephenſon was advancing into Bednore in another direction, at the head of a light force, compoſed alſo of native cavalry and infantry. On the 31ſt of July, Colonel Stephenſon croſſed the Jungbuddra, and advancing againſt Simoga, took that place by aſſault on the 8th of Auguſt. On the ſame day the fort of Harnelly, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Jungbuddra, was taken in the ſame manner, by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple.

Both detachments having now effected the paſſage of the Jungbuddra, it was determined to make a combined attack on the camp of Dhoondia,

Dhoondia, which occupied a ſtrong poſition near the town and fort of Shirkapoor. Accordingly Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, on the 17th of Auguſt, charged Dhoondia's cavalry, and drove them with conſiderable loſs into a river ſituated in their rear. Our infantry, at the ſame time, attacked the fort of Shirkapoor, and carried it by aſſault. Dhoondia eſcaped by means of a boat provided on the occaſion.

Colonel Stephenſon, the progreſs of whoſe detatchment had been impeded by difficult roads, now aſſumed, as ſenior officer, the command of the united detachments, and immediately purſued Dhoondia ſo cloſely as to compel him to take refuge in the Karhattah territory—within the limits of which, Colonel Stephenſon, on the 20th of Auguſt, ſaw him encamp with the remnant of his banditti, which it would have been eaſy for Colonel Stephenſon to have taken or deſtroyed, had he been at liberty to paſs beyond the boundary of the Mahratta dominion; but Colonel Stephenſon, with great judgment and diſcretion, halted his army on the line boundary, and ſignified to the Mahratta officer of the adjoining diſtrict, that the reſpect of the Britiſh government for the rights of the Mahratta ſtate precluded the further progreſs of our army.

Accounts recently received from Col. Stephenſon, ſtate, that Dhoondia Punt Goklah, a chief commanding a diviſion of the Peſhwah's army, had plundered Dhoondia's camp, within a few hours after it had been pitched within the territory of the Mahrattas; had carried away all his elephants, camels, bullocks, and guns; and entirely deprived him of all means of future depredation. The province of Bednore will be completely delivered from the banditti which had acted under Dhoondia's command; for, although they continued to retain ſome poſts in the country at the period of his flight, thoſe poſts will certainly be evacuated on the approach of the Britiſh troops.

The judicious and ſpirited conduct diſplayed during the late operations againſt Dhoondia, as well by Colonel Stephenſon, as by Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, muſt attract particular attention; as well as the great activity and energy which has marked this movement of the troops within ſo ſhort a period after their late brilliant ſucceſſes, and in the midſt of a ſeaſon of the year which has hitherto been ſuppoſed to render military operations impracticable.

Excepting the fort of Jemaulabad, near Mangalore, for the reduction of which, after the rains, great preparations are making, the whole of the poſſeſſions of the late Sultaun of Myſore have quietly ſubmitted to the Britiſh government.

CERTAIN PARTICULARS *relative to the* CAPTURE *of* SERINGAPATAM.

[From an authentic Account, dated Yariahguauilly, 2d June 1799.]

WE entered the territories of Tippoo Saib, from Ryacottah, on the 5th of March, and encamped before Seringapatam on the 5th of April; and it may be conſidered as a fortunate circumſtance that the Sultaun did not employ his whole force againſt us, inſtead of turning his attention to the Bombay army.

The cumberous baggage and numerous

merous attendants on the Nizam force, as well as that of the European troops, the immenſe quantity of public ſtores and proviſions, the long train of ordnance, with above forty thouſand Benjarries, formed, altogether, ſuch an hoſt as not to admit of being covered by our army; ſo that if Tippoo had employed his powers, with the military ſkill which he was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, he might, without hazarding an engagement, by deſultory ſkirmiſhes, diſtant cannonades, and other hoſtile movements, have ſo haraſſed our infantry and weakened our cavalry, that a great part of our baggage, ſtores, and ammunition would probably have fallen into his hands, and the army greatly impeded in its march to the place of its deſtination: and, moreover, as the rainy ſeaſon was approaching, there is reaſon to believe, that had the Sultaun employed the force he poſſeſſed with equal judgment and activity, the immediate object of the campaign might have been defeated.

It had, indeed, been for ſome time reported, that Tippoo was become ſubject to fits of mental derangement, and the whole of his conduct ſeems to juſtify that opinion. He had diſmiſſed all his faithful friends, who had ſerved him long, and had ſerved him well, from his councils; and had called into his ſervice men of little experience or capacity, who won his favour by flattering his caprices, and practiſing an unreſiſting ſubmiſſion to his will. The former had always diſcouraged their maſters diſpoſition to connect himſelf with France, as pregnant with the miſchief it has ſince produced; while the latter promoted it for no other reaſon, but becauſe it flattered his hopes of gratifying his reſentment againſt the Britiſh power in India. His treaſures were immenſe, and his army was not only numerous, but in a high ſtate of diſcipline and equipment. However, by not employing the one, and miſemploying the other, his fall has been precipitated, his capital taken, and his country conquered, in a manner, and with a rapidity of good fortune, which was equally improbable and unexpected.

His powerful empire, which had been ſhaken and diminiſhed by the military ſkill and political ſagacity of the Marquis Cornwallis, is now raſed, as it were, to its foundations, and the houſe of Hyder Ally degraded from the uſurped power which it had maintained during a period of forty years. The importance of this event to the power and commerce of Great Britain in the Eaſt, is not within the reach of ordinary calculation. From every appearance of the improving ſtate of Seringapatam, the cultivation of the country, the number of its inhabitants, and the advancing progreſs of its military eſtabliſhment, that capital would, in a ſhort time, have been impregnable; and the power of Tippoo Saib would have been at leaſt equal to the combined ſtrength of the European ſettlements in India.

The Sultaun, certainly was not inactive; but his activity was miſguided, and became inadequate to its object. He deſtroyed the villages, and laid waſte the country in front of the army; but by not ſufficiently ſpreading the tracks of devaſtation, his purpoſe for diſtreſſing our army was defeated, as General Harris, by a ſlight deviation from the common road, reached his deſtination at the time he wiſhed, and without any material interruption. From the late plentiful rains, and the peculiar conſtruction of the tanks, which could not be entirely drained, there was no deficiency of water: and though the uſual at-

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tempts had been made to poiſon it, by ſteeping in it the bruiſed branches of the milk hedge-tree, no very obnoxious effect was produced: for though no prohibition, or bodies of guards, could prevent the men or cattle from ſlaking their thirſt at theſe tanks, very little inconvenience was felt: very few of the people ſuffered any diſorder whatever from the poiſonous impregnation. The ſickneſs that did, at any time, appear among the troops, aroſe from the heat of the ſun, extreme fatigue, irregular refreſhment, and eſpecially among the common men, from the intemperate uſe of every ſpecies of vegetable they could find, and particularly of the ſugar cane.

The action which Tippoo riſked on the 27th March at Malavelle, with the right wing of our army, was ill conceived, as it was ill conducted; becauſe, having the choice of his ground, he ought either to have received us with his whole force, or to have avoided every kind of regular engagement.

By turning to the left on the ſecond day after this action, inſtead of croſſing the river, as Tippoo appears to have expected, we gained a flouriſhing and highly cultivated country, which, moſt fortunately, his deſtroying hand had not touched. After a march of about fourteen miles, we reached the Cavary, without the leaſt moleſtation, and got poſſeſſion of the large fort Soocilly, which was full of cattle, grain, and forage; and commanded an excellent ford, which the army, with all its equipment, paſſed in one day, without any loſs or interruption. Even to the very vicinity of Seringapatam, General Harris had the choice of his route; ſo that he was enabled to ſit down before it, with all his reſources for the ſiege undiminiſhed.

The evil moſt to be dreaded on this ſervice, and a tremendous evil it is, was famine; and which the Sultaun had the means of producing, if he had been wiſe enough to have employed them. The whole of our draft and carriage bullocks, public and private, died, and rice had riſen to three rupees the pound, on the day when the city was ſtormed. It was not till nine days after that event, that the detachments, commanded by Colonels Read and Brown, could arrive with ſupplies; notwithſtanding all the cavalry, and a brigade of native infantry, had been detached under the command of General Floyd, to favour their junction; ſo that if we had not ſucceeded in our attempt, the conſequence would have been fatal to the army; and that we were not repulſed, was owing to the incomparable conduct and intrepidity of the troops, as well as by the judicious means employed to ſupport and protect their extraordinary efforts.

It is not neceſſary to enter into the detailed progreſs of the ſiege. It may, however, be proper to remark, that, notwithſtanding the errors committed by the Sultaun in defence of the place, nothing leſs than the vaſt combined army in our ſervice, could have carried the enterprize with ſucceſs. The extent of poſts we were obliged to occupy on both ſides of the river, required the whole force of the coaſt and Bombay armies; beſides the troops neceſſary to diſlodge the numerous ſwarms of the enemy. As this ſervice was entruſted chiefly to European officers, who were appointed to the various branches of it, not by ſelection, but in regular ſucceſſion, opportunities were given, as they were univerſally employed, to diſplay the ſkill and bravery of the Britiſh military character.

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The act of storming displayed a most animating and unrivalled picture of British bravery. The columns of grenadiers dashed, as it were, across the river, at noon day, despising the difficulties of the passage, to mount the breach, which could have been practicable alone to their irresistible force and bravery. The impetuous spirit which led them on, in the face of a very heavy and continued fire of cannon and musketry, the rapidity with which they ascended the ladders, and the impetuous courage which drove the affrighted enemy from the walls, soon combined to place the British colours on them. The enfilading batteries of the Bombay advanced post were of signal service, as they deterred numbers from disputing the breach, who might otherwise, have kept up a galling fire upon it. The hour of attack also was fortunate; it being one at noon, when numbers of the besieged had retired to take refreshment, though enough still remained to have repelled less daring assailants. The Sultaun, who had hitherto commanded his troops, was also retired to refresh himself; but on hearing the alarm, he hastened back, when finding, that the grenadiers had entered the breach, and seeing his people falling all around him, he made for a sally port, where, amidst a crowd of fugitives, he was overtaken and slain. It is not yet known by whose hand this tyrant of the East was laid low; and it is supposed, that the jewels which he always wore about his person, and were now become the spoil of the fortunate soldier, whoever he might be; that was his conqueror, are too precious to be hastily acknowledged.

The following particulars were related by Bejeb Seehib, one of the Sirdars who came with the hostage Princes to Lord Cornwallis. He constantly wore a ruby ring, which was esteemed by him as the most valuable in his treasury: His turban also was always adorned with a jewel of great value; and a pearl rosary was a continual ornament of his person. The pearls of which it consisted, were of uncommon size and beauty. They had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dress. Whenever he could purchase a pearl of extraordinary size, he never omitted the opportunity; and made it supply, on his rosary, the place of another inferior in form and beauty. Neither of these precious articles have appeared since the Sultaun's death. His body was found late in the evening, beneath a heap of others, brought together in one promiscuous slaughter. It had been shot in the temples, and was otherwise wounded, as it appeared, with a bayonet. After it had been properly identified, it was delivered to the survivors of his family, and interred in the sepulchre of his father Hyder Ally, with the solemnity and ceremonial belonging to his rank and station. It is not among the customs of the European nations to war with the dead, or such a tyrant, whose peculiar aversion was exerted against, and inveterate cruelty exercised on, the Europeans whenever they were so unfortunate as to become subject to his tyranny. The rooted and barbarous antipathy which he manifested against the European prisoners of all ranks, in a former war, seems to have accompanied him to the last. About twenty unhappy stragglers from our army had fallen into his hands in the course of our march, whom he ordered to be put to death; and among them a little drummer boy of the Scotch brigade. Even his small motley band of French auxiliaries execrate his memory as a most cruel tyrant, and represent

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repreſent with bitter imprecations, the ignominy and hardſhips to which he ſubjected them.

The carnage on this occaſion is very much to be lamented, though it was much leſs than might have been expected in a large city entered by ſtorm, and filled with people whoſe oppoſition was continued in the ſtreets and from the houſes, and where no incentive was wanting to gratify luſt, rapine, and revenge. But it ſhould be forever remembered, to the honour of the general officer who conducted the aſſault, and others who ſeconded his humane efforts, that the effuſion of blood was very ſoon reſtrained, and under circumſtances of provocation which ſufficiently proved, if proof were ever wanting, the humanity of the Britiſh character. Nor, in the courſe of that plunder which the laws of war allow, in certain caſes, to the conquerors, was any defenceleſs inhabitant killed, nor any woman treated with wanton brutality.

That the French republicans obtained the quarter which they ſo ill deſerved, muſt be imputed to accident rather than to any diſpoſition in their favour. The party had ſhut themſelves up with the defenders of the palace, till the firſt burſt of violence was paſſed, and mixing with them, partook of the mercy by which they were preſerved. Their appearance, in every reſpect, was extremely mean; though their commander (for there was an elderly man among them who certainly bore ſome ſort of ſuperior commiſſion), diſplayed ſomewhat of the military veteran in his appearance.

The two ſons of Tippoo, who had been hoſtages at Madras, comforted themſelves with a decent and manly reſignation to their fate. They were ignorant of their father's death until the body was found, it being believed by them, as it was ſuſpected by us, that he had eſcaped. Tippoo was ſo infatuated as not to entertain an apprehenſion of the cataſtrophe which befel him. He conſidered himſelf as in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity in his capital, where he retained all his family and treaſures, inſtead of ſending them off to remote ſtrong-holds, where they might at leaſt have been preſerved from a victorious enemy. His principal people, and all the inhabitants, poſſeſſed the ſame confidence; ſo that no preparations had been made for concealment or for flight. The plunder of the town was conſequently very great, and many of the ſoldiers, both native and European, poſſeſſed themſelves of very precious effects, in gold and jewels. Conſiderable fortunes are alſo ſuppoſed to have been made by perſons of higher rank, in the way of purchaſe.

The houſes of the chief Sirdars, as well as of the merchants and ſhroffs, were completely pillaged; while the women, alarmed for their perſonal ſafety, emptied their coffers, and brought forth whatever jewels they poſſeſſed. Fortunately, however, for the army in general, the palace was ſecured, and all the riches it contained reſerved for the army at large as captured property. They are immenſe, and conſiſt of jewels, gold and ſilver plate, rich ſtuffs, and various other articles of great price and rarity. The quantity of money yet diſcovered, though great in itſelf, is by no means equal to what might have been expected from the known extent of Tippoo's revenues and expenditure. Many lacks of ſpecie it is ſuppoſed are not yet found; and it is equally probable, that they never will be recovered.

This enormous maſs of wealth appeared to be arranged without taſte or judgment. All the various

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and extenſive buildings, except the Zenana and the State Durbars, were appropriated for its reception. A ſucceſſion of quadrangles, with their ranges of ſtorehouſes, whoſe galleries were filled with thoſe articles which were the leaſt ſuſceptible of injury. The jewels are kept in large dark rooms, ſtrongly ſecured, behind one of the durbars, and are depoſited in coffers. In the ſame manner is preſerved the greater part of the gold plate, both ſolid and in fillagreen; of which laſt manufacture, there is an almoſt endleſs variety of moſt beautiful articles. The jewelry is ſet in gold, in the form of bracelets, rings, necklaces, aigrettes, plumes, &c. &c. In an upper and very long apartment, is contained the ſilver plate, ſolid and fillagreen, of all dimenſions and faſhions. In one of the galleries, are two elephant howders, entirely of this metal. There are many pieces of maſſive ſilver plate richly inlaid with gold, and a few with gold and jewels. The greater part of this treaſure muſt have been the plunder of the unhappy Myſore family, and of many other inferior Rajahs, which Tippoo and his father Hyder have amaſſed, after the extermination of their reſpective poſſeſſors. Two of the moſt capital articles are, however, of his own purchaſe, and are depoſited in two ſmall rooms, on each ſide of the hall of audience. The one is a throne, eſtimated at a lack of pagodas, and the other is a howder of equal value. The repoſitories of curious and coſtly fire-arms and ſwords, are equally aſtoniſhing, and ſome of the latter moſt magnificently adorned with gold and jewels; the greateſt part of thoſe have been preſents, and ſeveral of them are of Engliſh manufacture. Among the palankeens of ſtate, were found thoſe which had been preſented by the Marquis Cornwallis to the two young Princes who were hoſtages with him, which appear never to have been unpacked. There were alſo ſeveral door-poſts of ivory, of exquiſite workmanſhip. To this ſucceſſion of treaſure may be added, various extenſive warehouſes filled with the richeſt furniture, and moſt coſtly carpets. In ſhort, there was every thing that power could command, or money could purchaſe, in this ſtupendous collection. Teleſcopes of every ſize, ſpectacles of every ſight, with looking glaſſes and pictures in unbounded profuſion; while of China and glaſs ware, there was ſufficient to form a large mercantile magazine. But amidſt the confuſion that appeared in the arrangement, there was an unexpected degree of regularity; the whole being accurately regiſtered, and every article bearing its correſpondent label. Tippoo, whoſe deſire of hoarding was inſatiable, paſſed the greateſt part of his leiſure hours in reviewing this various and ſplendid aſſemblage of his riches.

Nor is this all. Tippoo with his tyrannic nature, blended the love of literature, and was poſſeſſed of a very large and curious library. The volumes are kept in cheſts, each having a ſeparate wrapper, ſo that they are in general in excellent preſervation. Some of theſe, which have been examined, were very richly adorned, and beautifully illuminated in the manner of the Roman Miſſals. This library, which contains many thouſand volumes, will, it is imagined, be preſented by the army, to the Engliſh nation, and will form the fineſt, moſt curious, and valuable collection of Oriental, learning, and hiſtory, that has been introduced into Europe.

The collection of military ſtores rivals the arſenal of Madras. The ordnance mounted on the works were very numerous. The quantity

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tity of ordnance and muſket ammunition expended during the ſiege muſt have been immenſe, from the conſtant heavy fire which was maintained, and which, from the variety of its bearings, could never be ſilenced. The gunpowder, to the manufacture of which great attention appears to have been paid, was better than ours: ſome of the ſhot were thrown from the walls conſiderably within our lines, which were at the diſtance of two miles. All his braſs ſix pounders, which were fifty-one in number, are ſaid to be Engliſh; the others were, in general, caſt in his own foundry, and curiouſly ornamented. One braſs forty-two pounder, and one braſs ſixteen-inch howitzer, with a great number of his iron ordnance, are of Engliſh manufacture; and it is ſaid, that he did not ſucceed ſo well in caſting iron, as braſs ordnance. Tippoo had eſtabliſhed powder mills on the European conſtruction; but as they were without the walls, and on the ſide of our approaches, he had deſtroyed them. There is a paper mill alſo, within the fort, on a large ſcale. The ſtores of grain ſurpaſſed all credibility. In the ſtables there were found only a few fine ſtallions and brood mares; his cavalry being at this time in the field.

The body of the fort appears as large as Tritchinopoly, but its defences and outworks are infinitely more extenſive; and as the moſt laborious additions were continually making to it, there is little doubt, when its inſular ſituation is conſidered, that it would have been in a ſhort time rendered impregnable. Its population is very great, and the moſque lately erected is a magnificent ſtructure: but neither the ancient Myſore palace, or the pagodas are on a grand ſcale. The ruins of the pettah, or citadel, form a very ſtriking ſpectacle: they occupy more ground than the fort and black town of Madras, including the vacant ſpace, and cover the greateſt part of the iſland. It is cloſely built, and in regular ſtreets, and nothing remains but the walls of the houſes. It is, however, a pleaſing reflection, that its former inhabitants ſtill exiſt, and are returning by degrees, to reſtore their former dwellings: the deſerted villages will alſo be ſhortly re-inhabited; and there is every reaſon to believe, that the fertile environs of Seringapatam, will ſoon be ſeen to flouriſh in a renewed ſtate of cultivation. One material miſchief will not, however, be eaſily remedied, which is the draining off the vaſt body of water of the Mooltutillera Lake; it was kept up by natural mounds, and by means of ſluices a large tract of country was watered. It is about twelve miles from Seringapatam; and the army is encamped near its bed. Its ordinary depth is about forty feet; and Tippoo had employed a vaſt number of people for ſeveral weeks, and under his own inſpection, to make a breach in the mound, which is really tremendous, being an hundred feet deep, and as much more in breadth and thickneſs.

Of the two gardens in the iſland, the Haulbaugh, and the Dowlet Baugh, the former has been already deſcribed: the latter, being cloſe under the walls of the fort, was not in our poſſeſſion in the laſt war. It contains a large, ancient, and handſome manſion; but has neither tomb or mauſoleum. It formed the head quarters of the Commander in Chief. On one end of the building, was repreſented, as may be ſuppoſed, in a miſerable ſtyle of painting, the defeat of Colonel Baillie, which the painter repreſented with every exaggeration that might flat-

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ter the vanity of the conqueror. The Haulbaugh was employed as a field hoſpital.

The houſes of Seringapatam are very ſpacious, and well conſtructed; but the interior embelliſhments are without variety, and as gaudy as blended colours and gilding can make them. The ſtreets are like thoſe of Tanjore, but contain a larger proportion of houſes of two ſtories. The ſituation of the ancient capital of the Myſore dominions, muſt have been originally choſen on account of its ſtrength, as its diſtrict is naturally barren. It is indebted for its population and fertility to the moſt perſevering induſtry, in procuring the means of watering it. The water-courſes from the river, as well as the diſtant lakes and tanks, in all directions, are ſtupendous works. The principal ones are finiſhed with ſtone, with bridges at convenient intervals.

The chief Sirdar, Kummer-ud-Deen Khan, ſurrendered himſelf at our out poſts, on the fourth day of the capture, as did Tippoo's eldeſt legitimate ſon, and Hyder Saib, his eldeſt illegitimate ſon, who commanded a ſeparate army. All the Sircar's horſes were ſhortly after delivered up, and there has been ſelected a ſufficient number of them to complete the King's regiments of dragoons, ſerving on the coaſt, as well as the Company's eſtabliſhment of native cavalry. Upwards of two thouſand of an inferior deſcription, were transferred to the Nizam. The draft and carriage bullocks, with the camels and elephants, have alſo been ſurrendered, ſo that the army will be immediately furniſhed with every neceſſary equipment. To crown the whole, the diſperſed and affrighted natives are returning in great numbers to their former ſituations.

As a proof of the mental derangement of the late Sultaun, which his ſubjects, in general, confirm, he neglected for ſeveral months paſt, the war department, and particularly that branch of it which related to the maintenance of thoſe animals which are ſo eſſentially neceſſary to it; an object to which his father Hyder, throughout his reign, and himſelf till very lately, had paid ſuch unremitted attention: ſo that his bullocks, and his horſes, his elephants, and his camels, were almoſt ſtarved, and the people who had the care of them in long arrears of pay: This, too, at a time, when he muſt have expected to be attacked by us; and had actually invited an army of French auxiliaries, who were deſtitute of every kind of equipment, and muſt neceſſarily have been provided by him with the means to render their ſervice effectual. Nor is this all: After he had formed thoſe plans of ambition which brought on his ruin, he deprived twelve thouſand fighting men, of thoſe lands which they held by military tenure, and annihilated at once ſo large a portion of his ſtrength, at the very moment when his empire was threatened with that deſtruction which has ſo rapidly overtaken it.

THE CELEBRATED CAVERN AT ELEPHANTA.

We learn from Bombay, that part of one of the three gigantic figures in the ſubterraneous cavern of the famous Elephanta, has from ſome unknown cauſe lately been thrown down: a circumſtance which

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even the Portugueze themſelves, when formerly inſpired by bigotry, on making themſelves maſters of this place, could not effect, though they brought field pieces to their aid. This famous iſland is very frequently viſited by ſelect parties from Bombay, who view with ſurprize one of the moſt extraordinary caverns in the world. This vaſt excavation is hewn out of the ſolid rock, exhibiting a ſubterraneous temple eighty or ninety feet long, by forty broad, ſupported by two regular rows of equi-diſtant pillars; and at the end of this aſtoniſhing cavity ſtand the three ſtupendous figures above alluded to, the *face* of one of which is at leaſt five feet in length.

The floor of this vaſt apartment is generally covered with water, which cannot ſoak away or drain off; and from this circumſtance it is conjectured the late fall has been occaſioned.

Fac ſimilies of the inſcription of this cavern have been made by that ingenious artiſt Mr. Wales, who has employed himſelf in making deſigns of the excavations and ſculptures at different parts on the weſtern ſide of India. Although theſe inſcriptions have not yet been decyphered, there is every reaſon to hope, that the learned Mr. Wilford, who has already ſucceeded in explaining ſome other Sanſcrêet inſcriptions, will be able, with the aſſiſtance of the ancient ſages of Benares, to diſcover the characters in which they are compoſed.

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An ACCOUNT shewing the Amount of the IMPORTS to, and EXPORTS from, the several Presidencies in India, for three years past, so far as the same can be made up from the Materials in the Possession of the East India Company; distinguishing what has been Imported and Exported through the channel of the Shipping of the Company, or on the account of private Traders: also what has been Imported or Exported by the Shipping of other Countries.

BENGAL IMPORTS.	By the Comp'y Ships, or Ships under English Colours.		TOTAL.	By Ships under Foreign Colours.	TOTAL.
	On the Co's Account.	In Private Trade.		In Private Trade.	
1795-6.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
From Europe	202,331	281,087	483,418	313,130	796,548
From India	44,400	uncertain.	44,400	*549,365	593,765
From America	——	——	——	172,887	172,387
	246,731	281,087	527,818	1,035,382	1,563,200
1796-7.					
From Europe	219,393	206,828	426,221	130,262	556,483
From India	29,998	†174,000	203,998	245,808	449,806
From America	——	——	——	179,774	179,774
	249,391	380,828	630,219	555,844	1,186,063
1797-8.					
From Europe	211,194	The accounts of the imports in private trade for 1797-8 are on board the Bufbridge, not yet arrived (9th July 1799) from St. Helena; calculating by the import duties collected, the amount was £.522,000.			
From India	43,411				
	254,605				

* Including Manilla, China, New South Wales, and Penang; the imports on the Company's ships, or ships under English colours, not distinguished.——† Estimated.

BENGAL EXPORTS.					
1795-6.					
To Europe	1,278,709	975,420	2,254,129	548,975	2,803,104
To India, the Cape, St. Helena, and China	[a] 127,781	[b] 447,020	574,801	174,678	749,479
To America	——	——	——	226,121	226,121
	1,406,490	1,422,440	2,828,930	949,774	3,778,704
1796-7.					
To Europe	482,839	589,199	1,072,038	371,454	1,443,492
To India, the Cape, St. Helena, and China	[c] 329,992	[d] 208,800	538,792	314,989	853,781
To America	——	——	——	296,991	296,991
	812,831	797,999	1,610,830	983,434	2,594,264
1797-8.					
To Europe	1,620,695	The accounts of the exports in private trade for this year are on board the Butbridge, not yet arrived from St. Helena: calculating by the export duties collected, the amount was £.1,573,308.			
To India, the Cape, St. Helena, and China	[e] 188,578				
	1,809,273				

[a] Including Treasure, £.94,485.
[b] To Manilla included
[c] - - Do. - - 252,405.
[d] Estimated.
[e] - - Do - - 118,774.

The current rupee valued at 2s.

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By

By the Company's ships, or ships under English colours, on the Company's account.

FORT ST. GEORGE IMPORTS.

1795-6.		
From Europe -	£. 134,944	
From India -	[f] 116,899	
Total	251,843	
1796-7.		
From Europe -	152,560	
From India -	[g] 229,008	
	381,568	
1797-8.		
From Europe -	195,178	
From India -	[h] 158,010	
	353,188	

BOMBAY IMPORTS.

1795-6.	
From Europe -	£. 60,141
From India, &c. -	25,228
	85,423
1796-7.	
From Europe -	226,379
From India, &c. -	19,158
	245,537
1797-8.	
From Europe -	210,034
From India, &c. -	
	210,034

FORT ST. GEORGE EXPORTS.

1795-6.	
To Europe -	264,182
To India -	[i] 33,718
	297,900
1796-7.	
To Europe -	768,855
To India -	[i] 33,602
	802,457
1797-8.	
To Europe -	394,662
To India	[k] 40,683
	435,354

BOMBAY EXPORTS.

1795-6.	
To Europe	172,061
To India, &c. -	32,615
	204,676
1796-7.	
To Europe -	115,571
To India, &c. -	28,354
	143,925
1797-8.	
To Europe	315,141
To India, &c.	27,804
Total	342,945

[f] Treasures from Bengal included £. 97,817
[g] Do. Do. 220,952
[h] Do. Do. 124,274
[i] Chiefly salt to Bengal.
[k] Salt to Bengal 24,496*l*. Treasure to Amboyna, &c. 15,947*l*.

The Pagoda valued at 8s.

The Bombay rupee valued at 2s. 3d.

Errors excepted. W. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

East India House, 9th July 1799.

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STATE PAPERS.

MINUTE *of Lord* TEIGNMOUTH, *the late* GOVERNOR GENERAL *of* INDIA, *of the 13th January* 1798,—*&c.*

WE are happy in having an opportunity to preſent to our Readers the Minute recorded by Sir JOHN SHORE (now Lord TEIGNMOUTH), the late Governor General of India, on the ſubject of the Revolution in Oude, from a copy which was printed by order of the Houſe of Commons during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

The able illuſtration which this paper contains, of an event, perhaps, as momentous to the Britiſh intereſts in India, as any that has taken place ſince the Sovereignty of the Engliſh was firſt eſtabliſhed, renders it unneceſſary for us to enter into a circumſtantial detail of particulars, until the ſubject ſhall come to be viewed in the general and due courſe of the Hiſtorical Relation which forms a principal part of the project of our future annual labours.

The elevation of Vizier Ally to the muſnud of Oude, at the juncture when it took place, was an act of unavoidable neceſſity. The death of the late Vizier Aſoph ud Dowlah was ſudden and unexpected, and the ſucceſſion could not have been deferred without a riſk of ſerious diſturbances throughout the country. Vizier Ally, notwithſtanding the univerſal conviction that he was of ſpurious origin, was the acknowledged ſon of the deceaſed Nabob, and the preſumptive heir to his titles and ſtation: his elevation had the ſanction of the elder Begum, the mother of Aſoph, and the widow of Shujah ud Dowlah, and the apparent concurrence of the principal people at Lucknow; and on theſe grounds it received the acknowledgment of the Governor General at Calcutta.

But the ſpurious birth of the young Nabob was too notorious to be paſſed over in ſilence: every peaſant believed it, and every voice proclaimed it; the offſpring of a Frauſh * was an object of contempt, but in the character of a Prince he became terrible. Inveſted with power, he diſplayed the baſeneſs of his birth by the depra-

* *A Sweeper.*

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vity of his morals. The wildeſt debauchery, boundleſs profuſion, cruelty and unbridled luſt, marked his character and conduct. Such of the Nobles as had concurred in his elevation, repented of their acquieſcence; and even the Begum, his patroneſs, and Almas, her counſellor, which latter from the firſt was averſe to his title, trembled for their perſonal ſafety.

The Governor General, who had early foreſeen the neceſſity of his preſence in Oude, repaired thither as ſoon as the ſeaſon admitted; and the reſult of his inquiries, and the ſteps he took in conſequence of thoſe inquiries, are detailed in the Minute now ſubmitted to the Public. The affair terminated in the depoſition of Vizier Ally, and in the ſucceſſion of the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, the legitimate repreſentative of the much reſpected Houſe of Shujah ud Dowlah, to the general ſatisfaction of the people at large.

Next to the reaſons which induced the Governor General to reſolve on ſo important a ſtep, the ability with which the revolution was conducted attracts our attention. And here we cannot avoid remarking, not only the wiſdom that planned, and the energy that executed, but likewiſe the humanity that governed the accompliſhment of his meaſure: the arrangements were made in ſo judicious a manner, that all reſiſtance was ſubdued without having recourſe to violence; and Saadut Ally aſcended a throne unpolluted by the blood of his fellow-creatures.

In the ſequel we find, that the reputation of the Company's Government for moderation as well as for juſtice, was cautiouſly preſerved, in granting to the depoſed and moſt unworthy Vizier an honourable and affluent retirement, notwithſtanding the Governor General was well aware of his character, which he had before depicted * to the Council in its true colours, and had pointed out to them his ſanguinary diſpoſition, in language almoſt prophetic of the fatal conſequences that followed.

Humanity, however, and moderation, when carried into exceſs, loſe their intended effect, and ceaſe to be a benefit. The recent murder of Mr. CHERRY, and the other Engliſh gentlemen at Benares, attended with circumſtances of unparalleled atrocity, cauſe us to lament that the diabolical perpetrator had not, on his firſt removal, been doomed to rigorous and well-merited confinement. We nevertheleſs find conſolation from reflecting what a far more dreadful cataſtrophe would have enſued, † had he been ſuffered to remain in power, and mature the ſchemes which he had laid with his aſſociates for the general extermination of all the Engliſh.

* *See the following Minute.*

† *It has been aſcertained that Vizier Ally and others were engaged in a traiterous correſpondence with Zemaun Shaw, whom they had invited to Hinduſtan.*

Few perſons, locally unacquainted with the Eaſt, are aware how intimately connected is the proſperity—we might almoſt add the exiſtence, of Britiſh India, with maintaining a paramount influence in the country of Oude. It is not only the intereſt of the Engliſh to protect Oude from foreign foes, but likewiſe to watch over its internal adminiſtration, and guard it from the dilapidation of its own weak or vicious rulers. Our right of legiſlative interference has already been diſcuſſed and admitted in the trial of Mr. HASTINGS. Oude is the frontier barrier of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in their moſt vulnerable quarter. Conquerors of the Eaſt have always come from the North; we have more to apprehend from the Abdallies than from the French—from the warriors of Perſia, than from the combined force of all the Hindû potentates.

The late Governor General, purſuing the ſteps of his noble predeceſſor, eſtabliſhed the adminiſtration of India on a ſyſtem of as much purity as, perhaps, the Government of a country is ſuſceptible of. The energy of the preſent Governor General has called its reſources into action. The valour of our Troops, and the glory of the Nation never, ſhone with more tranſcendent brightneſs than they do at this moment in India; and we have no doubt, that the name of MORNINGTON will be handed down upon the rolls of Fame, and inſcribed by his grateful Country, on the ſame tablet that perpetuates the virtues of HASTINGS, CORNWALLIS, and SHORE.

Copy of the MINUTE *of the* GOVERNOR GENERAL *of* BENGAL, *of the 18th January* 1798:

WITH THE PAPERS THEREIN REFERRED TO:

AND ALSO A

Copy of the TREATY *with the Vizier* SAADUT ALLY; *and of ſuch parts of the Diſpatches of the Court of Directors, and of the Board of Commiſſioners for Affairs of India, as have relation to this ſubject.*

Extract of Bengal Secret Conſultations, 30th January 1798.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE.

THE ſituation in which the Company have been placed by the death of the Nabob Vizier, and by the conſequences of that event, is as ſingular as it is unprecedented in hiſtory. By an extraordinary concurrence of circumſtances, the Company were compelled to be the arbiters of the diſpoſal of a kingdom; and it was impoſſible to form a deciſion on the claims to the ſucceſſion, between

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the reputed ſons of the deceaſed Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah, and the lineal deſcendants of his father Shujah ud Dowlah, free from great doubt and objection.

'After the matureſt deliberation on the relative rights of Vizier Ally and Saadut Ally, taking them as the repreſentatives of the two families, I gave my opinion, not without heſitation, in favour of Vizier Ally's claim to the ſucceſſion, as the preſumptive eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of the deceaſed Nabob, on the grounds of his acknowledgment of him as his ſon, corroborated by a ſeries of correſponding acts and declarations, and by the ſentence of the Mahommedan law ſupporting the validity of ſuch acknowledgment. The acquieſcence of the Begum, the apparent general conſent of the inhabitants of Lucknow, the danger of admitting reports, however notorious, in diſqualification of the hereditary rights of the princes of India, the injuſtice of declaring on ſuch grounds a numerous family of the deceaſed prince ſpurious, with other conſiderations, were auxiliary arguments in ſupport of our deciſion; nor did I think myſelf authoriſed to propoſe a reverſal of it, on the information of Tehſeen Ally Khan, which, whilſt it ſtrongly confirmed the popular belief of the ſpurious birth of Vizier Ally, did not, as it then ſtood, amount to proof that he was not the ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah, or poſitively the ſon of a Frauſh.

I have nevertheleſs ſince found it impoſſible to diveſt myſelf of the impreſſion excited by the univerſal belief and aſſertion, that Vizier Ally is of ſpurious origin, and of the apprehenſion ſo obviously connected with it, that the juſtice and reputation of the Company might ſuffer an imputation by a deciſion in his favour.

The arrangements which I had in view when I left Calcutta, had no reference however to an alteration of the ſucceſſion; but under the ſtated impreſſion I conceived it poſſible, that the repugnance of the inhabitants of Oude to the title of Vizier Ally, might be ſuch as to force upon me the farther conſideration of it.

The miniſter met me at Juanpore, and the information which I received from him confirmed the details in my addreſs to the Vice Preſident in Council of the 4th ultimo: but as our conferences embraced not only the events which had taken place ſubſequent to the acceſſion of Vizier Ally, but the conſiderations which had occurred to me on the ſucceſſion, I ſhall firſt connectedly ſtate the ſubſtance of his communications on this laſt point, of my own inquiries in conſequence, and the reſult of them.

The miniſter informed me without reſerve, that there was but one opinion on this ſubject, viz. That Vizier Ally, and all his reputed brethren, were, without any exception, ſpurious; that neither Vizier Ally, nor any of the ſons of the deceaſed Nabob, in the public eſtimation, had a ſhadow of right to the ſucceſſion, and that the title of Saadut Ally, by the rules of juſtice, was indiſputable; that it was no leſs true, that at the period of the elevation of Vizier Ally, no objection was made to it, but ſoon afterwards many of the principal people, at Lucknow, expreſſed their aſtoniſhment and diſappointment at his elevation, and the former miniſter, Hoſſein Reza Khan, had both to himſelf and the reſident declared his opinion, that the deciſion in favour of Vizier Ally had been haſty and incon-

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inconſiderate; that at preſent, few would be diſpoſed to declare their real ſentiments in oppoſition to the acknowledgment of Vizier Ally's title by the Engliſh government, and to the inclination of the elder Begum, who was cloſely united with him. That Vizier Ally had moreover gained many partizans, particularly among the ſoldiery, by his profuſe liberality to them, and by the expectation held out to them of future benefits of the ſame nature, and that many others had been attached to him by the influence and ſupport of the Begum, but that theſe circumſtances had not changed the public ſentiments upon the juſtice of Saadut Ally's claim to the muſnud, however it might now be concealed. That with reſpect to the ſhare which he had in placing Vizier Ally on the muſnud, it was dictated by circumſtances of emergency, which precluded a poſſibility of a reference to Calcutta, by the preſumptive title of Vizier Ally, as heir apparent, and eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed ſovereign, by the general ſentiments of the people then preſent, including Europeans as well as natives, and, above all, by the deciſion of the Begum in favour of the reputed ſons of Aſoph ud Dowlah, inſtead of thoſe of Shujah ud Dowlah, whom ſhe pointedly rejected. He did not pretend to aſſert that Saadut Ally had any partizans, and he knew that enmity has long ſubſiſted between him and the Begum; that Saadut Ally in fact was extremely unpopular with all deſcriptions of people, particularly from his known parſimony. This information, as far as it regards the univerſal opinion of the ſpurious birth of Vizier Ally, and that he had no right to the muſnud, was confirmed in moſt unqualified terms by a man known by the name of Burra Mirza, who was formerly darogah of the Dewan Khaunehunder the Nabob Shujah ud Dowlah, and of a reſpectable family and character.

The impreſſion made by this communication, of the truth of which it was impoſſible to doubt, was ill calculated to ſatisfy my conviction of the juſtice of our deciſion in favour of Vizier Ally. It ſhewed that the ſentiments of the inhabitants at Lucknow, who had expreſſed their ſatisfaction at the elevation of Vizier Ally to the muſnud, were, upon reflection, very different from thoſe which they had avowed in the preſſure of a moment of ſurpriſe and emergency; and the determination which I formed upon the communication of the miniſter, was to proſecute inquiry, as far as I could, without exciting ſuſpicion, as well regarding the birth of Vizier Ally and his reputed brethren, as with reſpect to the general ſentiments of his right to the muſnud, and his conduct ſubſequent to his acceſſion.

In the determination, I availed myſelf of every opportunity which occurred, during the courſe of a protracted journey, as well as after my arrival at Lucknow; and the information which I have been enabled to procure, may be reduced to the following ſummary:

The Parentage of Vizier Ally, and that of the reputed Sons of Aſoph ud Dowlah.

The only poſitive information which I have on theſe points, was collected from Tehſeen Ally Khan, and is contained in the papers referred to in the margin. * It is to be obſerved, that they have a reference to ſome prior and intermediate verbal communications.

The firſt contains an account of

* No. 1. 2. and 3.

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the children of Rehmut, the mother of Vizier Ally.

The ſecond, ſome queſtions, with explanatory anſwers of Tehſeen Ally Khan.

The third, a hiſtory of the other ſurviving children of the deceaſed Nabob.

From theſe and other communications the following circumſtances are eſtabliſhed: That the mother of Vizier Ally was a Frauſhnee, or wife of a Frauſh, now living; her name was Rehmut, and ſhe exerciſed the employment of a Frauſhnee, the loweſt occupation of a menial ſervant, in Tehſeen's houſe, where females, purchaſed by the Nabob, occaſionally remained, until the increaſe of their numbers made their removal into the Zenana neceſſary. Rehmut uſually accompanied them there. Her monthly wages were four rupees. She was not confined to the Zenana, but quitted it daily, which is the cuſtom of all others of the ſame deſcription, and went to her huſband's houſe. She was never admitted into the Zenana in any other capacity, nor conſidered in any other light during the courſe of her ſervice; ſhe had three children, the firſt a ſon, who died; the Nabob took him from his mother, paying five hundred rupees for him, and gave him the name of Mahommed Ameen. The ſecond was alſo a ſon, and is now a Frauſh in the department of Tehſeen Ally Khan. The third was Vizier Ally. She had afterwards a daughter, born in her own houſe; and may ſince have had ſome other children.

After the birth of Mahommed Ameen, Rehmut was diſcharged for ſome neglect of duty, but again pardoned, and re-admitted into ſervice. During the interval of her diſmiſſion, which may have been two, or three, or four years, the ſecond ſon was born; Mahommed Ameen and Vizier Ally were both born in the houſe of Tehſeen Ally Khan. The mother, Rehmut, was not carried to his houſe to be delivered by the orders of the Nabob; he was not even acquainted with her pregnancy previous to the birth of Vizier Ally; Tehſeen informed him of it, and the Nabob ſaid, I will take the child if ſhe will let me have it for 500 rupees; Rehmut conſented, with a remark, that ſhe came to lye-in at his houſe, that the Nabob might be induced to take the child as his own, in the expectation of receiving the ſame ſum which was paid to her for Mahommed Ameen. The Nabob accordingly ordered Tehſeen to pay her 500 rupees, and diſmiſs her, with directions never to ſend for her more, or allow her to come to his houſe again.

Tehſeen's houſe adjoins the Zenana, but it is open to all the world; when the Nabob's women were kept there, they lodged in the upper apartments, which were quite private; Rehmut was never admitted into them but as a ſervant. Vizier Ally was born on the 15th Rubbee uſſaunee 1197 Hijera, in a room below ſtairs, open to public acceſs.

Tehſeen farther declares, that the women of the Zenana uſed to adviſe the Nabob to take children and bring them up, as he had none of his own. He allows, that the Nabob ever acknowledged Vizier Ally as his own ſon; but when he was angry with him, he uſed to allude to the lowneſs of his origin; and on theſe occaſions he ſaid, in preſence of hundreds, that he was not his ſon.

The particulars thus detailed were collected from inquiries put to Tehſeen at different times, and in a mode which I thought calculated

to

to extract the truth. He underwent frequent examinations, both from the reſident and myſelf. The two papers, No. 1. and 2. tranſlated, were ſworn to by Tehſeen in my preſence, and in that of the Perſian tranſlator.

The detail in No. 3. which does not include Vizier Ally, applies to fifteen children of the Nabob, thirteen of whom were born in the Zenana of women purchaſed, and brought into it in a ſtate of pregnancy, and two were born out of the Zenana, and introduced into it, when infants.

It is as follows:

No. 3.

Particulars communicated to the Reſident, by Tehſeen Ally Khan, reſpecting the Sons of the late Nabob Vizier Aſoph ud Dewlah, now alive, Mirza Vizier Ally and Sherf Ally excepted, whoſe hiſtory, as far as it can be known, has already been detailed to the Governor General.

1. "Reza Ally, aged about fourteen years, was brought into the Zenana, when about ſix months old, by Rajah Jaoo Loll; his father and mother are unknown; the Nabob paid for him, through Jaoo Loll, one thouſand rupees. He was ever afterwards treated as a ſon of the Nabob, and was married, in the year 1795, to a daughter of his excellency's brother, Mirza Jungly.

2. "Huſſein Ally Khan, aged eleven years, was alſo brought into the Zenana, when a mere infant of about ten days old, by Rajah Jaoo Loll; his mother came into the Zenana with him, and is ſtill there. His father is unknown. He was purchaſed by the Nabob, at what price, my informer does not remember, and has been contracted in marriage, ſome years ago, to a daughter of Meer Neycen Khan, a relation of Huſſein Reza Khan, but the marriage ceremony was never performed.

3. "Ameer Ally Khan, about twelve years of age, was born in the Zenana; his mother was purchaſed by the Nabob through the agency of Rajah Jaoo Loll, a few months before her delivery, and is ſtill alive. His father is unknown. He was contracted, many years ago, (about nine) to a daughter of Mirza Jumma, the ſon of Mirza Ally Khan, uncle of Coſſin Ally Khan, but the marriage has not taken place.

4. "Shujaet Ally Khan, aged ten years, was born in the Zenana; his mother was purchaſed when pregnant, through the means of Rajah Jaoo Loll. The father (as Tehſeen was told by the mother) was a Syed, or Nujeeb, but he knows not whether he is now dead or alive. He was contracted, four years ago, to a daughter of Ahmed Ally Khan, brother of Mirza Jumma, but the marriage ceremony has not been performed.

5. "Aſhoor Ally Khan, aged twelve years, was born in the Zenana; his mother was alſo purchaſed when pregnant, by Rajah Jaoo Loll, and is now alive. His father is unknown. He was contracted to a daughter of Mirza Enaiyet Ally, brother of the late Nabob, but there has been no marriage.

6. "Fuzzul Ally Khan, aged eleven years, was born in the Zenana; his father was a Shereef, from Mecca, and from him the Nabob purchaſed his wife, while pregnant of this boy, for a very large ſum. His mother is alive in the Zenana; but it is not known what has become of the father.

7. "Sufder Ally Khan, aged thirteen years, born in the Zenana; his mother is alive, and was purchaſed by the Nabob, about eight months before her delivery of the boy. His father is not known.

8. "Hoſſein Ally Khan, aged about ten years, was born in the Zenana. His mother was purchaſed by the Nabob, about five months before his birth, and is now alive. His father is unknown.

9. "Amaunut Ally Khan, aged twelve years, born in the Zenana. His mother was bought by the Nabob, about ſix months before her delivery of this boy, and is ſtill alive. His father is unknown.

10. "Shajah Ally Khan, aged about eight years, born in the Zenana. His mother was a ſlave girl in the ſervice of ſome of the train of the prince Mirza Jewan Bucht, and was purchaſed when pregnant, about four months before her delivery. She is ſtill alive, but the father is unknown.

11. "Amaun Ally Khan, aged twelve years, born in the Zenana. His mother is alive, and was purchaſed by the Nabob, about ſix months before her delivery of this boy. His father is not known.

12. "Sauduck Ally Khan, aged five years, was born in the Zenana. His mother is ſtill alive, and was purchaſed by the Nabob about three months before ſhe was brought to bed of this ſon. His father is not known.

13. "Cauſſin Ally Khan, aged four years, was born in the Zenana. His mother was purchaſed by the Nabob; and was placed in the Zenana about three months and a half before the boy was born; ſhe is ſtill alive, but the father is unknown.

14. "One ſon, who has not yet received any name, but is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Nomehaul, aged about two years and a half. He was born in the Zenana, his mother having been purchaſed by the Nabob, about five months prior to his birth; ſhe is ſtill in the Zenana, but the father is not known.

15. "There is alſo a ſecond Hoſſein Ally Khan, aged five years, who has always been kept in the Zenana to the northward of the Goomtee, formerly under the charge of Fouzdar Khan. This boy was born in that Zenana, and the mother is ſtill alive. Tehſeen ſays, that his mother was purchaſed by the Nabob when pregnant, but he knows not the exact time, as he had nothing to do with theſe apartments previous to Jaoo Loll's departure for Benares. His father is unknown. This boy was contracted, in January laſt, to a daughter of Sherf Ally Khan; the marriage has not taken place."

Tehſeen Ally Khan ſtates, that none of the eunuchs in the ſervice of the late Nabob, himſelf excepted, can ſpeak from perſonal knowledge to the above circumſtances, but that they are known to Jaoo Loll, and a man named Golaum Hoſſein, both of whom were in the habits of purchaſing women for his excellency. Golaum Hoſſein was turned out of the Nabob's ſervice for theft, and had his noſe cut off, when the Nabob went to Bhotool, about the month of May 1796. Tehſeen, who aſſerts that the late Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah was in reality father of one ſon, named Bourhaun Ally Khan, who died at the age of two years and ſeven months, about eight or nine years ago. This boy's mother is alive; her name is Punna Bye, and Khetaub, or Titte Azimabadee. She was in the Zenana from the time of the Nabob Shujah ud Dowlah, and never was permitted to ſee any other man except the late Vizier. She is a Domeree, or Nauch woman. He alſo aſſerts that Aſſoph ud Dowlah had another ſon

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ſon, who died when only fifteen days old, when Colonel Hanney commanded at Goruckpoor. The child's mother is alſo dead. She was purchaſed at Delhi by a man named Mackinram, Major Polier's dewan; and to her care the preſent Nabob, Vizier Ally, was entruſted immediately after his birth. The Nabob erected a tomb to his memory at Maha Dewa Baug, five coſs from Fyzabad, on the oppoſite ſide of the Gogra. Her death happened eight or nine years ago. Her name was Fyzun Kiſſa Khaunum.

As it occurred to my recollection that another ſon of the deceaſed Nabob, and apparently older than Vizier Ally, had been publicly introduced by him as his ſon, I called upon the reſident for the particulars, which, with ſome information on the ſubject, are detailed in No. 4. I afterwards aſcertained the actual age of this boy to be between ſixteen and ſeventeen, and younger than Vizier Ally.

This is the only poſitive information I have been able to collect, reſpecting the reputed children of Aſoph ud Dowlah.

The following particulars will prove the ſentiments of many of the principal inhabitants at Lucknow on his elevation.

Huſſein Reza Khan obſerved to the reſident ſoon after the acceſſion of Vizier Ally, that this important buſineſs had been haſtily and inconſiderately ſettled; to me he mentioned the prevailing reports to the prejudice of Vizier Ally's birth, with his own concurrence in the truth of them. He alſo informed me, as a corroborative circumſtance of the general opinion on this ſubject, that the marriage of the ſecond ſon, Reza Ally, with the daughter of Mirza Jungly, was compulſive on the latter, who had at the time conſulted him, and expreſſed his determination rather to put an end to his exiſtence, than to ſubmit to the diſgrace of ſuch a connection; that his repugnance was ſolely over-ruled by his advice, and that ſince the death of the Nabob, Mirza Jungly had taken back his daughter, with a determination to diſſolve the connection.

This account was afterwards confirmed by the Nabob Immaumudeen, brother of the younger Begum, widow of the deceaſed Nabob, who ſpoke of the conduct of Huſſein Reza, on this occaſion, in terms of reproach. The fact is notorious. In one, amongſt many converſations which I had with the latter, after my arrival at Lukhow, the courſe of it led to the following obſervations on my part, that I feared we had expoſed ourſelves to imputation by what had paſſed. His reply was, You have not, but the Bho Begum has; ſhe made the deciſion in a haſty moment, when her faculties were overpowered.

Tehſeen Ally Khan informed me, that the younger Begum ever refuſed to ſee any of the ſons of the late Nabob, and particularly Vizier Ally, when the late Nabob wiſhed to introduce him to her on the occaſion of his late nuptials. The propoſition was carried by Tehſeen himſelf, and the Begum declined it, with a civil anſwer to the Nabob, but with a remark to Tehſeen, that ſhe would not diſgrace the dignity of her family by admitting Vizier Ally into her preſence.

The truth of this information was verified by the Begum's brother, and without his explanation might have been imputed to the general uſage of Hinduſtàn, which does not permit the wives of princes to ſee other children of their huſbands by different women. The Begum herſelf, in a letter to the

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miniſter,

minister, received before my arrival at Lucknow, had used an expression, that the succession to the musnud had taken place without inquiry or consideration. I asked her brother, the Nabob Immaumuddeen, the meaning of it. He then made the following communication in his own and sister's name; that Vizier Ally, and all the children of the deceased Nabob, were undoubtedly spurious, and that the elevation of Vizier Ally, whose father was a Fraush, was a gross injustice to the sons of Shujah ud Dowlah. That if the Nabob had actually had a child of his own, the Begum, his sister, would not have hesitated to take care of it, but that they were all base born, which the elder Begum, as well as his sister, knew, and had often mentioned. This was also stated by Tehseen, who, with Almas and the Nabob Immaumuddeen, confirmed what had been repeated by many, that the late Nabob had often himself called Vizier Ally base born. Almas was absent from Lucknow at the elevation of Vizier Ally; upon his arrival he expressed himself without reserve, that he had no title to the musnud, and openly abused the confidential servants of the Begum for not preventing it. This was reported to the minister by others, and subsequently admitted by Almas himself.

The behaviour of the sons of Shujah ud Dowlah is a confirmation of the popular belief, and of its impression; they formally refused to attend the Nabob, or shew him any marks of external respect, a conduct which would never have been ventured, or tolerated, but under the universal impression that his birth was spurious.

For the popular opinions on this subject, as affecting the right of the sons of Shujah ud Dowlah, and the justice and reputation of the Company, in acknowledging Vizier Ally, I refer to the sentiments collected from the following persons:

Meer Abul Cossim, nephew of Mocktar ud Dowlah, formerly minister; Mahommed Ishauk Khan, vakeel of the prince Mirza Hajee, who resides at Benares, and was commissioned by his master to carry a khebaut to Vizier Ally Khan; Abdul Lateef, vakeel of the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, who has resided for some months at Lucknow for the recovery of his health; Bissember Pundit, representative of the Berar Rajah; Mohubut Khan, son of the late Haphez Rhemut, respectable for character and conduct. Their opinions will also be found to corroborate the information of the minister, on this, as well as many other points.

Before I proceed to the inferences suggested by the preceding information, I think it proper to make some remarks on the characters, competency, and evidence of the witnesses to whom I have appealed; and as so much depends upon the evidence of Tehseen Ally Khan, the credibility due to it must be weighed with the utmost attention.

It is liable to two objections:

First, That having been latterly ill treated by the Nabob, his evidence may be presumed to be dictated by resentment.

Secondly, That it has variations, which, if they cannot be reconciled or explained, subject his evidence to a suspicion of falsehood or inaccuracy.

On the first point it is to be observed, that the account which Tehseen originally gave to the resident and minister of the birth of Vizier Ally, was previous to any disagreement between him and the

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the Nabob, at a period when he was in favour with him, and when they were not without ſuſpicion that Tehſeen was ſecretly in his intereſt, from his daily communications with his father-in-law, Sherf Ally; and that the account which he then delivered tended ſtrongly to confirm the popular belief that Vizier Ally was not the ſon of the Nabob, although it did not amount to proof that he was poſitively the ſon of his reputed father, a Fraush.

It is farther to be obſerved, that the opinion of Vizier Ally's ſpurious birth, not only preceded his information, and all inquiries on the ſubject, but has ever and invariably exiſted from the moment of his firſt production by the late Nabob; Tehſeen's account, therefore, was not the ſource of it, but an explanation of the grounds of it, and goes only to ſubſtantiate the opinion which has always prevailed, although the circumſtances which gave riſe to it may not have been generally known, or in the elapſe of ſeventeen years may have been forgotten.

If Tehſeen had been actuated by reſentment againſt Vizier Ally, his evidence would have been directed againſt him alone, and in favour of ſome of his brethren. It operates againſt all. This appears to me a ſufficient anſwer to the firſt objection, provided the ſecond, which ariſes from contraſting the account ſtated to have been delivered by Tehſeen to the reſident and miniſter, (and ſtated in my Minute of the 24th November) with that which he has detailed ſince my arrival at Lucknow, can alſo be obviated.

In the former he is ſaid to aſſert, that Rehmut, the mother of Vizier Ally, both in the caſe of his birth, and that of the former ſon Mahommed Ameen, was ſent from the Zenana to be delivered in his houſe; and the inference which it ſuggeſted was this, that the Nabob certainly knew of her pregnancy, might ſuppoſe himſelf the father of the child, and conſigned the mother, during her delivery, to the care of Tehſeen; and under ſuch circumſtances, neither the low eſtate of the mother, nor the place of her delivery, as it then appeared, could have been admitted as a bar to the validity of his title, as a ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah. The account which he has ſince given is, that ſhe came of herſelf to his houſe, and the Nabob did not even know of her previous pregnancy. This is the contradiction to which the objection applies.

To appreciate the weight of it, I deſired the reſident to call upon the miniſter in the preſence of Tehſeen, to ſtate his recollection of the account delivered by him, and communicated unofficially by the reſident to myſelf; and I annex his report and explanation.

The miniſter's recollection did not enable him to ſpeak poſitively, or accurately, on the ſubject: he, however, perfectly remembers that Tehſeen had mentioned, that Vizier Ally's mother was a ſervant, receiving only four rupees per month; a circumſtance omitted by the reſident in his report.

When the converſation took place with Tehſeen, on the ſubject of Vizier Ally's birth, the ſuſpicions which the reſident and miniſter then entertained of Tehſeen's attachment to the miniſter, as well as other reaſons, precluded any minute examination of him; and the reſident, who wrote the account ſubſtantially on the following day, will not venture to aſſert that he did not miſunderſtand Tehſeen, who poſitively maintains the correctneſs of his information then given, and imputes any apparent inconſiſtency

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to

to the misconception of the resident. He himself is inclined to believe it, and that his misconception arose from the caution observed in questioning Tehseen, in the desire of himself and the minister to avoid appearing minute in their inquiries, and that a particular examination might have led to the same detail which has since been given.

In this conclusion I concur. The resident had always previously supposed, that the mother of Vizier Ally was one of the females in the haram; and this impression would easily lead to a misconception on his part of the account given by Tehseen. That circumstance in Tehseen's information, which the minister recollects, is incompatible with such a supposition, and renders it highly probable that he misunderstood Tehseen; for, as he justly observes, if the circumstance had not escaped his recollection, he could never have understood that Rehmut, the mother of Vizier Ally, was received into the Zenana in the same manner with the other women, whose children the Nabob purchased. The first information of Tehseen was general, and by connecting with it the circumstance recollected by the minister, and forgotten by the resident, it admits of an easy reconciliation with his subsequent detail.

The stated objections, therefore, to the information of Tehseen, are, in my opinion, done away.

In favour of Tehseen's evidence, the following observations occur:

The candour of his declaration in affirming most positively that the deceased Nabob was actually the father of two children. The fact was unsupposed, and the assertion uncalled for; and as Tehseen could not be ignorant of the object of these inquiries, he would naturally, upon a supposition of falsehood on his part, have concealed a circumstance operating so strongly against the inferences deducible from his information on other points, and his candour adds much to the weight of his general testimony.

The consistency of his account, respecting the other children of the Nabob, is greatly in his favour. He delivered the detail verbally, without any premeditation or previous intimation that it would be required of him, and repeated it upon several re-examinations at different intervals, with no other than immaterial variations as to the periods of the birth of the children, and the introduction of their mothers into the Zenana, points on which he never professed to be accurate. If the account were false, that falsehood must have been detected on re-examination; for no common memory could have recapitulated a detail of this nature, without contradictions sufficient to impeach the veracity of the informant. The account gives no preference to any child over Vizier Ally; if true, it equally operates to the prejudice of all. The name of Saadut Ally, or of any of the sons of Shujah ud Dowlah, was never once mentioned to Tehseen, or by him. His situation under the late Nabob was of a most confidential nature, and his trusts very extensive. The expression of Almas to me, in describing it, was, that he had had every thing under his charge, not only the haram, but all the Nabob's property, and that he possessed the fullest confidence of his late master.

The circumstances relating to the children are, as he himself observed, very generally known; but he alone of all men is competent to the detail, and, if his veracity be allowed, his evidence is certainly the best that can be procured. Hafiz Reza

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Reza Khan ſpoke highly in favour of his character.

The credibility due to a witneſs is beſt eſtimated by his character, by the mode in which he gives his evidence, and by croſs-examination; by all theſe teſts that of Tehſeen has every appearance of truth and accuracy. His character has never been impeached; and his attachment to his religion approaches to bigotry. With the koran in his hands, he avouched the truth of the information delivered by him, as ſtated in the papers No. 1. and 2. which were tranſlated and read to him; and generally the truth of all that he had ſaid upon the ſubject of the late Nabob's children; in all the inquiries made of him by myſelf and the reſident, he appeared to poſſeſs the cleareſt recollection and accuracy; and his behaviour impreſſed me with the fulleſt conviction of the truth of his evidence.

The evidence of Tehſeen goes to one material point, the birth of Vizier Ally and all the children.

The opinions of the others, viz. the miniſter, Burra Mirza, Meer Abul-Coſſim, Mahommed Jehaak Khan, Abdul Lateef, Beſſumbe Pundit, and Mohobut Khan, to the popular ſenſe of the birth of Vizier Ally, and to the juſtice of Saadut Ally's claim to the muſnud.

The firſt objection to the evidence of Tehſeen Ally Khan, applies alſo to the declarations of the miniſter, and Burra Mirza. The integrity of the miniſter's character wherever it is known, will exempt him from the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of being influenced by any improper motives, or capable of delivering an opinion contrary to his own conviction. His information, as far as it gives the popular ſenſe on this point, as well as in moſt other particulars, is confirmed by the teſtimony of every perſon who has delivered any. He was not privy to the examination of any of the others, nor was there any communications between any of the parties reſpectively.

Of the Burra Mirza, I know no more than that his family and character are reſpectable.

The remaining were appealed to as perſons unconnected with any party, unintereſted in any deciſion, and reſpectable from their characters and ſituation. I conſider them what they profeſs to be, the organs of the public opinions. Their ſentiments were communicated to the Perſian tranſlator, and an examination of his reports will ſhew the caution which was obſerved in obtaining them, and the little ſuſpicion the parties entertained of the object of the inquiries. Mohobut Khan can never be ſuſpected of having any partiality to a family which ſubverted his paternal rights.

Theſe, with the others whom I have mentioned in the courſe of theſe remarks, were the only perſons whoſe opinions on the ſubject have been committed to writing. I could name many others who had expreſſed their ſenſe of the injuſtice done to the late ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah by the elevation of Vizier Ally, at a period before the profuſion of the Nabob had attached partizans, or his vices excited diſguſt.

I now proceed to ſtate the obſervations and concluſions deducible from the premiſes.

In the firſt place I ſhall notice the information of Tehſeen Ally Khan, that the Nabob was actually the father of two children.

The popular opinion of the ſpurious origin of the late Nabob's children ariſes from theſe circumſtances: the general knowledge that he purchaſed pregnant women and children; the idea that his ha-

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ram was accessible to other persons; and, above all, the supposed impotency of the Nabob, which is most decidedly contradicted by the information of Tehseen.

This information proves the danger of admitting popular belief in cases of this nature, against paternal acknowledgments and declarations. If Bourhan Ally had lived, he might have been included in the general imputation. It is however to be observed, that his birth was celebrated by particular marks of distinction, and that very great rejoicings were made, both on the sixth day after his birth, and on the occasion of his being weaned at the age of two years and four months. The first child of the Nabob was born during his absence at Baraitch; and as he died before his return to Lucknow, no rejoicings whatever were made; such was the case with respect to many of the other children. The first rejoicings for Vizier Ally were on the occasion of his beginning to read, when he had attained the age of four years and four months; the second, upon his circumcision; and the third, at his marriage. These rejoicings are exclusive of the ceremony performed at the anniversary of the birth of all the children, where an additional knot was tied in a string as a memorial of their ages. The affliction of the Nabob, at the death of Bourhan Ally, was as remarkable as the rejoicings at his birth, and his affection for this child.

The certainty that the Nabob did beget children (for I willingly admit the evidence of Tehseen, on this point, in all its weight) suggested the inference of a possibility that he might be the father of Vizier Ally. Such a possibility may exist; but the positive evidence of Tehseen, as to the circumstances of Vizier Ally's birth, leaves the possibility without a shadow of presumption, and establishes the real parentage in a Fraush. To this, and to no other conclusion, his evidence tends, and it is the best, if not the only positive evidence which the case admits.

In reverting to the circumstances which influenced our acknowledgment of Vizier Ally, the following were then assumed and admitted:

First, that Vizier Ally was born in the haram.

This is denied by the information of Tehseen, in whose house he was born, in a room of public access, and in circumstances which exclude all presumption, that the Nabob suspected himself to be the father of the child.

Secondly, the acknowledgments of the Nabob, that Vizier Ally was his son.

The proof of falsehood of such an acknowledgment in one instance, would, in a great measure, destroy the weight of it in all others: but if, as on the authority of Tehseen, I admit the Nabob, in no less than sixteen instances, acknowledged and educated children who certainly were never begotten by him, it cannot in reason be entitled to the smallest weight; and all the subsequent acts and declarations of the Nabob in correspondence with that acknowledgment, are entitled to as little weight as the acknowledgment itself. Sherf Ally Khan was never even produced in public, or heard of, before his fifteenth year; a circumstance which strongly confirms the evidence of Tehseen in this particular instance.

Thirdly, the authority of the Mahommedan law, confirming the validity of such acknowledgment. This is done away by the knowledge of the real parentage of the boy; as Mohobut Khan justly observes.

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ſpves. It is not meant by the expreſſion "known," as quoted from the Hedaya, that evidence is required to eſtabliſh the fact, but the general belief and notoriety of it. This point I aſcertained from the law officers of the nizamut adawlut, when in Calcutta and in Lucknow, the parentage of Vizier Ally is generally aſſigned to a Frauſh. I could quote various inſtances to prove it.

Whilſt rumour pronounced Vizier Ally ſpurious without identifying his parentage; whilſt the acknowledgment of the Nabob, and a ſeries of correſponding acts, were impeached by report only; whilſt the ſanction of the Begum was liable to a ſuſpicion only, of originating in ſelf-intereſt; and whilſt we were taught to infer that our doubts of Vizier Ally's right were not the prevailing ſentiments of the inhabitants at Lucknow, it would have been contrary to every principle of juſtice to have pronounced him ſpurious, and his claim to the muſnud ill-founded.

We have evidence now before us, that the Nabob has acknowledged and educated children as his own, who were not begotten by him. We have information which deſtroys the weight of the law of acknowledgment in favour of Vizier Ally; we have evidence as to the birth of Vizier Ally, which leaves not a doubt that it is ſpurious; and information converting my ſuſpicions into proof, that the acquieſcence of the Begum was dictated by the hopes of preſerving her controul, and her averſion to the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah; we have the declarations of the younger Begum, that the ſucceſſion was ſettled without inveſtigation or conſideration; the decided declaration, that Vizier Ally and all his brethren are ſpurious, and that the juſtice of the title to the muſnud reſts in the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah; and we have evidence that the elevation of Vizier Ally was conſidered by all perſons of reſpectability as a violation of juſtice.

To this may be added, the indignation of Mirza Jungly at the forced connection between Reza Ally and his daughter: the expreſſion of Huſſein Reza Khan, that the ſucceſſion had been haſtily decided; the conduct and declarations of Almas, conformable to the public ſentiments; nor ſhall I omit the declarations of the Begum herſelf, upon the authority of Tehſeen and Imaumuddeen, that Vizier Ally and all the ſons of the Nabob were ſpurious. Almas, ſince my arrival at Lucknow, in the preſence of the miniſter, has ſpoken of the Nabob in terms of marked obloquy and diſreſpect. I lay leſs ſtreſs upon the conduct of Mirza Jungly in withdrawing his daughter ſince the Nabob's death, as it may be imputed to the infamous attempt ſaid to be made by Vizier Ally to get poſſeſſion of his brother's wife.

It is aſſerted with equal confidence and notoriety at Lucknow, that he actually attempted the life of Reza Ally, in more ways than one.

The reſult of the whole, in my opinion, is this, that Vizier Ally, and all the reputed ſons of the deceaſed Nabob, are undoubtedly ſpurious.

The impreſſions which I received on this ſubject ſince my inquiries commenced, are very different from thoſe which I entertained in Calcutta. The parentage of Vizier Ally, as many of the perſons to whom I have appealed obſerve, is not conſidered as any matter of delicacy in Lucknow. A ſuppoſition that he is the ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah would have been treated with ridicule,

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ridicule, excepting by the partizans of the Nabob, or thoſe who benefit by his follies and extravagance; and I could add many anecdotes to prove, that Vizier Ally has often, previous to the death of Aſoph ud Dowlah, been reproached as the ſon of a Frauſh; and that the Nabob frequently alluded to his baſe origin. His elevation to the muſnud was a matter of ſurpriſe to perſons of all ranks, and was even ſpoken of with contempt by the native troops at Cawnpore. In Calcutta, the aſcertainment of his parentage ſeemed to reſt upon a point equally beyond the reach of inveſtigation or proof, and involve inquiries ſubverſive of all decorum, and terminating in doubt and uncertainty. I had no ſuſpicion that an inquiry might be conducted without violating decency, or that would terminate in demonſtration. Feeling, in all its force, the impreſſion of the popular belief of the ſpurious birth of Vizier Ally, and aware of all the conſequences to our political reputation and juſtice which might reſult from the acknowledgment of him as the ſucceſſor of Aſoph ud Dowlah, I ſtill was not authoriſed to make them the grounds of rejecting it, in oppoſition to the acknowledgment and declarations of his preſumed father, whilſt I felt equal repugnance to fix obloquy on the reputation of the deceaſed Nabob, by an inquiry dictated by general rumours only. It is now no longer dubious, that the repugnance to the admiſſion of Vizier Ally's ſucceſſion, after an interval of reflection, was general; that the acknowledgment of it by the Company excited ſurpriſe and diſappointment; that it was eſteemed both diſgraceful and unjuſt; and that nothing but the ſupport of the Begum and the Company, could have ſuppreſſed the expreſſion of that repugnance: that may now exiſt in a leſs degree, but the diſgrace attached to our deciſion ſtill remains.

I conclude with repeating, that the prevailing opinion of the ſpurious birth of Vizier Ally was not a partial rumour, originating in enmity or intereſt, at his acceſſion; that it has ever invariably and univerſally prevailed, in oppoſition to the acknowledgments of him as his ſon, by the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah, which never obtained credit with a ſingle human being; and that the truth of it is now eſtabliſhed by the clear, poſitive, and circumſtantial evidence of Tehſeen Ally Khan, which carries with it the fulleſt conviction of its truth, as well from his character as from his ſituation, which enabled him, and him only, to have a perſonal knowledge of the circumſtances which he has detailed. In his houſe Vizier Ally was born, and he paid the purchaſe money for him to his mother. That evidence ſo clear was to be obtained, was not, indeed, within the probability of expectation.

I now proceed to another head of inquiry—the conduct of Vizier Ally ſince his acceſſion to the muſnud.

The letters from the reſident at Lucknow, both previous and ſubſequent to my departure from Calcutta, will point out what has been ſince fully proved; the early determination of the Nabob to eſtabliſh his own power, by the ſubverſion of the influence of the Company, in the province of Oude.

The extent to which the meaſures in ſupport of this determination were carried, are leſs known in Calcutta, although notorious at Lucknow: for a particular account, I refer to the accompanying copy of an unofficial letter from Mr. Ouſely to the Perſian tranſlator.

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In this it is ſtated, that on the morning when my intention of viſiting Lucknow was intimated to the Nabob, the ſtate of affairs at Lucknow wore a moſt alarming appearance; ten or twelve battalions had been called in, the artillery was ſerved with ammunition, and a confederacy formed to ſupport the authority of the Nabob. The intelligence of my arrival produced deliberation; the reſult of which was a moſt intemperate letter from the Nabob, which is deſcribed by Mr. Ouſely, as of a nature that required an anſwer, either of the moſt implicit acquieſcence to inordinate demands, or a drawn ſword. It was produced by Sherf Ally, the father-in-law of the Nabob, who was with difficulty induced to agree to prevail on the Nabob to ſtop the tranſmiſſion of it; and, in conſequence of that remonſtrance, the letter which I received on my approach to Benares, a tranſlation of which was ſent from Jaunpore, was ſubſtituted. The letter of Mr. Ouſely will explain the ſubject in detail.

The particulars communicated to me by the miniſter at Jaunpore, were to the following purport: that the conduct of Vizier Ally, from his acceſſion, had exhibited a ſcene of actions, mean, profligate, and vicious. He declared to the miniſter, who urged the obligations of his father and grandfather to the Company, that he would ſubmit to no dependency. His own expreſſions in the letter received from him, as above referred to, ſufficiently confirm this declaration. "I am confident that no one will dare to annihilate my authority and dignity," are the terms which he uſes. The miniſter added his opinion, that if his power were equal to reſiſtance, he would oppoſe all interference of the Company by force; that he meditated this idea, may be inferred from his exaction of oaths from his commandants to be faithful to him. The miniſter produced to me a written engagement in the names of two officers, having under their command ſeven battalions, but atteſted by one only, binding themſelves, by the moſt ſolemn obligations of their religion, to be faithful and obedient to the miniſter.

To Abdurrechman, when he was aſked by that officer, what was the meaning of the requiſition of his attachment, if he meant to go to war with the Engliſh, or any other power? Vizier Ally replied generally, "I require your fidelity;" and he ordered Abdurrechman to increaſe the horſe under his command from 2000 to 12,000. That he meditated the aſſaſſination of the miniſter cannot be proved; but appearances authorize the ſuſpicion, which is generally believed, and that the execution was ſuſpended on the intelligence of my early arrival at Lucknow. The ferocity of Vizier Ally's diſpoſition is ſufficiently apparent by his conduct at the houſe of Fongedar Khaun, and other inſtances might be adduced to ſhew that it is ſanguinary.

His meaſures, immediately after his acceſſion, were directed to the degradation of the miniſter, who was conſidered as the repreſentative of the Engliſh influence, under the authority of the reſident. He repeatedly interdicted, under threatened puniſhment for diſobedience, all perſons from attending him; the official functions of the miniſter were abſolutely ſuſpended, and the interdiction was rigorouſly obſerved. Vizier Ally aſſumed the entire authority over the military, whom he conciliated by the moſt unbounded profuſion. The advice and remonſtrance of the reſident were repeated

peated without effect; he ſtill continued the ſame meaſures; and I aſſert, without the hazard of contradiction, that nothing but my determination to proceed to Lucknow with a reſpectable force, would have prevented the total ſubverſion of the Engliſh influence in Oude, or the alternative of reſorting to hoſtilities to preſerve it, or of withdrawing altogether from the country, under circumſtances deſtructive of our political weight and reputation.

The approach of the Nabob and myſelf from Lucknow and Jaunpore reſpectively, had all the precautions of doubtful friendſhip or hoſtility. He repeated the exaction of oaths from his military officers, extended his profuſion to them, and had, at one time, determined to advance with a large force and numerous train of artillery, and was making his preparations to that effect. This meaſure, it is to be preſumed, was relinquiſhed at the advice of the Begum, when the Nabob returned, to conſult her, from Hyderghur, and he, in conſequence, adviſed me that he ſhould be accompanied by a very ſmall eſcort. The language of his durbar, as echoed by his adherents, is that of defiance of the power of the Company; to me it has ever been civil and ſubmiſſive; ſuch it was to the reſident, at the moment when his meaſures were ſecretly directed to annihilate his influence, and degrade his repreſentative character: but he ſtill continued, even after my arrival at Lucknow, to attach the military by oaths and donations. Many reſpectable people have been deterred from viſiting me, by the fear of incurring the reſentment of the Nabob.

Some days after my arrival at Lucknow, I was cautioned through various and repeated channels, not to put my perſon in the power of the Nabob, in the prevailing idea, that aſſaſſination was intended; ſuch an idea could never have been entertained, but under the moſt unfavourable impreſſions of the diſpoſition of the Nabob, and the influence over it, of the abandoned crew who ſurrounded him. Information was ſubſequently communicated to me, that troops to a large number had been ſecretly introduced into the town, and that orders had been ſent to different battalions to march in. The fact is certain. The orders, I am informed, were revoked through the influence of the Begum; one battalion actually approached through Khyrabad, and a ſecond from Jugdiſpore. The Nabob admitted the facts, but denied, in both inſtances, that they came by his orders, and remanded the former; the latter belonged to Almas, who alſo denied that it had marched by his orders. This information determined me to quit my reſidence in the town of Lucknow, and to occupy a garden houſe of the Nabob, at the diſtance of about five miles from his reſidence. On repairing to it I met the battalion of Almas, whoſe confuſion on the diſcovery was apparent. In his vexation, which he could not conceal, he ſaid to the miniſter, "why did not the troops take another road?"

The removal of my reſidence, which I communicated to the Nabob and the Begum, had the apparent effect of alarming them; and the Nabob on the next day quitted Lucknow, and encamped at a ſmall diſtance from the place which I occupy.

The general opinion of the Nabob of Lucknow is, that he is fearleſs, debauched, of a ſanguinary uncontrolable diſpoſition; his profuſion is unbounded, and his con-

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duct fully proves his inclination to maintain his independence at all risks; on this principle he is considered as the determined enemy of the English.

His character was not displayed until after his succession to the Musnud; and although I early received unfavourable accounts of his behaviour, which indicated a bad disposition, I was bound to make every allowance for his youth and situation; and considering him as the tool of the Begum and bad advisers, it seemed fair to exonerate him, in some degree, from the responsibility of a conduct, evidently indicating a hostile disposition towards the Company.

That the Begum first disapproved his conduct is established, and in some censurable instances of indecorum and extravagance, she interfered with equal propriety and energy to check them, and was urgent with the minister to curb his follies and control his profusion. Vizier Ally, who considered her presence and interference as a check upon his conduct, was equally urgent for her return to Fyzabad. The union between them was planned by the Begum, on the receipt of my letter, recommending her to withdraw her interference in the administration of affairs. In her answer to that letter, and in the measures which she adopted upon it, she had the advice of Almas, who has been the secret mover of all the intrigues of opposition to the English influence, of which I consider him, with all well-informed and impartial persons, as the determined enemy.

But it is impossible to exonerate the Nabob from the responsibility of his conduct. His age, it is true, is not more than seventeen, but his disposition is uncontrolable, except by the impression of political fear. That he has proceeded to the extremities to which he has been led, by the instigation of evil counsellors, may be admitted; but he is not disposed to admit counsellors of any other quality, or any impressions contrary to his rage for control and independency. The remonstrances of the minister and resident, on the impropriety of his conduct, and their attempts to check the progress of his propensities, excited his enmity and opposition. I refer to the resident's account of his deportment, in his conference with him of the 24th November.

On my arrival at Lucknow, the confederacy between the Nabob and Begum appeared indissoluble; and it was the opinion of the minister, that they could not be disunited. The principal adviser of the Begum was Almas, either directly, or through Jewahur Ally Khan, and Hossein Keza Khan, and Tickait Ray, ranged under their banners. With the Nabob, his father-in-law, Sherf Ally Khan was supposed to have the most influence; but his favourite confidents were low desperate wretches, the contempt of all *. The language of the latter, as reported to me through various channels, was that of defiance and assassination, even in the presence of the Nabob; to which I should have been disposed to give the less credit, if his conduct did not authorize a suspicion that he was capable of entertaining such ideas. The object of all parties was to oppose the English influence.

The Nabob was attacked by a disorder, said to be either the measles

* Waris Ally, and Ezut Ally, who so particularly distinguished themselves in the murder of Mr. Cherry and the other gentlemen at Benares, were his inseparable companions.

ſles or ſmall pox, immediately after my arrival at Lucknow, and I did not again meet him before the firſt of January. The interval afforded me an opportunity of proſecuting the inquiries which I had in view, and of obtaining information on the ſtate of affairs. I confeſs, without reſerve, that I never was involved in a ſcene of more perplexity or profligacy. The detail which follows will prove the acknowledgement to be well founded.

On the 29th of December, Almas, who had moſt aſſeduouſly ſtudied appearances, waited on the miniſter, and entered into conferences with him which laſted ſeveral days.

He began with ſtrong complaints of the conduct of Vizier Ally, whom he deſignated by a moſt opprobrious term. He ſpoke of him as ſpurious and profligate: as a man who would ruin the country by his vices and profuſion. He expreſſed his alarms leſt a knowledge of his conduct ſhould reach me, and force me into violent meaſures. He mentioned the total diſapprobation of the Begum at his conduct, and the earneſt wiſh of the Begum and himſelf, that he ſhould be depoſed, and ſome one of the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah be placed on the Muſnud, excluding all the ſons of Aſoph ud Dowlah as ſpurious.

In ſucceeding conferences he mentioned the names of Mirza Jungly and Mirza Mendoo, both ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah, as fit perſons to fill the Muſnud (pointedly excluding all others), and that the former was the choice of the Begum, the latter his.

The miniſter, although he privately communicated to me theſe conferences, refuſed to be the channel of theſe propoſitions, and recommended to Almas to ſtate any the Begum had to make, directly to me. He promiſed that he would; but although I daily ſaw him, it was not till the 3d of this month that Almas opened himſelf without reſerve; he endeavoured to ſhew that the Begum had wiſhed to decline the nomination of Vizier Ally, but was compelled to it by the urgent repreſentations of the miniſter, on the neceſſity of appointing ſome perſon to prevent anarchy and confuſion; and that ſhe at laſt, with reluctance, conſented to the elevation of Vizier Ally. He detailed the vices and profuſion of the Nabob, the influence of his evil counſellors over him, and the neceſſity of removing him, to prevent the ruin of the country; and the Begum's earneſt deſire that Vizier Ally ſhould be depoſed, as equally deficient in title and qualification; that all the ſons of Aſoph ud Dowlah ſhould be excluded on the ſame grounds, and Mirza Jungly be appointed Nabob. He ſaid, that with Vizier Ally, neither perſonal property nor female chaſtity would be ſecure, and that even the Begum herſelf would not be able to withſtand his tyranny. He mentioned ſome anecdotes of his conduct towards his younger brother, Reza Ally, and his wife, involving attempts on the life of the one, and the perſon of the other, which I had heard from other reſpectable quarters.

Under any other circumſtances than thoſe in which I was placed, I ſhould have checked ſuch language, but having formed no poſitive determination with reſpect to my meaſures, although I had in contemplation the final reſolution which I have adopted, I thought it moſt prudent to attend to Almas, and lead him into a commitment from which he could not, with any regard to principle or propriety, retreat, and in this view, after remarking

marking on the importance of the propoſition, and the neceſſity of ſeriouſly deliberating how far it could be reconciled to the honour and reputation of the Company, I informed him that it would be neceſſary for him to repeat it in the preſence of the commander in chief.

On the 6th, Almas attended me for this purpoſe, and in the preſence of the commander in chief, and the miniſter, again repeated the ſubſtance of his former propoſitions, declaring his own and the Begum's opinion, that Vizier Ally's conduct was uncontrolable; her wiſh that he ſhould be depoſed, as wanting right and qualities for the ſtation to which he had been raiſed, and that Mirza Jungly ſhould be inveſted, as the diſqualifications of Vizier Ally in point of birthright, excluded all the reputed ſons of Aſoph ud Dowlah. He aſſured me, that the depoſition of Vizier Ally, and elevation of Mirza Jungly, would be highly gratifying to the public. He anſwered a queſtion which I put to him, whether the power of the Begum would be ſufficient to depoſe Vizier Ally, in the affirmative, under the countenance of the Company's troops, and their eventual aſſiſtance to quell any diſturbance; and through the miniſter he promiſed a large pecuniary ſacrifice, as a compenſation for my acquieſcence.

The opinion of Almas, as to the defective title of Vizier Ally, is conſiſtent with his declarations and behaviour immediately ſubſequent to his elevation; the conduct of the Begum is dictated by a wiſh, combining the gratification of her avarice, her pride, and her deſire of control; her opinion of Vizier Ally is entitled to no more weight than her former opinion in his favour, and her unqualified approbation of his conduct; but the unequivocal admiſſion of the ſpurious birth of Vizier Ally and all his brethren, and of the ſuperior right of the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah, was ſo far important, that it left both Almas and the Begum without a ſhadow of pretext for oppoſing the claim of Saadut Ally on the ground of right; and I am warranted in a concluſion, that ſuch a propoſition never could have been made, but under a conviction that Vizier Ally was actually ſpurious. I have undoubted authority to believe, that Huſſein Reza Khan and Tickait Ray were privy to theſe propoſitions.

My determination was to reject them, although I did not communicate it to Almas. The head eunuch of the elder Begum, Jewahur Ally Khan, has ſince informed me, that the conferences between Almas and myſelf have been communicated to the Begum, and had her approbation, and that it was her wiſh that all my communications with her ſhould be carried on through Almas, and no other perſon.

It was at this period, with the evidence before me of the ſpurious birth of Vizier Ally, but ſtill without any poſitive determination to place Saadut Ally on the Muſnud, that I deemed it neceſſary to prepare for the accompliſhment of this event, and wrote to the reſident at Benares, to prepare arrangements for his arrival at Kanpore in the moſt expeditious manner, but not to make any communications on the ſubject to Saadut Ally himſelf. Theſe inſtructions were diſpatched on the 7th of the month. I had prepared the draft of an engagement for the approbation or rejection of Saadut Ally Khan, which, to prevent the chance of interception, was previouſly diſpatched, but under a ſealed envelope, having a prohibition againſt opening it, without my particular directions. The inſtructions directing

directing the communication of it to Saadut Ally, were diſpatched on the 9th, but with an intimation that circumſtances might ſtill prevent the diſpoſition which I meditated in his favour.

The total annihilation of the functions of the miniſter, made the appointment of new miniſters abſolutely neceſſary under any circumſtances or arrangement; the ſelection was neceſſarily confined to three perſons, Almas, Hoſſein Reza Khan, and Tickait Ray; to the former the objections were deciſive, to the two latter ſtrong; but neceſſity compelled me to over-rule them; I knew that theſe appointments would be acceptable to both the Begum and the Nabob, and they were inveſted by the Nabob in my preſence, on the 11th inſtant.

As an additional inſtance of the violence of the Nabob's character, and of his little regard to a ſenſe of propriety, I have to mention, that on the following day he not only forcibly plundered the houſe of Tehſeen Ally Khan of the public property under his charge, but that of ſeveral merchants depoſited with Tehſeen in his official capacity of cuſtom-maſter, and of the private property of Tehſeen himſelf, who had for ſome time paſt lived under the protection of the reſident, and ſince my removal from Lucknow, more immediately under mine. Tehſeen reported the fact, and Hoſſein Reza Khan confirmed it, in language of reprobation.

The preceding detail furniſhes a hiſtory which has been rarely paralleled. Vizier Ally, without any title in the public eſtimation, was elevated to the Muſnud by the ſelection of the Begum, and act of the reſident and miniſter. He was confirmed upon it by the acknowledgement of his title by the Company, and their declaration to ſupport it. Without that acknowledgement and ſupport, he would have been oppoſed by Almas, whoſe influence over the Begum would have gained her conſent to his depoſition. The declarations of Almas on his departure from Lucknow, were equal to a renunciation of allegiance to Vizier Ally, and his meaſures were ſo ſuſpicious as to excite general alarm. Vizier Ally immediately began to act in oppoſition to the influence and intereſts of the Company, and the interference of the Begum in the adminiſtration of affairs, produced diſorder. The Begum and Vizier Ally were not then united; ſhe cenſured and condemned his conduct, he felt ſore under her control, and urged her departure to Fyzabad. An intimation to the Begum to withdraw her interference united them, and under their union the moſt violent and inſulting meaſures to the Company were adopted. The Begum, from whatever motives, now diſclaims Vizier Ally as illegitimate and unqualified, and propoſes to depoſe the perſon of her choice, and transfer the ſucceſſion to the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah. The propoſition is brought forward by Almas, who joins in it. Almas and Hoſſein Reza Khan had openly expreſſed their diſapprobation of Vizier Ally's elevation.

If the intereſts of the Company and humanity, the reputation of the Company for honour and juſtice, did not oppoſe the meaſure, my own feelings would have induced me to withdraw from a ſcene of ſo much embarraſſment.

The government of Oude, both in the opinions of the natives, as well as externally, is conſidered a dependency upon the Engliſh, whatever its relation under treaties may be. Scindiah refers the inveſtiture

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of Vizier Ally Khan by his Majeſty to the Governor-General, and there are many reſpectable families in Lucknow who live under the protection of the Britiſh influence. In the eſtimate of the natives of India, the kingdom of Oude is held as a gift from the Company to Shujah ud Dowlah, and as a dependent fief. By theſe remarks, I mean only to contraſt the behaviour of Vizier Ally Khan with the popular ſentiment, and the conduct of his predeceſſor, and to point out the political diſcredit attending the ſubverſion of our influence in Oude.

In the converſations between Almas and the late miniſter, the former boaſted of his influence over the military, and not only ſpoke with the greateſt contempt of the perſon but of the power of the Nabob. That he actually poſſeſſes this influence, I have no reaſon to doubt, as it is derived not only from his own power, but his cloſe connection with the Begum, who ſince the death of Aſoph ud Dowlah has acquired a preponderance in the government, in which ſhe never before was allowed to have any participation. In her name Almas acts, and while he pretends to diſavow on the part of the Begum all wiſh to interfere in the adminiſtration, his propoſitions to me were directly calculated to eſtabliſh it. He requeſted that the miniſters might be appointed even without any communication with the Nabob, and receive their kelaats immediately from the Begum. His propoſition on her part for the inveſtiture of Mirza Jungly, combined alſo the deſire, that it ſhould oſtenſibly proceed from her, and that the miniſters ſhould be of her choice.

Since the 9th of this month Almas has never reſumed the diſcuſſion of the propoſition for the appointment of Mirza Jungly: and although he has been daily to pay his reſpects to me, and has even gone ſo far as to pay one of his viſits to the reſident, ſince the miniſter's relinquiſhment of his official functions, I have reaſon to believe, that expecting his propoſition would not be agreed to, he has revived his connection with the Nabob, whom he ſo lately propoſed to depoſe, and is now again the ſecret director of his conduct. He acquainted the miniſter, that the Begum would conſent to an addition to the ſubſidy of twenty lacks per annum, if Mirza Jungly were nominated, and if I inſiſted upon it. The election of this ſon of Shujah ud Dowlah proceeded from the recommendation of Hoſſein Reza Khan, dictated by his opinion of the rights of the family, and his partiality for Mirza Jungly in particular. The Begum had no previous connection with him. On the Begum's propoſition I have this farther obſervation to make, that if it had originated in perſonal diſlike to Vizier Ally only, it could not have gone to the extent of excluding all the reputed ſons of Aſoph ud Dowlah. When Almas was aſked by me, what he propoſed ſhould be done with them, or how they ſhould be provided for, his reply was, to give them a ſmall monthly allowance, equal to a bare ſubſiſtence only.

Vizier Ally has attracted many partizans amongſt the ſoldiery, but they would not be inclined to ſupport him without the influence of the Begum and Almas, which, if withheld, muſt prevent all oppoſition to an alteration in the ſucceſſion. The age and infirmities of the Begum, the age and wealth of Almas, are arguments againſt their oppoſition to a title which they have virtually acknowledged, provided they are not driven to deſperation.

Before my final determination was adopted, I had revolved the mode of giving effect to the reſolution, which I communicated to the board, that the influence of the Company ſhould be maintained in Oude, and two modes only occurred of effecting it:

By placing the control over Vizier Ally in the hands of the Begum, or by placing the adminiſtration of affairs directly under the control of the Company.

The former would have been the accompliſhment of all that the Begum and Almas had projected, although Almas himſelf expreſsly declared to me, that if he were miniſter he ſhould doubt his own power to control the Nabob.

To the latter, the objections were many and great, the principal of which, in my opinion, was the ſerious effect it would have had upon our character for political forbearance and ſincerity throughout Hinduſtân: at all events, it could only have laſted during the minority of Vizier Ally.

The preceding detail might have been lengthened. One circumſtance has occurred to my recollection, which I think it neceſſary to mention; a very inconſiderate, and, in my opinion, inſidious propoſition from Sherf Ally Khan, the father-in-law of the Nabob, repeated ſeveral times, to make a preſent, in the name of the Nabob, of a gold mohur to each of the European ſoldiers with the eſcort.

The preceding ſtatement of facts and information, ſuggeſted queſtions of very ſerious embarraſſment. The courſe of my inveſtigation into the birth of Vizier Ally, had weakened or ſubverted all the grounds upon which our acknowledgement of his title had been made. The acknowledgement of him as his ſon by the late Nabob, his birth in the Haram, the force of the Mahommedan law in favour of that acknowledgement, the apparent ſatisfaction of the inhabitants at Lucknow at his elevation, and the deciſion of the elder Begum in his favour; it proved, that if the ſucceſſion to the Muſnud of Oude had been ſuſpended during the firſt interval of ſurpriſe and confuſion attending the ſudden death of the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah, and if an appeal had been made to the unbiaſſed voice of the people as a jury, their verdict would have pronounced Vizier Ally, and all the ſons of the late Nabob, ſpurious, deſtitute of any title to the Muſnud, and that the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah had an undeniable right to it. The evidence of Tehſeen eſtabliſhed, to my entire conviction, the juſtice and truth of the public ſentiment; and I had the mortification to learn, that the reputation of the Company had ſuffered by an act, which, in the opinion of all reputable people, had been no leſs diſgraceful than unjuſt. It was impoſſible to ſilence theſe impreſſions, by arguing that the government had not directly interfered in deciding upon the ſucceſſion, ſince, in the opinion of all, Vizier Ally's elevation was conſidered an act of the Engliſh government; and it is certain, that without their acknowledgement and ſupport, he could not have maintained his ſituation.

On the other hand it might be argued, that the ſtate of the caſe was now altered; that the Nabob having been acknowledged, and that acknowledgement confirmed, the queſtion was no longer open to deciſion; that the diſcredit of the act had been incurred, and that the reputation of the Company would not now be reſtored by an act, which in the firſt inſtance would have promoted it; that the public were

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were in ſome degree reconciled to the ſucceſſion of Vizier Ally, who had gained many partizans.

But, in oppoſition to this, it was again to be urged, that the precedent of the Tanjore ſucceſſion, which, after the poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty by Amer Sing for eleven years, is at this moment, with the ſanction of the Court of Directors, open to inveſtigation and deciſion, furniſhes a ſatisfactory reply to all arguments againſt a reviſal of our deciſion, and to a reverſal of it, if authorized by juſtice; that our acknowledgment of Vizier Ally, in the firſt inſtance, had been extorted by the urgency of the caſe, and that the more deliberate confirmation of it was made upon preſumptions which could not be ſet aſide upon the evidence or information before us; that the public ſenſe of Vizier Ally's want of all title to the Muſnud had undergone no revolution, nor ever could; that there is not a man living who ever believed him to be the ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah, or to have a ſhadow of right to the Muſnud; on the contrary, that in Lucknow he is generally known to be the ſon of a Frauſh; and if his future character ſhould prove as abandoned as it promiſes to be, the diſgrace attending his elevation to the Muſnud would be perpetuated; that although many were now reconciled to his title, from various motives, the ſupport of the Company, his liberality, influence, intereſt, or indifference, that men of the moſt reſpectability, who were not biaſſed by ſuch motives, had not changed their ſentiments upon it. The inveſtiture of Vizier Ally, in the words of Abdul Lateef, was doubtleſs conſidered by all men of reſpectability as an act of injuſtice to the immediate deſcendants of Shujah ud Dowlah, as the rightful heirs; and no one gave the Company credit, for acting from motives of ſuppoſed juſtice, but all aſcribed their acknowledgements of Vizier Ally to the political expectation of eſtabliſhing a more eaſy and effective influence in Oude, than they otherwiſe could. If ſo (with a certainty that the ſentiments of Abdul Lateef were general, with evidence that they are well founded) the political reputation of the Company can only be reſtored by the eſtabliſhment of a family on the Muſnud, which in the univerſal opinion has an excluſive right to it. Wherever that opinion extends, the juſtice and reputation of the Company muſt be affected, by confirming the ſucceſſion of an empire to the ſon of a Frauſh. If Saadut Ally has a right to the Muſnud, upon what grounds can we defend the denial of it? Whilſt the preſumption was in favour of Vizier Ally, we determined to maintain his title, not only againſt Saadut Ally, but againſt all oppoſition. That preſumption is done away, and the right of Saadut Ally, as repreſentative of the family of Shujah Dowlah, ſtands undeniable by juſtice and univerſal opinion. It may be argued, that the Company are not bound to run the riſk of hoſtilities in ſupport of it; and the argument would be unanſwerable, if we could withdraw from all interference in the queſtion, or if our interference did not amount to a denial of his right. The Begum and Almas, by their admiſſion that Vizier Ally has no title to the Muſnud, and by their propoſition to inveſt Mirza Jungly, on whatever principle it may be founded, have precluded themſelves from all right of oppoſition to the claims of Saadut Ally.—I do not mean to aſſert that they will not oppoſe his claim againſt the ſupport of the Engliſh; but having admitted the ſuperior right of Shujah ud Dowlah's ſons, their oppoſition to the repreſentative of that family would prove a total dereliction of all regard to right and principle on their parts, and

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and a determination to maintain their own intereſts againſt all oppoſition. On the other hand, as every act of injuſtice is the parent of more, we muſt not overlook the future poſſible conſequences of denying that right to Saadut Ally, to which, in the opinion of all, his title ſtands good. We are ſo implicated in our connection with Oude, that we cannot withdraw from it; and we are ſo ſituated in it, that without a deciſive influence in its adminiſtration, we cannot have any ſecurity; the conſequences of ſuch a ſituation might be fatal, if the government of the country were ſecretly hoſtile to us; and ſuch in my judgment would be the ſituation of the Company under the adminiſtration of Vizier Ally, admitting that we could extort from him Allahabad, a pecuniary compenſation, and an annual addition to the ſubſidy; he muſt be put under reſtrictions, the Begum muſt be compelled to relinquiſh all interference in the adminiſtration, and the power of Almas muſt be reduced; without this, which would be equivalent to taking the adminiſtration of government into our own hands, all attempts to improve the adminiſtration of the country, and render the ſituation of the Company ſecure, would be fruitleſs: by what inſtruments is this to be done or attempted? Huſſein Reza Khan, and Tickait Ray, from neceſſity, not choice, are the miniſters; they would never heartily join in an attempt to control the Begum, or reduce the power of Almas; and the reſtrictions which muſt be impoſed upon Vizier Ally, would never be borne by him, but under a ſecret determination to embrace the firſt opportunity of ſhaking them off. Such an arrangement, therefore, if practicable, would only increaſe the enmity of the Nabob, the Begum, and Almas, without deſtroying their means of exerting it; the feeble powers of the miniſters, ſuppoſing them hearty in the cauſe, would be inefficient to effect it; and the conſequence might be, the firmer union of all parties againſt the Engliſh influence, and ultimately a war for maintaining it. The invaſion of Zemaun Shah, any political event which might diminiſh our force in Oude, would give operation to his enmity. Intelligence might be withheld, or hoſtile combinations formed, of a moſt dangerous tendency.

Every argument of a political nature is in favour of Saadut Ally, and they may be compriſed in this reflection, that his whole dependence and ſupport are on the Engliſh Company.

Thus juſtice and policy decide in favour of his claim, and nothing ſhould induce us to renounce his cauſe, but difficulties of an inſurmountable nature, or of ſuch a magnitude as to make the riſk too great. Such, in my opinion, after the beſt calculation I have been able to form of them, do not exiſt. Saadut Ally is unpopular, and would probably at firſt have few partizans; but his name and acknowledged right would carry a weight with it, that muſt gradually diſunite every confederacy which might be formed; and if our power, under ſuch circumſtances, be inſufficient to determine a conteſt of this nature, it would be more adviſeable to withdraw ourſelves at once from the country. The expence of the conteſt muſt be borne by Saadut Ally; and he muſt be required to agree to arrangements which may eſtabliſh the political ſecurity of the Company in Oude upon a ſolid baſis.

There are ſtill ſome objections to a deciſion in his favour which remain to be conſidered, ariſing out of the particular ſituation in which I have been placed. The intercourſe between the Nabob and myſelf is now in appearance amicable, and he

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has appointed miniſters apparently at my recommendation, although in fact the men of his choice; and I feel with every reluctance the neceſſity impoſed upon me of determining upon his rights, at a time when I am his gueſt, aſſuming and profeſſing the character of a friend.

No man can be more averſe to every ſpecies of deception or appearance of treachery than myſelf; it is equally foreign to my character and principles; the ſituation has not been a matter of choice but neceſſity. I left Calcutta without any views hoſtile to the Nabob, or determination to queſtion his right to the Muſnud; his meaſures compelled me to take mine for my own ſecurity.

The communications of the miniſter, involving the juſtice, the honour, the reputation of the Company, were of a nature to compel an inquiry into his title to the Muſnud, and it would have been impoſſible to proſecute it if I had not come to Lucknow, nor could I foreſee the reſult of it. The conduct of the Nabob during my reſidence there, made it prudent to withdraw from his capital, and provide an additional force for my own ſecurity. The neceſſity of appointing miniſters to prevent increaſing injury to the public finances and public embarraſſments of every kind, rendered that meaſure unavoidable; it was the conſequence of the Nabob's behaviour to the miniſter who had placed him on the Muſnud, and whoſe character is without reproach. The behaviour of the Nabob ſince I left Lucknow is the reſult of apprehenſion, in which friendſhip or ſincerity have no part; the progreſs of events have forced me into the ſituation in which I am placed, and which is without precedent or parallel.

But whatever my private feelings may be, or whatever obloquy I may incur by the part which I have taken, I have no right to make a ſacrifice of juſtice and public intereſts on this account. I ſhould have been moſt happy to avoid the predicament in which I am placed, if it could have been done without a dereliction of duty.

If my arguments be juſt, and the grounds of them ſolid, they tend to the following concluſions:

FIRST.—That Vizier Ally is undoubtedly the ſon of a Frauſh, has no title to the Muſnud, and from his character is unworthy of it. This deciſion is ſupported by evidence as to his real birth, by the ſanction of the public opinion, by facts and information.

SECONDLY.—That to ſupport him on the Muſnud would not only be an indelible diſgrace to the reputation of the Company, but in all probability would prove the ruin of the country, and the deſtruction of the Britiſh intereſts in Oude.

THIRDLY.—That the juſtice and reputation of the Company, as well as their political intereſts, require the eſtabliſhment of the rightful ſucceſſor.

FOURTHLY.—That as all the reputed ſons of Aſoph ud Dowlah are undoubtedly ſpurious, the line of ſucceſſion ſhould be transferred to that of Shujah ud Dowlah.

FIFTHLY.—That Vizier Ally ought to be depoſed, and Saadut Ally be placed on the Muſnud.

Theſe deciſions have not been adopted without great heſitation and deliberation on my part, as well from the great perſonal reſponſibility attending them, as from a poſſibility of oppoſition to their execution. Of the juſtice of the deciſion I can entertain no doubt, or that it will ever be impeached by any native of India; and if the juſtice of it were

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even dubious, as the public voice denies all right in Vizier Ally, a decision in conformity to it carries its own evidence with it. In a question of this nature, when the eyes of all Hindustân are upon us, the reputation of our decision, even independently of the justice of it, is no unimportant consideration to the political interests of the Company. As the matter stands, we have deprived an illustrious family of the Musnud, to which, in the universal opinion, they have an exclusive right; a regard to justice, to reputation, and to our political interests, as involved with them, requires the revocation of a decision which has already affected them all. If I had consulted only my personal ease, or personal responsibility, I should have adopted a different decision, and upon that principle an arrangement might have been made, which would have enabled me, by this time, to prosecute the intentions with which I left Calcutta, of returning to Europe; but the line which I have taken, although that of hazard and difficulty, is, in my conscientious opinion, that of honour and justice, combining political reputation and political security.

(Signed) J. SHORE.

January 13th 1798.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter and Inclosures received from the Assistant to the Governor-General.

To G. H. Barlow, Esq.

Secretary to Government,

Fort William.

Sir,

By the Governor-General's directions, I have the honour to transmit to you the papers referred to in his minute of the 13th instant, for the information of the Vice-President in Council, and accompanying his letter of the 17th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HUBT. CORNISH,

Assit. to the Governor-General.

Bibcepore, January 19th, 1798.

No. 1.

Information by Tehseen Ally Khan, respecting the Children of Rehmut, Mother of Vizier Ally. December 21st, 1797.

The first child who died was a son; the Nabob took him as his own, paying 500 rupees for him; the name given to him by the Nabob was Mirza Amie; he lived only forty days. The second is now living, and a Fraush; he (Tehseen) knows him by sight, but does not remember his name. The third was Vizier Ally; after his birth a Nabob dismissed his mother (whose name was Rehmut) from his service, giving her 500 rupees; and a girl, who, as Tehseen has heard, is since dead, was born afterwards in her house. She may have had more children afterwards, but if she had, Tehseen believes they are all dead. The fault alluded to was committed soon after the birth of Mahommed Amie; for this the Nabob discharged, and afterwards pardoned her; but in the interval the son, now living as a Fraush, was born in her husband's house; Mahommed Amie and Vizier Ally were the only two of her children born in Tehseen's house. The husband of Rehmut, whose name is Hetta, or something similar to it, is now in the service of Malavie (Fuzl Azim) heretofore darogha of the Dewan Khanna, and naib of Hussein Reza Khan, and now darogha of the kitchen. Vizier Ally knows that he is not the Nabob's son, but does not know (as Tehseen believes) who his father is.

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When the late Nabob was angry with Vizier Ally, as he often was, he has frequently been heard to ſay, in the hearing of the whole durbar, and has ſo expreſſed himſelf to Tehſeen himſelf, that Vizier Ally was not his ſon, obſerving that his diſpoſition was an indication of his origin.

This was taken verbally by the reſident, tranſlated, read over to, and ſworn to, by Tehſeen.

(Signed) J. S.

No. 2.—December 25.

Questions *to Tehſeen Ally Khan.*

1. Mahommed Amie, and Vizier Ally, were both born in your houſe: Was the woman delivered there by the Nabob's orders, or how happened it that ſhe was delivered in your houſe?

2. Did her huſband reſide there?

3. Where does the ſurviving ſon of the Frauſhnee now live?

4. Did you not tell the Governor, that the Nabob never ſaid that Vizier Ally was not his ſon; but ever ſince his reception ſaid, that he was? You told me, that the Nabob frequently and publicly ſaid he was not his ſon, or words equivalent to it. How is this reconcilable?

Replies *of Tehſeen Ally Khan.*

1. She was not carried there to be delivered by the Nabob's orders. When his Excellency made purchaſes of women, they were often ſent to my houſe, and I kept them till their numbers increaſed conſiderably, and then they were removed to the Zenana. At the birth of Mahommed Amie, and Vizier Ally, their mother ſerved as Frauſhnee to the females kept in my houſe; when they were removed to the Zenana the Frauſhnee uſually accompanied them, and ſerved them there.

2. Her huſband did not reſide with, or come to her at his houſe; but ſhe uſed to go home daily till the eve of the birth of the children.

3. The ſurviving ſon is a Frauſh, in the Nabob's ſervice, in the department under charge of Tehſeen, but he has of late left off coming to him for orders. He did viſit him once at Hydergur, on the day of our arrival there, to meet the Governor-General. Tehſeen does not remember his name, but he can find it, with a deſcription of his face and perſon, in the roll of ſervants immediately under him.

4. The Governor-General muſt have miſunderſtood me; I informed him that the Nabob ever acknowledged Vizier Ally as his ſon; but I alſo mentioned, that when he was angry he uſed to allude to the lowneſs of his origin; on theſe occaſions he has ſaid in plain terms, in the preſence of hundreds, that he was not his ſon.

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5. It appears that Mahommed Amie was born in your houſe, as well as Vizier Ally, and that both were acknowledged by the Nabob; that the ſecond ſon, now a Frauſh, was born in his father's houſe, and that Vizier Ally, after his birth, was delivered to the care of Azeemabadee, the mother of Burhaun Ally; that the Frauſhnee was diſmiſſed both after the birth of Mahommed Amie and Vizier Ally. Does not this prove that the Nabob conſidered himſelf as the father of both of theſe children?

5. It was not to the care of Azeemabadee, the mother of Burhaun Ally, but to Fyzeun Niſſa Khaunum, the mother of the child who died in its infancy, that Vizier Ally was delivered. The women of the Zenana, the Muldannees, as well as Tehſeen himſelf, uſed to adviſe the Nabob to take children, and bring them up, as he had none of his own. The Nabob did not even know of the Frauſhnee's pregnancy till Vizier Ally was born. Tehſeen then informed him, that a child had been born to the Frauſhnee Rehmut. The Nabob aſked, Where? He replied, In my houſe. The Nabob then ſaid, I will take it, if ſhe will let me have it for 500 rupees. She conſented, and ſaid to Tehſeen, "It was that the Nabob might "take my child as his own, that I "came to lye in at your houſe;" to this ſhe was induced by his Excellency's having before paid 500 rupees (which to her was a large ſum) for Mahommed Amie. The Nabob then ordered Tehſeen to pay her the 500 rupees, and ſend her away, deſiring him at the ſame time never to ſend for her, nor allow of her coming to his houſe again.

6. Whilſt the Frauſhnee ſerved in the Zenana, did ſhe reſide always there, day and night, or did ſhe leave it after her daily occupations were finiſhed?

6. She uſed invariably to go home (as all the other Frauſhnees do) after her daily buſineſs was over.

7. Why did you think it neceſſary to carry to the Nabob information of the birth of Vizier Ally? What concern or intereſt could the Nabob have in the birth of a ſon of a Frauſh?

7. Becauſe ſhe was a ſervant of the Zenana.—In anſwer to this queſtion he alſo mentions the reaſons aſſigned in his reply to the 5th.

8. After her diſmiſſion, how long was it before ſhe was reſtored to ſerve in the Zenana again?

8. It is ſo long ago that I cannot recollect with preciſion, but I believe about two, three, or four years.

Tehſeen's houſe adjoins to the Zenana, but it is open to all the world. When the Nabob's women were kept there, they lodged in the upper

upper apartments, which were quite private.—This was taken verbally, tranſlated, read over to Tehſeen, and ſworn to by him.

(Signed) J. SHORE.

No. 4.

Particulars relating to Sherf Ally Khan, by the Reſident at Lucknow, received 19th Dec. 1797.

About the beginning of the month of January 1797, I received an invitation, in common with all the Engliſh gentlemen at Lucknow, from the late Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah, to be preſent at the ceremony of the mangnee, by which one of his Excellency's ſons was to be contracted in marriage with a daughter of Coſſim Ally Khan. The place choſen by the Vizier for the ceremony, was a houſe he had built in imitation of one belonging to Mr. Orr, on the northern bank of the Goomtee, nearly oppoſite to the palace. I repaired to the place about half paſt four o'clock in the evening, when his Excellency met me half way down ſtairs, and introduced to me, as his ſon, a boy, ſeemingly about the age of twenty or twenty-one years, whom I had never before ſeen or heard of; as this circumſtance excited ſome ſurpriſe, I aſked Rajah Jaoo Loll, who attended me, on retiring to the elephant, what the boy's name was, whence it happened that I had never ſeen him before, and where he had reſided, as I did not recollect him at the palace on any former viſit. His anſwer, as far as I can now remember, was, that he was ignorant of his name, and that he believed he had been kept in the Zenana to the northward of the Goomtee, near Fouzdar Khan's houſe.

From the period I have mentioned to that of the death of the Vizier, I have frequently ſeen this boy in attendance on his Excellency; and I am almoſt certain that he was introduced to the Governor-General by the late Nabob, as his ſon, in February or March laſt. He accompanied his Excellency to breakfaſt at my houſe on ſeveral occaſions; and on my viſits to the Nabob he was ſometimes ſent to receive me at the palace gate, inſtead of Vizier Ally and Reza Ally, who uſually performed this ceremony. I do not, however, recollect whether on thoſe days when this boy met me, Vizier Ally and Reza Ally happened to be with their father. The laſt time I remember ſeeing him was, I think, about a week before the Nabob's death.

I am now informed by Tehſeen Ally Khan, that the boy's name is Sherf Ally Khan; that his mother and two children (this boy and a girl) were purchaſed by the Nabob a ſhort time before the mangnee; and that from the date of the purchaſe the two were treated as his own children. The mother and the girl, he ſays, are ſtill in the Zenana to the northward of the Goomtee, as the boy is alſo; but he does not know who or what their father was.

(Signed J. LUMSDEN.

19th December 1797.

The marriage ceremony between this boy and the daughter of Coſſim Ally Khan, which was to have followed the mangnee, has not taken place.

Subſtance of a Converſation between Mahommed Iſhauk Khan and the Perſian Tranſlator, 22d December 1797.

Mahommed Iſhauk Khan introduced the ſubject of Tuſſuſil Hoſſein Khan's

Khan's embarraſſed ſituation, which he ſpoke of in nearly the ſame terms as Meer Abul Coſſim, blaming him for having been too rigid and too haſty in promoting the arrangements that he had in view; the neceſſary conſequence of which was, that he was become an object of hatred to all. He ſpoke in the higheſt terms of his integrity, honour, and underſtanding, and lamented that he had not condeſcended to uſe more art, and bring about the ſalutary objects he had in view by degrees. He obſerved, that he uſed always to be too plain and ſevere in his language to the Begum and the Nabob, and too little conciliatory in his conduct towards others, whom it would have been politic, in the firſt inſtance, to have gained over, with a view to ſtrengthen his party, before he attempted to effect objects in their nature obnoxious to a great majority of the people. Mahommed Iſhauk Khan was led from this ſubject to ſpeak of the character of the Nabob, which he reprobated in ſtrong terms. He expreſſed his conviction of the miniſter deſigns he entertained againſt Tuſſuſil Hoſſein Khan, when he went to his houſe with a party of armed men; and had no doubt, he ſaid, even of his intention to act hoſtilely againſt the Company, rather than admit of Tofuzl Hoſſein Khan's continuance in office. He ſaid it was certain that the Nabob would come into any terms, provided Tofuzl Hoſſein Khan was removed from his office, and was ready to pay almoſt any ſum, and even yield up territory; he confirmed the reports of the hoſtile preparations he was making, and of the encouragement he had held out by his bounty to the troops to ſtand by him; a conduct in which he was farther led on to by the people about him, who were the men that derived the benefits of the meaſures which they recommended. Mahomed Iſhauk Khan deſcribed the Nabob as given up to the moſt ſcandalous debaucheries, and as being of a diſpoſition the moſt ſanguinary.

I took occaſion to aſk him whether he conceived the people in general attached to him? To which he replied, as (Meer Abul Coſſim) did, that thoſe to whom he had been laviſh of his favours, of courſe were ſo for ſelfiſh purpoſes. I aſked whether he ſuppoſed the people had any attachment to him out of regard for his family? He ſmiled at the queſtion, and adverted to the ſpuriouſneſs of his birth, as a fact too well known to need being mentioned; he added, that when he was coming to Lucknow from Benares, with the kelaat ſent by Mirza Hujee, he repeatedly heard, at many of the ſtages, converſations upon the ſubject of Vizier Ally Khan; he told me it was ſeveral times mentioned in his hearing, and that of his ſervants, that the Engliſh had placed a Bhiſty's ſon upon the Muſnud, and that the cultivators and ryots had been heard to ſay, that had Saadut Ally, or any of the ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah been placed on the Muſnud, they would have been moſt forward and happy to pay their rents. He told me, that on his leaving Benares he went to take leave of Saadut Ally, who ſaid to him, So you are going to carry a kelaat to the ſon of a Bhiſty; a pretty ſucceſſor, to be ſure, has been deviſed to my brother; and ſimilar language, he ſaid, was held by Saadut Ally to the prince, on a viſit he ſubſequently made. He deſcribed Saadut Ally as highly indignant on the ſubject.

Mahommed Iſhauk Khan took occaſion to obſerve, that unleſs four or five of the Nabob's counſellors were removed from about his perſon, it would

would be in vain to expect any reform, and that the country would inevitably go to ruin under its present government. He told me, that he had heard that ſtrict orders had been given by the Nabob, prohibiting every one from attending the miniſter, and that ſpies were placed about him to inform of thoſe who ſhould infringe the order.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

No. 21.—INCLOSURE.

Subſtance of a verbal Communication from Meer Abdul Lateef, to the Perſian Tranſlator, 24th December 1797.

That at the time of the late Nabob's death, it was not the wiſh of any party that Vizier Ally ſhould ſucceed him, but that his bounty to the troops, and thoſe about his perſon, immediately after his acceſſion, naturally procured him partizans; that the circumſtance of his ſpurious birth was a matter not of doubt, but of abſolute certainty, and therefore no one could be attached to him from a regard to the family of Aſoph ud Dowlah; he ſaid, that the inveſtiture of Vizier Ally was doubtleſs conſidered by all the aſhraff (men of conſideration and underſtanding) as an act of injuſtice to the immediate deſcendants of Shujah Dowlah, as the rightful heirs; that no one gave the Company's government credit for acting from motives of ſuppoſed juſtice, but all aſcribed their acknowledgment of Vizier Ally to policy, as hoping thereby to eſtabliſh a more eaſy and effectual influence in Oude, than they otherwiſe could.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

No. 22.

Subſtance of a Communication from Biſſember Pundit, to the Perſian Tranſlator, 25th December 1797.

Biſſember Pundit ſtated, that Vizier Ally's acceſſion at firſt gave general umbrage, but that his liberality ſoon acquired him partizans; that, however, none were attached to him by any other tie than that of intereſt; that on the Nabob's being recognized as ſuch by the Britiſh government, the general ſentiment at Benares, as it had come under his own obſervation, was that of ſurpriſe that the government ſhould have ſupported the acceſſion of a ſpurious ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah, when there were twenty ſons of Shujah ud Dowlah now alive. That now, however, people acquieſced in the ſelection, and ſaid no more upon the ſubject; but that not an individual allowed Vizier Ally had a ſhadow of right to the ſtation he holds; that he obtained it was his (nuſſeeb) luck.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

EXPLANATION OF THE RESIDENT.

The under-mentioned circumſtances ſtated in my letter of the from the report of Meah Tehſeen Ally Khan, reſpecting the birth of Vizier Ally, are inconſiſtent with the account now given by Tehſeen. It appears from my ſtatement, that the late Nabob took Vizier Ally's mother from her huſband when ſhe was pregnant, and ſent her to Tehſeen's houſe, where ſhe was delivered, and that ſhe was afterwards removed to the Zenana, and put back to Tehſeen's when pregnant a ſecond time; and it is thence to be inferred, that ſhe was conſidered as one of the Nabob's concubines, whereas it is now aſſerted, that ſhe never was conſidered in any other light than that of a menial ſervant; that her delivery in Tehſeen's houſe, in the firſt inſtance, was merely accidental, and that her delivery there of Vizier Ally the ſecond time, aroſe from the Nabob's having actually purchaſed

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chaſed her firſt ſon, and from the view ſhe entertained of diſpoſing of another in the ſame manner.

I have queſtioned the miniſter as to his recollection of the particulars of the firſt converſation, which formed the ground of my repreſentation to the Governor General, but at this diſtance of time, he cannot ſpeak poſitively or accurately on the ſubject. I have alſo pointed out the inconſiſtency to Tehſeen, in the miniſter's preſence; and he maintains that the information now given is perfectly correct, and that the difference muſt have ariſen from my not having clearly underſtood him in the firſt inſtance.

When we firſt converſed with Tehſeen, on the ſubject of Vizier Ally's birth, doubts were entertained both by the miniſter and by me, whether he was perfectly ſincere in the ſupport he pretended to give to the influence of the miniſter, and for this, as well as other reaſons, our examination of him was by no means ſo minute as it has ſince been; and I cannot therefore venture to aſſert, that the miſunderſtanding may not have been mine, although I certainly gave, what I then conſidered to be, a correct account of his report. I am indeed rather inclined to believe, that this miſconception did originate in the caution which we obſerved in queſtioning him, and in our deſire to avoid being thought too minute in our inquiries; and that if we had deſcended to more particulars on that occaſion, the circumſtances would have come out as they now appear.

The miniſter ſays he now recollects perfectly, that Tehſeen mentioned in our former converſation, that Vizier Ally's mother was a ſervant, receiving only four rupees per month; and this circumſtance muſt certainly have eſcaped my obſervation, elſe I could not have underſtood, as I always did before the recent inquiries, that ſhe was taken into the Zenana in the ſame manner with the other women, whoſe children the Nabob purchaſed.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN.

28th December 1797.

Subſtance of verbal Communication from Meer Abool Coſſim, the Nephew of Moktar ud Dowlah, formerly Miniſter of Aſoph ud Dowlah, to the Perſian Tranſlator, 19th December 1797.

Meer Abool Coſſim introduced the ſubject of public affairs, by aſking me what had been done in Tofual Hoſſein Khan's affair: to which I replied in general terms, that I imagined the Governor General would ſuſpend public buſineſs, until his arrival at Lucknow. He mentioned the embarraſſing ſituation in which Tofuzl Hoſſein Khan was now involved, which he aſcribed chiefly to the impoſſibility of reconciling the integrity and the honourable views and meaſures of T. H. K. with thoſe of the low wretches that at preſent compoſe the court of Lucknow. He blamed him, however, for not uſing more art than he had done in his intercourſe with the durbar; contended that the ſtraight, open, and unqualified ſteps he had recourſe to, with a view to introduce a due reform in the adminiſtration of the affairs and finances of the ſtate, were not calculated to produce the intended effects, and ſerved only to augment the enmity already entertained by the court party againſt him. He would have him at firſt give way, in a great meaſure, to the young man's propenſities, have allowed him the kiſt of a lack and a half of rupees, and conciliate him by a ſeeming acquieſcence in his propenſities, and

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which he might ſubſequently, and by degrees, reſtrain and correct, rather than all at once ſet his face againſt them; and ſhew that it was his object to eſtabliſh his own and the Engliſh influence, in direct oppoſition to the court party. He illuſtrated his argument by the artful and judicious conduct of Hyder Beg, in detaching Jaoo Loll from the late Nabob, and by other inſtances. By way of leading on M. A. C. to declare his ſentiments, and to ſpeak about the Nabob, and on the ſubject of his acceſſion, without appearing to be inquiſitive upon the ſubject, I obſerved, that, perhaps, had the young man's diſpoſition been known as ſuch, T. H. K. might have thought it adviſable to adopt a ſimilar line of conduct. He replied, that he might be naturally of a bad diſpoſition, yet it was the advice of a few unprincipled people about him, that called thoſe bad qualities into action, which he (T. H. K.) might by artful management have ſuppreſſed; he obſerved, that under the preſent government the country would fall to ruin; that he was ſurpriſed at the attention ſhewn to the court party by the gentlemen. I remarked to him, that as ſovereign of the country, that attention (paus dauree) to the Nabob, I ſuppoſed, was due, which all the inhabitants ſhewed him as ſuch. He anſwered, that all thoſe who looked up to him as ſuch were low people, who profited by his country; that the family of Shujah Dowlah alone were entitled to his place, (zee-huk) and that had the ſucceſſion fallen upon that line, it would have accorded with the ſentiments of every man in Hindnſtân. I aſked him, why he did not think the ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah had a prior right? He replied, that he had none; that it was a fact, about which not a man in India had a doubt, that the late Nabob was incapable of having poſterity. That the young man, himſelf, had been known to ſay openly, that he knew what his birth was; but that his government was a deodad (koſdadad) as that of ſecunder and zohauk, and ſuch like, and therefore ſhould maintain it. He added, that this was not a matter to be at all delicate upon, as it was in the mouth of every perſon, high and low. He took occaſion to ſuggeſt what appeared to him the beſt mode of remedying matters; one way, he ſaid, was by conciliating Almas; and another (if T. H. K. would agree to it) by reſtoring Huſſein Reza and Tickait Ray, and aſſociating with them T. H. K. He threw out ſuſpicions of the fidelity of Mendu Ali Khan, who, he ſaid, was ſecretly in the intereſt out of the court party, having owed his elevation entirely to Tickait Ray, and accuſed him of betraying T. H. K. to the Begum; and that the apparent ſlight with which he was treated by the Nabob, was merely a cloak to render him unſuſpected. He took occaſion alſo to obſerve, that it was expedient for the Governor General to prohibit the European traders reſiding at Lucknow, from having any intercourſe with the court party. I aſked upon what grounds he gave that as his advice? He anſwered only, that what was known throughout the bazar could not be concealed.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

Subſtance of a Verbal Communication from Mohubbut Khan, Son of Hafez Rehmut, to the Perſian Tranſlator, 28th December 1797.

Mohubbut Khan, in the courſe of converſation, himſelf led to the ſubject of public affairs, by ſtating the diſagreeable predicament he found himſelf in prior to the Go-

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vernor General's coming up to Lucknow; he entered into a detail of the diſpoſition and conduct of Vizier Ally, deſcribed him as violent, debauched, cruel, and fearleſs; contraſted the deference and attention ſhewn him by the late Nabob, Aſoph ud Dowlah, towards the Engliſh, with the open and unqualified diſreſpect manifeſted towards them by Vizier Ally, who ſpoke of their power in terms of abſolute defiance, a language which was echoed by all the low people about him, amongſt whom, Mohubbut Khan particularly mentioned Ibrahim Beg (darogah of one of the Tope-Konna's). He remarked, as a farther inſtance of the Nabob's inimical diſpoſition towards the Engliſh, upon his inveterate hatred to Tofuzl Hoſſein Khan, whom he ſaid there was not the ſmalleſt doubt but that he had formed a deſign to put to death: he obſerved, that reflecting upon his own connection with, and dependence upon the Engliſh, he was juſtly apprehenſive of ſiniſter deſigns againſt himſelf, and remarked upon the very opportune arrival of the Governor General, not only on his own account, but that of the public; he mentioned that people began to be afraid that their families would not long be ſecure againſt the uncontrolled indulgence of his paſſions. He ſaid he had been actually demanding of ſome of his companions, that they ſhould deliver up their daughters to him, mentioning an inſtance that had lately recurred, when he (the Nabob) one day told Wauriſs Ally, that he (the Nabob) was his ſon-in-law. To which the other replied, "Your highneſs is Sherf Ally's ſon-in-law, not mine." "Oh! anſwered the Nabob, it is only ſending your daughter to me over night, and next morning I ſhall be your ſon-in-law." Mohubbut Khan having adverted to the ſpuriouſneſs of Vizier Ally's birth, I obſerved (in order to induce him to ſpeak more openly on that head) that reports of that nature had frequently reached me, but that it was impoſſible to prove the truth of them, and that the fact ought not to be aſſumed upon mere popular rumours; he replied, (as every one elſe has done) that there could be no doubt of it whatever, and that the depraved diſpoſition of the boy was itſelf a collateral proof of the baſeneſs of his origin. If that be the caſe, I anſwered, ſurely people muſt accuſe the Begum, who in fact placed him on the Muſnud, of having done an act of injuſtice. He ſaid it certainly was ſo; that however the caſe might be judged of in two ways by the Muſſulman law (ſhurreut), and by expediency (chillan); that by the former he had no title, the right lay with the ſons of Shujah Dowlah. I quoted generally the Muſſulman laws of acknowledgment; to which he obſerved, that it held good, provided the child's real parents were unknown, which was not the caſe in this inſtance.

I gathered from what Mohubbut Khan ſaid, in anſwer to ſome leading queſtions reſpecting the general opinions entertained on Vizier Ally's acceſſion, that people appeared to conſider the point of ſucceſſion with indifference, whatever were their ſentiments with regard to his title to the Muſnud, and looked upon him as a perſon ſet up to repreſent the late Nabob (Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah Kanaum Kewauſtah).

Mohubbut Khan took occaſion to mention the abſolute neceſſity of bringing Vizier Ally under control, obſerving that any delicacy, in that reſpect, on the part of government, would be aſcribed to fear, and that if left to himſelf he would

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would soon prove dangerous; that the whole country would inevitably go to ruin; and that it was required of government, upon principles of humanity, not to leave him his own master. He added, that if the English government were to withdraw their authority, the Rohillas would be the first to overrun the country. He gave it as his opinion, that it would be highly politic in government to conciliate the younger Begum, who he seemed indeed to think had a prior voice in the succession, to the elder, and who, he said, had never concurred in Vizier Ally's succession. The latter Begum, he said, was the determined enemy of the English, and encouraged the opposition to their influence, and accounted for her suffrage in Vizier Ally's right, both upon that principle, and her known averfion to Shujah Dowlah's sons.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Lucknow, 6th December, 1797.

My Dear Edmonstone,

The inclosed is the massudder (or draft) I mentioned to you in my letter of the 4th. You will have already heard, that on the morning Sir John Shore's intention of visiting Lucknow was intimated to the Nabob, matters here wore a most alarming appearance, ten or twelve battalions had been called in; the Tope-Konnas served with ammunition, and Obdulrehman Khan Kandahan had sworn to support the junto's measures; but the Governor General's unexpected visit occasioned a fresh committee being called, the result of whose deliberations was a letter from the Nabob, and another from the Begum to Sir John Shore. Sherf Ally brought the former to shew Pendergast, who not thoroughly comprehending many of the expressions, and infinitely alarmed at what he did not understand, requested Sherf Ally's permission for me to peruse and explain it; this was granted, though under many restrictions and promises of secrecy on Pendergast's part. I read it, and indeed I think I never saw so intemperate and violent a production. It was the kind of letter that required an answer either of implicit acquiescence to the most inordinate demands, or a drawn sword. Pendergast endeavoured to shew him the folly and risk of sending such a letter, but with little effect, till in a serious manner he said, you are the Nabob's father-in-law; who has placed him on the Musnud? If you unprovokedly irritate the power that made your son-in-law what he is, depend upon it that same power will depose him. You have, by moderation and temperance, every thing to expect from the Governor General's justice and friendship, and nothing from an opposite mode of conduct, but disgrace and ruin. This opened his eyes, and he said, that on condition Pendergast would dictate a proper letter for him, he would persuade the Nabob to tear the other, and give up the determinations they had before agreed to adopt; the first one of which, I fear, was the sacrifice of Tofuzl Hossein Khan, and the second a general massacre of the English and their adherents. In short, although we both felt very reluctant to meddle in any matter of so serious a nature, the prospect of conciliatory measures being adopted in consequence of it, induced us to wave all scruples; and as the Nabob himself was to be the scribe (no munshi being trusted, and Sherf Ally quite illiterate) I became the amanuensis. Pendergast dictated, and by adopting some of the Nabob's causes of complaint (which I believe allude to mean Tehseen or Buris Mirza) and expunging all inter

perate demands, I wrote the incloſed maſſudah, which the Nabob highly approved, and ſays he wrote literatim to Sir John Shore, merely with the neceſſary change *. As Pendergaſt and I feel very much intereſted about knowing the truth of this, you will infinitely oblige me by comparing them, and letting me know the reſult, as he promiſed moſt ſolemnly to ſtick to my text; and his adherence to his promiſe, in this inſtance, may allow us to hope that he will keep up to the ſpirit of it, and entirely reſign himſelf to the juſtice and will of Sir John Shore. On giving him the maſſudah, Pendergaſt made one condition of his ſending away ſome of the battalions, which I am happy to find he did the ſame night, though I believe the real motive which induced him to comply with this meaſure, was not known to any one but us.

Pray let me hear from you ſhortly, and ſay when we may expect to ſee you.——Yours, &c.

(Signed) GORE OUSELEY.

Treaty between the Nabob Vizier Saadut Ally Khan, Bahader, and the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company.

Whereas various treaties have been concluded at different times, between the late Nabob Shujah ud Dowlah Bahader, and the Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah Bahader, and the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, to the mutual advantage of their reſpective dominions; the Nabob Vizier ud Momaluck, Yemeen ud Dowlah, Nazim ul Mulk, Saadut Ally Khan Bahader Mobariz Jung, and Sir John Shore, Baronet, on the part of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, with a view to perpetuate the amity ſubſiſting between the two ſtates, and the advantages reciprocally reſulting from it, now agree to the following articles:

Firſt.—That the peace, friendſhip, and union ſo long ſubſiſting between the two ſtates ſhall be perpetual, the friends and enemies of either ſhall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree, that all the former treaties and agreements between the two ſtates now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, ſhall be confirmed by it.

Second.—By the exiſting treaties between the ſtates, the Honourable Eaſt India Company are bound to defend the dominions of his highneſs the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan againſt all enemies; and with a view to enable them to fulfil this engagement, and at the ſame time provide for the protection of their own dominions, the Engliſh Company having largely increaſed their military eſtabliſhment, by the addition of new levied regiments both of infantry and cavalry, the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan, in conſideration thereof, agrees, in addition to the annual ſubſidy paid by the late Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah to the Engliſh Company, being Rs 5,677,638, to pay in perpetuity the farther ſum of Rs 1,922,362, making together the ſum of Rs 7,600,000; the ſaid rupees to be Oude ſicca rupees, of the preſent weight and ſtandard.

Third.—The above ſubſidy of Oude ſicca rupees 76 lacks, is to commence from the 21ſt day of January 1798, the date of the acceſſion of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan to the Muſnud of Oude: and the Nabob engages that it ſhall be punctually diſcharged, month by month, as it becomes due, in ſums of Oude ſicca rupees 6,33,339. 5. 4. of

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* On comparing the letter actually received with the draft ſent to the Perſian tranſlator, as here referred to, the variations were found to be only as here ſtated, (Sd.) J. S.

of the preſent weight and ſtandard, according to the kiſtbundy annexed.

Fourth.—That the arrears of ſubſidy due upon former engagements to the 21ſt January 1798, alſo be immediately diſcharged.

Fifth.—The Nabob Saadut Ally Khan agrees, that an annual allowance of 150,000 Oude ſicca rupees be made to Vizier Ally Khan, and agrees to pay the amount by monthly kiſts of 12,500 rupees to the Engliſh Company, who will pay the ſame to Vizier Ally Khan, as long as he ſhall continue to reſide in the dominions of the Engliſh Company.

Sixth.—The ſtipends to the Begums and princes at Benares, amounting to rupees 204,000 per annum, and the Furrackabad penſions, amounting to rupees 23,638, are included in the above ſum of 76 lacks of Oude ſicca rupees.

Seventh.—The Governor General, Sir John Shore, on the part of the Eaſt India Company, agrees, that the Engliſh forces, maintained in the country of Oude, for its defence, ſhall never conſiſt of leſs than 10,000 men, including Europeans and natives, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and if at any time it ſhould become neceſſary to augment the troops of the Company, in Oude, beyond the number of 13,000 men, including Europeans and natives, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan agrees to pay the actual difference occaſioned by the exceſs above that number; and in the ſame manner, if the troops of the Company, in Oude, from any neceſſity, ſhould be leſs than 8,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, natives, and Europeans, a deduction ſhall be made from the annual ſtipend of 76 lacks of rupees, equal to the actual difference of men below the ſpecified number.

Eighth.—As the Engliſh Company are not poſſeſſed of any fortreſs in the dominions of Oude, the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan, having the fulleſt reliance on the friendſhip of the Engliſh Company, agrees to make over to their excluſive poſſeſſion, the fort of Allahabad, with all its buildings and appurtenances, and the gauts immediately dependent upon the fort, together with as much land ſurrounding the fort as may be neceſſary for an eſplanade, the Company agreeing to be anſwerable to the Nabob for the amount of the revenues collected from the ſaid gauts; the ſaid Nabob alſo agrees to advance to the Company, ſuch a ſum as may be neceſſary for ſtrengthening and improving the fortifications of this fort, provided that it do not exceed the ſum of eight lacks of Oude ſicca rupees, and that the ſaid amount, or actual amount of the expenditure, not exceeding eight lacks of rupees, ſhall be paid to the Company within two years from the date of this treaty, in ſuch proportions as may be required for defraying the expence to which it is applicable; and the ſaid Nabob Saadut Ally Khan, for the ſame reaſons, farther agrees to advance to the Engliſh Company, for the purpoſe of repairing the fort of Futty Ghur, within ſix months from the date of this engagement, a ſum not exceeding, on the whole, three lacks of Oude ſicca rupees.

Ninth.—If for the better protection and defence of the dominions of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan, it ſhould be deemed adviſable to change the preſent ſtations of the troops at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan conſents thereto; and that the troops ſhall be ſtationed in ſuch places as may be judged moſt adviſable and convenient, and that he will de-

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ſray the expence attending their removal, and making cantonments for the troops.

Tenth.—As the Engliſh Company have incurred a conſiderable expence by their exertions in eſtabliſhing the right of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan, the ſaid Nabob agrees, in conſideration thereof, to pay to the Company the ſum of 12 lacks of Oude ſicca rupees.

Eleventh.—As the payment of the Company's troops in Oude depends upon the regular diſcharge of the ſubſidy ſtated in the 2d and 3d articles of the treaty, the ſaid Nabob engages to exert his utmoſt endeavours to diſcharge the ſtipulated kiſts with punctuality; but if, contrary to the ſincere intentions and exertions of the ſaid Nabob, the payment of the kiſts ſhould fall into arrear, the ſaid Nabob Saadut Ally Khan engages and promiſes, that he will then give ſuch ſecurity to the Company for the diſcharge of the exiſting arrears, and the future regular payment of the kiſts, as ſhall be deemed ſatisfactory.

Twelfth.—Whereas by the engagements now entered into between the Nabob Vizier and the Company, the amount of the ſubſidy is conſiderably increaſed, and many other permanent charges upon his Excellency are incurred on a compariſon of his diſburſements with the aſſets of his country, it becomes neceſſary to make ſuch reductions in the ſuperfluous charges of the public eſtabliſhments, ſervants, &c. as may be requiſite, and are conſiſtent with his Excellency's dignity and convenience: to that end, the ſaid Nabob agrees to conſult with the Company's governments, and, in concert with them, deviſe the proper objects of ſuch reductions, and the beſt means of effecting them.

Thirteenth.—As the political intereſts of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan and the Engliſh Company are the ſame, it is expedient and agreed, that all correſpondence between the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan and any foreign power or ſtate, ſhall be carried on with the knowledge and concurrence of the Company; and the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan agrees and promiſes, that no correſpondence, contrary to the tenor of this article, ſhall be carried on by him.

Fourteenth.—As the ſtipulations in the commercial treaty between the two ſtates have not been enforced with due attention, particularly in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, the contracting parties agree to exert their utmoſt endeavours to give force and effect to them.

Fifteenth.—The Nabob Saadut Ally Khan engages and promiſes, that he will not entertain any Europeans of any deſcription in his ſervice, nor allow any to ſettle in his country, without the conſent of the Company.

Sixteenth.—The Nabob Saadut Ally agrees, that a ſuitable maintenance ſhall be provided for the reputed children of his brother, the late Nabob Aſoph ud Dowlah, and willingly promiſes to take them under his protection.

Seventeenth.—The Nabob Vizier ul Momauluck Saadut Ally Khan Bahader, for himſelf and his heirs, and the Governor General, Sir John Shore, on the part of the Eaſt India Company, reſpectively promiſe to obſerve, ſincerely and ſtrictly, all the articles contained and ſettled in the preſent treaty; and they both agree that they will give the greateſt attention to maintain between themſelves, their dominions, and their ſubjects, this preſent treaty, and all the articles ſettled by it, that all tranſ-

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actions

affairs between the two ſtates ſhall be carried on with the greateſt cordiality and harmony on both ſides, and that the ſaid Nabob ſhall poſſeſs full authority over his houſehold affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his ſubjects.

KITSBUNDY *(or Inſtalment) for the Payment of the Annual Subſidy.*

1ſt Kiſt, for the month of January, payable on the 1ſt of February	633,333	5	4
2d Kiſt, for the month of February, payable on the 1ſt of March	633,333	5	4
3d Kiſt, for the month of March, payable on the 1ſt of April -	633,333	5	4
4th Kiſt, for the month of April, payable on the 1ſt of May -	633,333	5	4
5th Kiſt, for the month of May, payable on the 1ſt of June -	633,333	5	4
6th Kiſt, for the month of June, payable on the 1ſt of July -	633,333	5	4
7th Kiſt, for the month of July, payable on the 1ſt of Auguſt -	633,333	5	4
8th Kiſt, for the month of Auguſt, payable on the 1ſt of September	633,333	5	4
9th Kiſt, for the month of September, payable on the 1ſt of October	633,333	5	4
10th Kiſt, for the month of October, payable on the 1ſt November	633,333	5	4
11th Kiſt, for the month of November, payable on the 1ſt December	633,333	5	4
12th Kiſt, for the month of December, payable on the 1ſt of January	633,333	5	4
Total ſicca Rupees	7,600,000	0	0

Signed and ſealed by Sir JOHN SHORE, on the part of the Company, and the ſeal of the Nabob SAADUT ALLY KHAN affixed to the Perſian copy. A true copy.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to Government.

Extract Political Letter to Bengal; dated the 15th May 1799.

[Letter from Bengal in the Political Department, dated 7th March 1798 (14 a 24), adviſing the ſucceſſion of Saadut Ally Khan to the Muſnud of Oude; referring to ſundry papers connected with that ſucceſſion; and encloſing a Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob.]

35. In the 61ſt paragraph of our letter in the political department of the 25th of July laſt, we took occaſion to notice, in terms of high commendation, the zeal manifeſted by our late Governor General, for the Company's intereſts, in his determination to proceed, a ſecond time, to Lucknow, though on the eve of his departure for Europe, for the purpoſe of adjuſting the neceſſary arrangements in conſequence of the demiſe of the Vizier Aſoph ud Dowlah, Nabob of Oude.

36. Although Vizier Ally ſucceeded to the Muſnud with the general concurrence, and his ſucceſſion was in conſequence acknowledged by your government; yet as the ſubſequent objections to that ſucceſſion were, as generally conceived, founded on the ſpuriouſneſs of his birth, and the right of ſucceſſion actually claimed by another, in the perſon of Saadut Ally, brother to the deceaſed Nabob, and the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Shujah Dowlah, it certainly behoved our Governor General to conſider thoſe objections on the one hand, and the pretenſions of Saadut Ally on the other, with all the attention and importance due to a queſtion which involved the diſpoſal of a kingdom, the right of inheritance to the property of the deceaſed Nabob, the political intereſts of the Company, and the honour, the reputation, and the juſtice of its government.

37. After an attentive peruſal of the ſeveral minutes and letters of the late Governor General, which contain a moſt able, elaborate, and impartial detail of all the circumſtances which led to a deci-

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ſion, by which Vizier Ally was depoſed, and Saadut Ally placed upon the Muſnud, we have not the leaſt heſitation in pronouncing that, in that deciſion, the juſt right of inheritance *has* been ſupported, and the honour, the reputation, and the juſtice of the Company's government fully maintained.

38. The Governor General's minute, of the 5th March 1798, contains a very ſatisfactory explanation of the variations between the terms of the previous engagement executed by Saadut Ally, at Benares, and thoſe of the definitive treaty concluded at Lucknow. By the latter, the Company's influence over the Vizier's country appears to be ſufficiently preſerved, without the inſertion of any article which, in its operation, might lead to an interference in the collections on the part of the Company, that might be deemed offenſive. And we have the farther ſatisfaction to find, that, excluſive of the immediate payment of twelve lacks of rupees, by the Nabob Vizier, his annual ſubſidy is increaſed upwards of twenty lacks of rupees, beſides the acquiſition of a fortreſs in the Oude dominions, of the greateſt conſequence in the ſcale of general defence, with other ſtipulations, which have a tendency to remedy former defects in our political connection with that country, and to give the Company ſuch an aſcendency, as cannot fail to be productive of material benefit to both parties, and which we truſt will lead to the eſtabliſhment of a good ſyſtem of government in Oude, which, hitherto, all our endeavours for a ſeries of years have been unable to accompliſh.

39. The late Governor General had given us reaſon to expect, that for the firſt year, or perhaps longer, after Saadut Ally's acceſſion, his revenues would probably fall conſiderably ſhort of their eſtimated amount, and that he would find conſiderable difficulty in fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the Company; and very ſatisfactorily aſſigned the ground of that opinion: we are therefore not ſurpriſed to find, by the laſt accounts, that an arrear had accumulated in the payment of the Company's tribute, to the amount of upwards of eighteen lacks of rupees. Lord Mornington having repreſented, however, that he believes the Nabob is ſincerely diſpoſed to make every poſſible effort for the liquidation of this arrear, as well as for introducing ſuch a ſyſtem of order and economy into the management of his finances, as will enable him to be more punctual in his future payments, we entertain a well-grounded expectation, that every cauſe of complaint upon this head will ſpeedily terminate.

40. The large, uſeleſs, and expenſive military eſtabliſhment within the Owde dominions appears to us to be one of the principal objects of economical reform, and we have much ſatisfaction in finding that the ſubject has already come under your conſideration.

41. We obſerved with much ſatisfaction the attention given by the late Governor General to the influence, power, and wealth of Almas Ally Khan, derived from the poſſeſſion of half the dominions of Oude, in the capacity of aumil and farmer, in procuring from him the relinquiſhment of farms which he held in the Doab, to the amount of forty-nine lacks of rupees, and which reduction of his power was effected without expoſing him to public diſgrace. Indeed he ſubſequently evinced his good diſpoſition towards the Company, by a loan of ten lacks of rupees. As, however,

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ever, Almas Ally ſtill appears to be in the poſſeſſion of very extenſive diſtricts, under an aſſurance of ſecurity to retain them, and although on account of his age he is ſuppoſed to feel no adequate motive to induce him to hazard the loſs of thoſe poſſeſſions, yet as he and the Begum are conſidered as the only perſons who have the power to excite any oppoſition to the reigning ſovereign, it is neceſſary that our reſident at the Vizier's court ſhould be watchful of their conduct, though we are pleaſed to obſerve, that no apprehenſions are entertained that they will make the attempt.

42. Having taken this general view of the ſubject, with a minute attention however to all the papers and proceedings, we are upon the whole decidedly of opinion, that the late Governor General, Lord Teignmouth, in a moſt arduous ſituation, and under circumſtances of much delicacy and embarraſſment, conducted himſelf with great temper, impartiality, ability, and firmneſs, and that he finiſhed a long courſe of faithful ſervices, by planning and carrying into execution an arrangement which not only redounds highly to his own honour, but which will alſo operate to the reciprocal advantage of the Company and the Nabob Vizier.

PAPERS *preſented to the Houſe of Commons, relating to the late War in the Eaſt Indies with* TIPPOO SULTAUN.

(Ordered to be printed 26th September 1799.)

THE following important Documents are among the moſt intereſting that have hitherto appeared in the hiſtory of Britiſh India, as well from the magnitude of their ſubject, as from the maſterly manner in which it is handled. They contain a full and connected relation of the whole proceedings of the late War with TIPPOO SULTAUN, together with a lucid developement of the cauſes which unavoidably produced the rupture with that miſguided and infatuated prince. From theſe it appears perfectly manifeſt, that every poſſible endeavour, compatible with political prudence and national honour, was exerted by the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, to avert the calamities of War; and that TIPPOO, in fact, owes his fate to the evil council of his French friends, that urged him to the adoption of meaſures, of which he had neither the diſcernment to diſcover the folly, nor the reſources to meet the danger. His enmity towards us was ſo implacable, that it ſhewed itſelf upon all occaſions, but particularly in this inſtance, through the thin veil of his ſpecious profeſſions. His friendſhip for the French was proportionably ſtrong; for it grew out of their common hoſtility to the Engliſh. With a thorough conviction of theſe truths, it was yet the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to preſerve the bleſſings of peace. But the ſucceſs of BUONAPARTE in Egypt, and the ratification of the Treaty between TIPPOO and the Governor of the Iſle of France, rendered War the only ſafe alternative. Even then, the prudent policy of the Governor General was no leſs conſpicuous than his firmneſs and foreſight. While he ſummed up all the energies of the country to cruſh the aggreſſor, he left the door of negociation open to him; and, unprovoked by his inſolent delay and evaſions, he ſpared him to the laſt.

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This wise and dignified forbearance on the part of the British Government will doubtless be productive of the most essential benefits. It will shew the Native Powers that in the proud flush of victory, as much as in the full enjoyment of peace, or the critical hour of danger, we make moderation, equity, and honour, our principles of action; and, by laying the foundation of general esteem, it will convince France, that the solid fabric of our Indian Empire, cemented by the affection of its numerous inhabitants, is not to be undermined by her insidious artifices, nor overthrown by her gigantic power, at least, while Englishmen shall mantain the spirit of Freemen, and hold the dominion of the Seas.

Thus much we have thought it necessary to say in this place; but we have gone more largely into the subject, and paid a just tribute to the merits of Generals HARRIS and STUART, and their gallant armies, in our General View of the Politics of the year.

No. I.

Extract of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dath 18th June 1798.

WE take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received information from his Majesty's ministers, that a very large armament of ships, troops, military stores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it sailed from thence on the 19th ult. Although the ultimate object of this armament has not been ascertained, it is not improbable, from many circumstances that have transpired, and from the spirit of daring adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the present war, that its destination may be for India, either (having first taken possession of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea; down the coast of that sea; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Bussora; his Majesty's ministers have therefore informed us, that immediate measures will be taken for a considerable augmentation of the European force in the East Indies: You may, therefore, expect that not less than four thousand seasoned and disciplined troops, and perhaps a larger number, may be sent to the Company's settlements with all possible expedition, part of which will, we trust, reach India not many months after the receipt of this dispatch.

Should the expedition, notwithstanding the measures taken by his Majesty's government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be destined for India by either of the routes we have mentioned, a part of his Majesty's fleet, consisting of two men of war, and probably a sloop, now under dispatch for India, will be ordered to be stationed in the straits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Persia, for the purpose of intercepting any force that may be proceeding to India that way.

A copy of a proclamation issued at the Mauritius in the month of March last, has been already transmitted to our several presidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this proclamation be in reality what its import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hostile designs against the British empire in India, or intended merely as a feint, with a view to embroil us with that prince. Our respective governments

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governments will of courſe have taken ſuch precautionary meaſures in conſequence, as appeared to them neceſſary, and applicable to exiſting circumſtances.

Our empire in the eaſt has ever been an object of jealouſy to the French, and we know that their former government entertained ſanguine hopes of being able to reach India by a ſhorter paſſage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the preſent government would riſk a great deal, and even adopt meaſures of a moſt enterprizing and uncommon nature, for the chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the Britiſh power and conſequence in that quarter of the world. To effect this, without the aid and previous concert of one of the Indian powers, ſeems almoſt impoſſible, and would ſcarcely be attempted. In the preſent ſituation of India, Tippoo appears the fitteſt inſtrument to be employed in the furtherance of ſuch ambitious projects.

It is highly improbable, that Tippoo ſhould have entered into any league with the French, without ſome apparent preparation on his part, of an hoſtile nature in furtherance of their deſigns. If ſuch therefore ſhall have been the caſe, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual hoſtilities on his part. We therefore recommend, that if you ſhall not have adopted the neceſſary meaſures for bringing Tippoo to a ſatisfactory explanation before the receipt of this diſpatch, that you ſhould immediately take the proper ſteps for ſo doing, accompanying this inquiry with ſuch a diſpoſition of your force, as may give effect to it; and ſhould you judge, either from his anſwers, or from the ſteps he is taking, that his deſigns are ſuch as the French proclamation repreſents, and that he is making preparations to act hoſtilely againſt us, we think it will be more adviſable not to wait for ſuch an attack, but to take the moſt immediate and moſt deciſive meaſures to carry our arms into our enemy's country, not failing at the ſame time to make known to the powers in alliance with us, the neceſſity of ſuch meaſures, and that we have not in view a wanton attack upon our inveterate enemy, with a deſign to augment our own power, but a neceſſary and juſtifiable defence of our own poſſeſſions, and calling upon them for the aſſiſtance they are under engagements to furniſh us.

But although we have thus recommended energy, firmneſs, and deciſion, in your conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your uſing the latitude allowed you in the preceding paragraph, with the utmoſt diſcretion, that we may not be involved in a war in India without the moſt inevitable neceſſity, of which neceſſity we leave you to be the ſole judges. And as it is impoſſible for us to conjecture, ſhould either the proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the force now in the Mediterranean be really deſtined for India, what meaſures the implacable revenge and raſh enterprize of the French may induce them to undertake againſt the Britiſh power in India, we can only exhort our ſeveral governments to be conſtantly upon their guard, and watchful againſt ſurpriſe, by not only keeping the troops in perfect order for action, and our forts and garriſons in conſtant preparation of defence, but if it ſhall appear neceſſary, by encouraging military aſſociations amongſt our civil ſervants and others (as in this country), which may be prepared to act on any emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every channel through

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through which it may be poſſible for France to get an European force out to India, and taking precautionary meaſures to prevent it.

We have tranſmitted copies of this diſpatch to our governments of Madras and Bombay.

No. 2.—Circular.

Copy of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governments in India; dated the 26th November 1798.

Our letter to you of the 18th June laſt, incloſed a copy of our orders to the Governor General in Council of the ſame date, relative to the expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte, and directing your obedience thereto, ſo far as ſhould reſpect your preſidency.

Our ſubſequent advices of July and Auguſt, will have informed you of the appointment of Mr. Jones to reſide at the court of the Pacha of Bagdad, as well as of the objects of his miſſion, and of the reinforcements already ſent, and now ſending out to India.

Since the date of our letter of June laſt, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although by the glorious victory of Admiral Nelſon over the French fleet, near Alexandria, and the oppoſition made to their progreſs through Egypt by the Arabs, under the authority of the Porte, the deſigns of the French have been conſiderably impeded, yet if, contrary to our hopes and expectations, he ſhould be able to eſtabliſh himſelf in Egypt, we cannot but ſtill be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of our Indian poſſeſſions. Theſe apprehenſions are conſiderably increaſed in conſequence of ſome hints lately ſuggeſted by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, that, if the French ſhould be able to ſubdue Egypt, and to eſtabliſh their authority in that country, it is likely their next progreſſive meaſure would be to ſecure the communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow ſtraits of Babelmandel; and, if in their power, to detach a ſufficient force to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, ſituate between the two points which include thoſe ſtraits.

The poſſeſſion of this ſtation will be of the greateſt importance to the French, in ſecuring the advantages they propoſe to themſelves in the conqueſt of Egypt, and conſequently it is well deſerving of the utmoſt vigilance and exertion on the part of Great Britain, to defeat any plan they may entertain to get it into their hands. If we ſhould ſucceed in making ourſelves maſters of that iſland, it would be impoſſible, in the firſt inſtance, for any ſhips to paſs the ſtraits againſt a ſuperior naval force ſtationed there. It may then be ſecured and fortified by the application of ſuch materials as its ſituation may afford, for completing its permanent defence, and for effectually commanding the channels through which ſhips muſt paſs to the Indian Ocean.

We underſtand that the iſland of Perim is a low rocky ſubſtance, about five miles in length and two in breadth; that it poſſeſſes a good harbour; that the channel which divides it from the African coaſt, though fourteen or fifteen miles acroſs, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and ſhoals which obſtruct it, inſomuch as to render it neceſſary for veſſels that do attempt it, to ſteer cloſe under the weſtern point of the iſland, and that the extreme breadth of the other channel is leſs than two leagues, and that this ſpace cannot be navigable, nor the deep water every

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every where at ſo great a diſtance from the iſland as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the ſhore, or on artificial projections within the ſea, if ſuch ſhould be found neceſſary to the entire command of the paſſage.

We have entered thus fully into detail, to ſhew the importance of taking poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim without delay; nor is diſpatch alone neceſſary, but ſecrecy is equally indiſpenſable, as it is not improbable that proviſional meaſures have been taken by the French to aſſemble ſome veſſels of burthen at the port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever way their ſervices may be wanted, with the primary expedition, and if the deſign were known, they would detach a force at all hazards to ſecure the firſt poſſeſſion of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has farther informed us, that although the commanders of his Majeſty's fleets in India have already been directed to uſe every effort in their power to fruſtrate the deſigns of the French in the expedition under Buonaparte, yet ſpecial orders will be ſent out to the commander in chief of his Majeſty's naval force in the Indian ſeas, as ſoon as poſſible to detach, to the ſtraits of Babelmandel, ſuch a force, as, according to the information he ſhall have received, he may judge ſufficient for the ſervice; in the inſtructions to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, by whatever power it may be occupied at the time.

The importance of the meaſure we have thus pointed out, will inſure your moſt cordial endeavours in promoting the ſame by every means within your power. The ſecurity of our moſt valuable poſſeſſions in India, if not our very exiſtence there, depends upon defeating the preſent formidable and inveterate deſign of the French againſt thoſe poſſeſſions.

No. 3.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William the 21ſt November 1798.

Par 1. By my letter diſpatched overland from Fort St. George, I had the honour to inform you of my arrival at that preſidency on the 26th of April.

12. While I was engaged in conſidering the means of improving the internal order and management of your finances, I received intelligence which led me to apprehend the approach of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by a French force: Your ſecret committee is in poſſeſſion of this intelligence, of which the reſult on my mind was a firm conviction, that the ſafety of your poſſeſſions in the Peninſula of India demanded, that your armies ſhould be placed in an active and early ſtate of preparation for war. Accordingly, having apprized the governor of Fort St. George, as early as the 8th of June, of my apprehenſions of the deſigns of the enemy, and having directed his attention to the probability of our being involved in hoſtilities, on the 20th of June, I iſſued my final orders to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, for calling your armies into the field on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar. Theſe orders have been executed; and I truſt that the ſubſequent diſcloſure of the projects entertained by France againſt the Britiſh empire in India, and the adventurous and daring ſpirit with which thoſe projects have been proſecuted, will ſufficiently juſtify to your Honourable Court the meaſures of precaution, which I deemed it my duty to

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to adopt for the defence of your territories, although the immediate effect of those measures has necessarily occasioned a large increase of your expences, a diminution of your commercial investment, and a suspension of the improvements which I had hoped to have accomplished in the state of your pecuniary affairs.

13. It would have been a most improvident and mistaken economy, to have hazarded the permanent safety of the British empire in India, and to have abandoned the sources of your commercial prosperity, without defence, to the attack of the enemy, for the purpose of preserving a specious and delusive appearance of security in a conjuncture of real danger.

14. I am persuaded that the wisdom and justice of your Honourable Court will readily approve the policy of sacrificing a degree of temporary advantage, to the important object of providing an effectual protection for the foundations of your trade and revenue, and for the lasting tranquillity of your possessions in India.

15. Under the expectation of an approaching war with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by the French, the state of our alliances with the country powers became an anxious object of my consideration.

16. I have submitted a full detail of my opinions and proceedings upon this subject to your secret committee, but it is my duty in this place to request the attention of your Honourable Court to the condition in which I found our alliance with his highness the Nizam, and to the happy improvement which circumstances have enabled me to effect in the nature of our connection with that prince.

17. The corps commanded by French officers in the service of the Nizam, which, during the last war with Mysore, amounted to no more than 1,500 men, and was at that period of time so defective in point of discipline, as to be rather an object of contempt than of jealousy to your governments in India, had gradually augmented its numbers, and improved its discipline under the command of the late Monsieur Raymond, until, at the period of my arrival in India, it had nearly reached the number of 14,000 men, and had obtained a degree of discipline superior in every respect to that of any native infantry in India, excepting the sepoys entertained in your service.

18. This corps formed the largest and most efficient branch of the military establishment of his highness; and the French officers had acquired a considerable ascendency in his dominions, and had manifested on several occasions the symptoms of a disposition so arrogant, overbearing, and adventurous, as to excite alarm in the minds of his highness and of his ministers. Although his highness had entered into no engagement or obligation which in any degree bound him to retain this party in his service, and although their sudden dismission would at any time have been warranted by every principle of justice, and their continuance at Hydrabad threatened the independence, if not the existence of his highness's throne; yet the Nizam and his ministers confessed their inability to check the growth of a power, of which they acknowledged the dangerous influence, and dreaded the destructive effect.

19. The principles of the French officers commanding this army were avowedly the same with those of the persons, who, for some time past, have exercised the powers of government in France, and their enmity to the British interests was declared

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declared on all occaſions. While this army, commanded by Frenchmen of ſuch principles and views, and of ſuch uncontrolled power, remained in the ſervice of the Nizam, his highneſs's alliance muſt have proved a ſource rather of danger than of advantage to the Company, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, and that danger would have been greatly aggravated by any co-operation which might have been afforded to Tippoo from France. Various other conſiderations will occur to the wiſdom and experience of your Honourable Court, to prove the direct and collateral effects, which the exiſtence of a numerous armed French party, in the center of the Deccan, muſt have produced, whether in time of war or of peace, upon the whole frame of your political intereſts in India.

20. Under theſe circumſtances, the expulſion of the French party from the court of Hydrabad appeared to me to be a neceſſary part of that ſyſtem of precaution and defence, by which I hoped to be enabled either to encounter the preſſure of war, or to ſecure the advantages of peace.

21. With theſe views, on the 8th of July, I inſtructed the acting reſident at Hydrabad to open a negociation with his highneſs the Nizam, propoſing an addition to the Britiſh detachment ſerving at Hydrabad, and ſtipulating for the diſmiſſion of the corps commanded by French officers in his highneſs's ſervice.

22. A new ſubſidiary treaty, founded on this baſis, and embracing other collateral arrangements (particularly ſuch conditions as appeared neceſſary for the removal of all cauſes of jealouſy, and for the reſtoration of union and concord between our two allies, the Peſhwa and the Nizam), was ſigned by his highneſs, at Hydrabad, on the 1ſt September, and ratified by me in council, on the 18th of the ſame month.

23. By this treaty an increaſe is made in the Britiſh ſubſidiary force ſerving with his highneſs, of 4,400 men, and an increaſe in the annual ſubſidy paid by his highneſs, of about nineteen lacks of rupees. The former ſubſidy having been 53,713 Arcot rupees per menſem, and the ſubſidy under the new treaty being 201,425 Arcot rupees per menſem, or 2,417,100 Arcot rupees per annum.

24. The ſubſtance of this treaty was communicated to the Peſhwa, both previouſly and ſubſequently to its concluſion; and at both periods he expreſſed his entire approbation of the nature and tendency of the new engagements, as well in their operation upon the intereſts of the Mahratta empire, as upon thoſe of the Nizam.

25. On the 13th of July I ordered the government of Fort St. George to aſſemble ſuch a force in the Guntoor circar, as might enable me to fulfil the ſubſidiary engagements of the Company under the new treaty, at the earlieſt poſſible period ſubſequent to its concluſion. This meaſure was executed with the utmoſt degree of promptitude and alacrity by Lieutenant General Harris (at that time uniting in his perſon the offices of governor of Fort St. George, and commander in chief on the coaſt of Coromandel); to whoſe zeal and public ſpirit, and prompt obedience on all occaſions wherein I have entruſted him with the execution of my orders, I am happy to be able to bear this public teſtimony.

26. The Britiſh detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts reached Hydrabad

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on the 10th of October, and on the 22d of October, under the orders of his highneſs the Nizam, and with the co-operation of a body of his cavalry, ſurrounded the camp of the French army, diſarmed all the ſepoys, and ſecured the perſons of all the French officers then in the camp.

27. This operation was happily effected without bloodſhed and without conteſt. A mutiny having broken out in the French camp on the preceding day, and the ſepoys having impriſoned their officers, the reſident at Hydrabad, and Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, with the conſent of the Nizam, judiciouſly availed themſelves of this favourable opportunity to execute this important meaſure without difficulty or danger.

28. The amount of the French force diſarmed on this occaſion was about 11,000 men, from which circumſtance your Honourable Court will obſerve, that a part of the corps was abſent on detachment, as will appear by reference to the return, No. 2. of the French officers arreſted on the 22d of October; meaſures have been taken for the arreſt of thoſe who commanded the detached force. The French officers, by my particular orders, were treated with every practicable degree of attention and humanity. At the period of their arreſt by our troops, their perſons were in confinement, and their lives in danger, from the mutiny prevailing in their camp; and the greateſt difficulty which Colonel Roberts encountered was, that of reſcuing the impriſoned officers from the violence of their own ſepoys. Particular care was taken to ſave the property of the officers for their uſe, as well as to obtain for them ſuch arrears of pay and allowances as were due to them from his highneſs. Captain Kirkpatrick informs me, that he has been completely ſucceſsful in effecting both theſe deſirable objects. The French officers are now on their paſſage to this preſidency, on board the Bombay frigate, which I had previouſly ſtationed at Maſulipatam for their accommodation: on their arrival at Calcutta, it is my intention to receive them with the conſideration due to their reſpective ranks, and to allow them every indulgence compatible with the ſecurity of their perſons. I propoſe to ſend them to Europe by the earlieſt opportunity; uſing the precaution of diſperſing them in different ſhips.

29. On their arrival in England, I have engaged that they ſhall not be treated as priſoners of war, but ſhall be immediately tranſported to France, without ſuffering any detention for an exchange of priſoners. The treaty, under which this meaſure was executed, has been already forwarded, overland, to your Secret Committee, and it now forms a number of the ſecret diſpatch by the Eurydice.

30. The effect of the meaſure will, I truſt, be highly favourable to your political intereſts in the peninſula of India. The Britiſh ſubſidiary force now ſtationed in the dominions of his highneſs the Nizam, while it muſt tend to cement the connection between the Company and that prince, and to render him a more uſeful and efficient ally in the event of war, will operate at all times as an effectual protection to your poſſeſſions in the northern circars; and the total ſubverſion of the French influence in the Deccan, under all the circumſtances of the preſent moment, is an event from which I expect to derive, not only additional ſecurity for your territories, but for the general tranquillity of India.

31. Among your ſervants who have

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have been concerned in the execution of my orders on this occaſion, I have already recommended Lieutenant General Harris to your favourable notice; to his name it is my duty to add thoſe of Captain Kirkpatrick, and of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts. I found the former in the ſituation of acting reſident at Hydrabad; and to his zeal, addreſs, diſcretion, and firmneſs, I attribute the early ſucceſs of the negotiation entruſted to his management.

32. Upon the reſignation of Colonel Kirkpatrick, I took occaſion to manifeſt my ſenſe of Captain Kirkpatrick's merits, by appointing him reſident at the court of the Nizam.

33. To the ability and temper of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, acting under the judicious inſtructions of the reſident, I attribute the complete and ſatisfactory execution of the articles of the treaty relating to the diſmiſſion of the French army; and his conciliatory and humane conduct towards the officers deſerves the higheſt commendation.

34. The rumours which have prevailed of the intended approach of Zemaun Shah to the frontier of Hinduſtân, although of a vague and contradictory nature, appeared to me not wholly undeſerving of attention; and I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that every poſſible precaution has been taken for the effectual defence of the frontier of Oude. I am happy to be able to inform you, that although I found the ſubſidy of the Nabob Vizier conſiderably in arrear, I have ſucceeded in perſuading his excellency to diſcharge a large part of it; and in juſtice to his excellency, I am bound to declare, that I have found him ſincerely diſpoſed to fulfil his engagements under the treaty concluded by Lord Teignmouth, and to manifeſt, on every occaſion, a cordial attachment to the intereſts of the Company. The ſituation of affairs on the coaſt of Coromandel, and the neceſſity of providing againſt the poſſible event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, have hitherto prevented me from viſiting the upper provinces; but I have not been unmindful of the affairs of Oude; and I truſt that I ſhall ſoon be able to turn my undivided attention to the improvement of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of the Nabob Vizier.

35. Although I have deemed it my duty to call your armies into the field in every part of India, my views and expectations are all directed to the preſervation of peace, which, in the preſent criſis, cannot otherwiſe be ſecured than by a ſtate of forward preparation for war. In the meanwhile you may rely on my unremitting efforts to confine your expences within the moſt narrow limits, and to raiſe your commercial inveſtment to the higheſt ſcale compatible with the indiſpenſable neceſſity of providing for the ſecurity of your poſſeſſions. In the execution of my orders for the protection of your territories on the coaſt of Malabar, I am much indebted to the zeal and diligence of Mr. Duncan and General Stuart; and the vigilance and firmneſs manifeſted by the government of Bombay, on the firſt intelligence of the progreſs of the French arms in Egypt, have obtained my public and cordial approbation. It is alſo a peculiar ſatisfaction to me to inform your Honourable Court, that I have received from Lord Clive the moſt ready and honourable ſupport in the preparations for the defence of the Carnatic; and that, repoſing the moſt implicit confidence in his Lordſhip's anxious ſolicitude for the proſperity of the general adminiſtration of your affairs entruſted to my hands, as well

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well as in his assiduous attention to the peculiar duties of his own station, I expect to derive considerable benefit to your service, from a sincere union with him, in the important task of preserving and improving the interests committed to our joint charge.

36. Notwithstanding the great strength of the military force now in India, I have deemed it my duty, for the farther security of this presidency, to embody the militia, composed of the European and Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta; and my orders for this purpose have been obeyed with an alacrity and zeal, which strongly indicate the resolution of your civil servants, and of all the European and Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta, to devote their personal services to the defence of the seat of your supreme government, in any exigency which may arise. My intention is to establish this useful corps upon a permanent foundation, as an institution from which great advantage may hereafter be derived.

No. 4.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, dated the 12th January 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

On the 2d of January the Right Honourable the Governor General took his seat in Council at this presidency, and recorded a minute, in which his Lordship has been pleased to explain the reasons which induced him to visit this presidency. We have the honour to inclose a copy of this minute, to which we beg leave to refer you.

We are happy that our endeavours to meet the wishes of the Governor General have received his Lordship's approbation; and being sensible of the importance of his presence in this place, during the present most critical conjuncture, we have assured him of our most cordial co-operation and assistance in the conduct of the arduous affairs which engage his Lordship's attention.

We are,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
12th January 1799.

No. 5.

Copy of the Earl of Mornington's Minute, dated Fort St. George, 2d January 1799.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The critical state of our actual situation with Tippoo must necessarily require frequent references to the Governor General in Council, on a variety of important points, which will demand a prompt and immediate decision. My continuance in Bengal, during such a crisis, might have been attended with great inconvenience to the public service, and the season for active operations might have been consumed, before my opinion could have been obtained on the several emergencies which may be expected to arise. The consideration of this inconvenience is the principal motive which has induced me to proceed to this presidency; and I am happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that I should not have felt my presence to have been at all requisite for the purpose of adding energy or vigour to such branches of the public service,

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as fall within the particular duty of this government.—I am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of this government, in the respectable hands to which it has been committed; and I am persuaded, that I should always have found the same cordial, manly, and honourable support from your Lordship in Council, which has already obtained the public testimony of my unqualified approbation. My object, therefore, in taking my seat at this board, is no other than to deprive our enemies of the advantages which they might derive under the present circumstances, from the remote situation of the power entrusted to me from the probable scene of action.—The provisions of the law require, that the authority of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George should be vested in my hands during my residence at this presidency: the public acts and proceedings of this government must accordingly pass in my name; but anxious as well from motives of personal respect, as from considerations connected with the public service, that my residence at this presidency should, in no degree, impair the present or future dignity and influence of Lord Clive; I therefore am desirous of abstaining from all unnecessary interference in the details of this government, nor do I wish to disturb the system established under his Lordship's immediate direction, by the interposition of my power of superintendence on the spot, beyond the limits of the ordinary exercise of that power, at the seat of the supreme government in Bengal; I therefore request that Lord Clive, and the Members of this Council, will take the trouble of conducting the details of this government, especially those which relate to the patronage of the Governor in Council, according to the principles which have been observed by his Lordship since his arrival in India; and I am satisfied that I shall derive the utmost degree of advantage from the united zeal, talents, experience, and assiduity of those whom I have the honour to address, while my principal attention must be devoted to the superintendence of the general interests of all the Company's possessions, and of the security and defence of the British empire in India, against the various dangers by which it has recently been menaced.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George,
2d Jan. 1799.

No. 6.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, to the Court of Directors, dated 13th January 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Par. 1. Our address of the 15th October last, to the Secret Committees, will have enabled them to apprize your Honourable Court of the very critical situation in which the British interests in India were at that time placed.

2. The measures which have been taken for defeating the designs of the enemy, and for the protection of your possessions, will doubtless have been fully communicated to your Honourable Court by the supreme government; it is therefore sufficient for us at present to inform you, that, for the effectual execution of those measures, the Right Honourable the Governor General has

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has deemed his preſence neceſſary at this preſidency.

3. In conformity to this reſolution, his Lordſhip arrived at this place on the 31ſt ultimo, upon his Majeſty's ſhip La Sybille.

4. On the 2d inſtant a proclamation was accordingly made of his Lordſhip's arrival, for the purpoſe of exerciſing the powers and authorities veſted in him by the act of the 33d of his preſent Majeſty, as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George.

We are,

" Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble ſervants,

(Signed) CLIVE,

W. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
13th January 1799.

No. 7.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington, to the Secret Committee, dated Fort St. George, 15th March 1799.

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I have the honour to inform you, that the army, under the command of General Harris, entered the territory of Myſore on the 5th inſtant.

The General commenced his operations by the capture of ſeveral forts upon the frontier of Myſore, which it became neceſſary for our troops to occupy, in order that the different convoys from the Baramahal might ſuffer no interruption. Theſe forts were all ſurrendered without reſiſtance.

The lateſt accounts from the army are of the 10th inſtant, when it had advanced to Aricul; at which time General Harris expected to reach Seringapatam by the 24th at fartheſt.

On the day General Harris paſſed the frontier, he forwarded, by my direction, a letter from me to Tippoo Sultaun, of which a copy is incloſed. No anſwer had been received to that letter on the 10th inſtant.

No ſatisfactory account of the ſtate of the French army in Egypt has yet reached me, nor any intelligence of Commodore Blanket's arrival at his ſtation. Since I had the honour of addreſſing my laſt letter to you, I have received the fulleſt and moſt authentic information of the circumſtances ſtated in the poſtſcript of my letter of the 13th February, relative to the miſſion of Monſ. De Bere with native vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun, to the Executive Directory of France. They embarked on the 7th ultimo from Tranquebar, and are to touch at the Iſle of France.

I have the honour to incloſe a copy of a declaration publiſhed by Lieutenant General Harris, in the name of the allies, on entering the territory of Myſore.

No. 8.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, to the Court of Directors; dated 20th March 1799. *(Received per Sarah Chriſtiana, 13th September* 1799.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

IN my ſeparate diſpatch of the 21ſt of November, by the Eurydice, I informed your Honourable Court, that although I had deemed it my duty to call your armies into the field in every part of your poſſeſſions, my views and expectations were all directed to the preſervation of peace in India.

2. In the letter of the 13th of January, from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, I apprized your Honourable Court of

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of my arrival at this preſidency, to which I thought it my duty to proceed from Bengal, in the hope of opening a negociation with Tippoo Sultaun, for the amicable adjuſtment of the differences which had ariſen between that prince and the Honourable Company's government.

3. In my diſpatches to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court, I have regularly tranſmitted advices of the ſtate of political affairs in India, and I have fully explained the principles which have governed my conduct, not only towards Tippoo Sultaun, but towards all the native powers, ſince I have taken charge of the government general.

4. Having ultimately been compelled to commence hoſtilities againſt Tippoo Sultaun, it is now become my duty to lay before your Honourable Court an accurate detail of the cauſes of the war in which we are engaged.

5. For this purpoſe, it will be neceſſary to draw your attention to a period of time as remote as the month of June 1798, and to trace from that date the progreſs of thoſe events, which have finally produced the neceſſity of reſorting to arms for the ſecurity of your intereſts committed to my charge.

6. A proclamation iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France, in the month of February 1798, made its firſt appearance at Calcutta on the 8th of June of the ſame year.

7. This proclamation ſtates, that an embaſſy had arrived at the Iſle of France with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, addreſſed not only to the Government of that iſland, but to the Executive Directory of France; propoſing to conclude an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, to ſubſidize and to ſupply whatever troops the French might furniſh to the Sultaun, and to commence againſt the Britiſh power in India a war of aggreſſion, for which the Sultaun is declared to be fully prepared, waiting with anxiety the moment when the ſuccour of France ſhall enable him to ſatisfy his ardent deſire of expelling the Britiſh nation from India. The proclamation concludes by offering encouragement to the ſubjects of France to enter into the ſervice of Tippoo Sultaun, on terms to be fixed with his ambaſſadors then on the ſpot.

8. Although I was inclined, in the firſt inſtance, to doubt the authenticity of this extraordinary publication, I thought it adviſable to tranſmit a copy of it, on the 9th of June, to Lieut. General Harris (then governor of Fort St. George, and commander in chief on the coaſt of Coromandel), informing him, that if the proclamation ſhould prove authentic, it muſt lead to a ſerious diſcuſſion with Tippoo Sultaun; and directing Lieut. General Harris to conſider, without delay, the means of aſſembling the army on the coaſt of Coromandel, if neceſſity ſhould unfortunately require ſuch a precaution.

9. On the 18th of June 1798, I received a regular authentication of the proclamation, in a letter from his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, dated the 28th of March; and at the ſame time ſeveral perſons arrived at Calcutta, who had been preſent in the Iſle of France at the time of the publication of the proclamation.

10. By a ſtrict examination of the moſt reſpectable of theſe perſons, I was enabled to obtain an authentic and accurate ſtatement of all the material circumſtances attending the publication of the Proclamation at the Iſle of France; the ſubſtance of which ſtatement I have already forwarded to your Secret Committee,

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and now have the honour to ſubmit to your Honourable Court.

11. Tippoo Sultaun diſpatched two ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived at Port Nord-oueſt, in that iſland, towards the cloſe of the month of January 1798. The ambaſſadors were received publicly and formally by the French government, with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect, and they were entertained at the public expence, during their continuance on the iſland.

12. Previous to the arrival of the ambaſſadors on the iſland, no idea or rumour exiſted there, of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo Sultaun by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between that prince and the Company; but within two days after the arrival of the ambaſſadors, the proclamation in queſtion was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord-oueſt,

13. The ambaſſadors, far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the proclamation, held, without reſerve, in the moſt public manner, the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to war of aggreſſion to be commenced by Tippoo Sultaun againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, and they even ſuffered the proclamation to be publicly diſtributed by their agents at the place of their reſidence.

14. The ambaſſadors were preſent when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queſtion; and the ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted the execution of the proclamation, by making promiſes, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of inducing recruits to enliſt in his ſervice,

15. The ambaſſadors propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the force to be raiſed in the name of Tippoo Sultaun. They entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements in the name of the Sultaun (according to the tenor of the laſt paragraph of the proclamation) with ſeveral Frenchmen, and others, particularly with Mr. Dubuc, whom the ambaſſadors engaged in the ſervice of their ſovereign, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be immediately commenced againſt the Britiſh power in India.

16. The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of Tippoo's ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France; it was diſtributed by their agents, it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed, according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

17. On the 7th of March 1798, the ambaſſadors embarked at Port Nord-oueſt, on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to about two hundred men, inclusive of ſeveral officers, the chiefs of whom were M. M. Dubne and Chapuy.

18. Such is the ſubſtance of the evidence obtained from the perſons who were preſent in the Iſle of France, during the reſidence of Tippoo's ambaſſadors; from other authentic ſources I learnt the ſequel of the tranſaction,

19. The French frigate La Preneuſe, with the Sultaun's ambaſſadors, and the French troops levied for his ſervice, arrived at Mangalore on the 26th April 1798.

20. An opportunity now occurred of aſcertaining, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, whether the acts of the Sultaun's ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France were conformable to the inſtructions of their ſovereign. For although the preſumption was already ſufficiently powerful, that the

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the ambaſſadors would not have ventured to tranſgreſs the limit of their commiſſion, in a matter of ſuch momentous importance, as the concluſion of offenſive engagements with the French againſt the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, it yet remained a queſtion, whether Tippoo Sultaun would venture openly to avow proceedings, which could not fail to expoſe him to the juſt reſentment of your government.

21. This queſtion was immediately ſolved; for the Sultaun, without heſitation, permitted the French force to land publicly at Mangalore; and, far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of the embaſſy in any part of the negociation, he formally received his ambaſſadors, and the French officers, and principal perſons in their ſuite, with public and extraordinary marks of honour and diſtinction; and, finally, he admitted the greater part of the French force, raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honourable Company, into his ſervice, in which it is ſtill entertained.

22. By this public and unequivocal ſanction, he muſt be conſidered not only to have perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamations of the Governor General of the Iſle of France, but to have taken the preliminary meaſures for accompliſhing the deſign which the ambaſſadors had avowed in his name.

23. Tippoo Sultaun therefore, having actually concluded offenſive and defenſive engagements with the French againſt the Honourable Company; having collected, by the aid of the French, a force openly deſtined to carry thoſe engagements into effect; having applied to the Executive Directory of France for a more powerful force deſtined to the ſame end; having ſignified through his public ambaſſadors to the enemy, that his preparations for war (as far as they depended upon himſelf) were actually complete; having avowed the object of thoſe preparations to be the ſubverſion of the Britiſh empire in India; and, finally, having declared the delay of the meditated blow to proceed from no other cauſe, than his expectation of receiving farther aid from the enemy; I could not heſitate to pronounce, that he had flagrantly violated the treaties of peace ſubſiſting between him and the Honourable Company; and that he had committed an act of direct hoſtility and aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh government in India.

24. To confirm the concluſions neceſſarily reſulting from the facts already ſtated, I received undoubted information, that Tippoo Sultaun had, for ſome time paſt, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of his engagements with the enemy; that the greater part of his army was actually in a ſtate of equipment for the field; and that a large portion of it was then encamped under his perſonal command.

25. To your Honourable Court it would be ſuperfluous to obſerve, that no provocation had been offered by any of your governments in India, to juſtify or to palliate any act of hoſtility, or even any emotion of jealouſy or ſuſpicion, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun; but I think it neceſſary to remark in this place, that at the very moment of receiving the authentic copy of the proclamation iſſued in the Iſle of France, I had ordered the diſputed diſtrict of Wynaad to be delivered to the Sultaun, after a public acknowledgment of the juſtice of his claim to that poſſeſſion, and I had propoſed to open an amicable negociation for the purpoſe of adjuſting his

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his recent claims to a part of the diſtrict of Cooya, on ſimilar principles of equity, according to the tenor of the ſeventh article of the treaty of Seringapatam.

26. The Sultaun himſelf had not attempted to alledge even the pretext of a grievance againſt the Britiſh government: in his letters to Sir John Shore (written a ſhort time before the return of the Myſorean ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore), Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is diſpoſed to pay every regard to truth and juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord between the two nations;" and he ſignifies his deſire, that "Sir John Shore would impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between the two ſtates."

27. This is not the language of hoſtility, nor even of diſcontent; from what diſpoſition in the friendly heart of the Sultaun theſe amicable profeſſions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and juſtice, or calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impreſs me with a ſenſe of the firmneſs of the Sultaun's friendſhip, your Honourable Court can now determine without difficulty, ſince it is now proved, that theſe letters were written at the very criſis when he was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military ſuccour which he had earneſtly ſolicited from the enemy, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company's poſſeſſions.

28. That Tippoo Sultaun had not yet received the effectual ſuccour which he had ſolicited from the French, might have been aſcribed either to the diſtracted ſtate of the government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cauſe, or to the raſhneſs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meaſure of his hoſtility, nor of our right to reſtrain it, nor of our danger from it, were to be eſtimated by the magnitude of the force which he had actually obtained: for I knew that his demands of military aſſiſtance were unlimited; I knew that they were addreſſed not merely to the government of the Mauritius, but to the Executive Directory of France, and I could not aſcertain how ſoon, either by ſome revolution in the government of the Mauritius, or by direct intercourſe with France, thoſe demands might be ſatisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations.

29. Under all theſe circumſtances, an immediate attack upon Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the execution of his unprovoked and unwarrantable projects of ambition and revenge, appeared to me to be demanded by the ſoundeſt maxims both of juſtice and policy.

30. The act of Tippoo Sultaun's ambaſſadors, ratified by himſelf, and followed by the admiſſion of a French force into his army, was equivalent to a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war. But while his hoſtile purpoſe had been clearly manifeſted, the immediate means of accompliſhing it had happily diſappointed the order of his hopes.

31. The inconſiderable amount of the aid which he had already received from the French, while it could not be conſtrued as a limitation of my juſt right to vindicate the public ſafety, afforded ſtrong argument of policy in favour of attacking this deſperate, implacable, and

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and treacherous enemy, before he could either complete the improvement of his own army, under the French officers whom he had already admitted into his ſervice, or could receive a farther acceſſion of ſtrength under the progreſſive operation of his alliance with France.

32. In the moment of his comparative weakneſs, of his diſappointment, and probable dejection, the principles of juſtifiable ſelf-defence, and of prudential precaution, required that we ſhould ſtrike ſuch an inſtantaneous blow againſt his power and reſources, as ſhould preclude the poſſibility of his deriving any ſubſtantial advantage from the aid of France, whenever it might reach his dominions.

33. Such was the tenor of my opinions, as early as the 20th of June 1798. Although at that early period I could not aſcertain from what quarter the French would attempt to aſſiſt the Sultaun, I recorded my conviction that ſome attempt to aſſiſt him would be among the earlieſt of their operations. The concluſion of peace upon the continent of Europe, the weak ſtate of our allies in India (particularly the Nizam, whoſe councils and army were at that period ſubjected to the overbearing influence of a powerful French faction), might appear, both to Tippoo and to France, to offer a favourable criſis for the attack of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India. The diſpoſition of the French government to attempt ſuch an enterprize has never been diſguiſed, and although I had not obtained poſitive proof, that any formal and regular correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Executive Directory of France had exiſted previous to the embaſſy and letters which arrived at the Mauritius in January 1798, yet the nature of that tranſaction afforded a ſtrong preſumption that a previous intercourſe of the ſame hoſtile character had taken place. This preſumption was farther corroborated by my certain knowledge, that for ſome time paſt various emiſſaries of France had reached the councils of Tippoo Sultaun, and that through their repreſentations he had been taught to entertain a confident expectation of ſpeedy and effectual ſupport.

34. Even admitting that this expectation was likely to be fruſtrated, either by a failure of faith on the part of France, or by the vigilance and ſuperior power of his Majeſty's fleets, I was apprized that Tippoo had alſo diſpatched an embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, the object of which could be no other than to encourage that prince in the proſecution of his long threatened invaſion of Hinduſtân. The whole tenor of my advices from the north-weſtern countries of Hinduſtân led me to believe that Zemaun Shah would croſs the Attack, and would endeavour to purſue his avowed project of invaſion in the courſe of the enſuing ſeaſon; and it appeared probable that his approach, which muſt neceſſarily engage the attention of the army in Bengal, might be the ſignal to Tippoo Sultaun for an irruption into the Carnatic.

35. In addition to theſe conſiderations, it appeared by no means improbable, that the impetuoſity of Tippoo Sultaun's temper, exaſperated by the aſſiduous and unremitting inſtigations of the emiſſaries of France, might break forth into hoſtilities without waiting for the actual movement of any Indian or European ally. His late embaſſy to the Iſle of France ſufficiently manifeſted a diſpoſition capable of purſuing its favourite object of vengeance againſt the Britiſh nation, with more zeal than diſcretion. It is my duty farther to remark, th

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in the month of June 1798, the diſtribution and condition of the army on the coaſt of Coromandel, to which I ſhall advert more fully in a ſubſequent part of this diſpatch, offered but too ſtrong a temptation to the enterprize of a faithleſs and active enemy. Under ſuch circumſtances it would have been an unmanly and weak policy to have confided the ſafety of the Carnatic to the precarious forbearance of Tippoo Sultaun, or to have left him any longer in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the powerful advantage of being able to chuſe, according to his convenience, the time and mode of the attack which he had openly menaced.

36. I therefore recorded my decided judgment, that it was neceſſary to aſſemble the armies on the coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar without delay, and I iſſued my final orders for this purpoſe on the 20th June 1798.

37. To aſſemble the army on both coaſts was an indiſpenſable precaution, which I could not have been juſtified in omitting, from the moment that I was apprized of Tippoo Sultaun's offenſive engagements with the French, and of the landing of a French force at Mangalore. But, being reſolved, on all occaſions, to ſubmit to your Court a full and diſtinct view of the whole ſcope of my motives and intentions, I have no heſitation in declaring, that my original reſolution was (if circumſtances would have admitted) to have attacked the Sultaun inſtantly, and on both ſides of his dominions, for the purpoſe of defeating his hoſtile preparations, and of anticipating their declared object; I was concerned, however, to learn, from perſons moſt converſant in military details at Fort St. George (notwithſtanding the diſtinguiſhed diſcipline of your army on the coaſt of Coromandel, and the eminent valour, activity, and ſkill of its officers), its diſperſed ſtate, and certain radical defects in its eſtabliſhments, would render the aſſembling a force, equal to offenſive movements againſt Tippoo, a much more tedious and difficult operation than I had apprehended.

38. Some officers of approved military talents, experience, and integrity, at Fort St George, declared that your army in the Carnatic could not be aſſembled for offenſive purpoſes before the commencement of the year 1800, and that a period of ſix months would be required for its equipment, even for the purpoſe of defending the Carnatic againſt any ſudden attack. The difficulty of aſſembling and moving your army on the coaſt of Coromandel, furniſhed indeed an alarming proof of the defenceleſs and perilous ſtate of the Carnatic in that arduous conjuncture. But in proportion to the preſſure of that difficulty, the neceſſity of an inſtantaneous and active exertion became more urgent; for whether the army, when aſſembled, was to anticipate or wait the attack of Tippoo, it appeared an equally indiſpenſable meaſure of precaution to reſume, without delay, the power of meeting that vindictive and reſtleſs prince in the field. I was not therefore diſcouraged, either by the ſuggeſtions to which I have referred, or by ſubſequent repreſentations of a ſimilar character and tendency, from inſiſting on the immediate execution of my orders for aſſembling the army; and adverting to the fatal conſequences which have formerly been experienced in the Carnatic, by neglecting to keep pace with the forwardneſs of hoſtile equipments in Myſore, I reſolved to entruſt the protection of your poſſeſſions on the coaſt of Coromandel

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to no other security than a complete and early ſtate of preparation for war.

39. At Bombay, my orders for aſſembling the army were executed with great promptitude and alacrity, unaccompanied by any ſymptoms of indiſpoſition to thoſe united and zealous efforts, which the exigency of the criſis demanded from every branch of your civil and military ſervice.

40. The unavoidable delay which obſtructed the aſſembling your army in the Carnatic, having compelled me to relinquiſh my firſt intention of ſtriking an immediate blow againſt the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun, I applied myſelf to the formation of ſuch a permanent ſyſtem of preparation and defence, as, while it tended to reſtore to the government of Fort St. George, with all practicable diſpatch, the power of repelling any act of aggreſſion on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, might ultimately enable me to demand both a juſt indemnification for the expence which the Sultaun's violation of treaty had occaſioned to your government, and a ſeaſonable ſecurity againſt the conſequences of his recent alliance with the enemy.

41. With this view, while the army was aſſembling on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, my early attention was directed to ſtrengthen and improve the defenſive alliance concluded between the Honourable Company, and their highneſſes the Nizam and Peſhwa, under the treaties of Paangul, Poonah, and Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a barrier againſt the ambition and revenge of Tippoo Sultaun.

42. The ſtate of this alliance afforded abundant matter of painful anxiety; I found both the Peſhwa and the Nizam (whoſe reſpective power is was the object of the treaty of Seringapatam to maintain in ſuch a ſtate of efficiency as might render them uſeful allies in the event of a war with Myſore) reduced to the loweſt condition of depreſſion and weakneſs, the former by the intruſion of Dowlut Row Scindiah, and the latter by the threatened hoſtilities of the ſame chieftain, by the eſtabliſhment of a numerous and active French faction in the centre of the Deccan; and while the internal convulſions of each ſtate had diminiſhed the reſources of both, their co-operation againſt Tippoo Sultaun had become impracticable by the progreſs of their mutual animoſities and diſſentions.

43. In this ſcene of general confuſion, the power of Tippoo Sultaun alone (which it had been the policy of all our alliances and treaties to reduce) had remained undiſturbed and unimpaired, if it had not been augmented and improved.

44. The final reſult to the Britiſh Government appeared to me to be, firſt, the entire loſs of the benefit of the treaty of triple alliance againſt Tippoo Sultaun, by the utter inability of our allies to fulfil their defenſive engagements with the Company, and, ſecondly, the eſtabliſhment of a French army of 14,000 men, in the dominions of one of our allies, in the vicinity of the territories of our irreconcileable enemy, and on the confines of the Carnatic and of the northern circars.

45. In this ſtate of our political relations, the Company was expoſed, without the aid of a ſingle ally, to the hazard of a conteſt with the united force of Tippoo Sultaun and of the French.

46. My ſeparate diſpatch, under date the 21ſt of November, forwarded by the Eurydice, will have apprized your Honourable Court of the meaſures which I took for

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purpoſe of reſtoring to his Highneſs the Nizam the power of fulfilling his defenſive engagements with the Company.

47. At the ſame time my endeavours were employed, with equal aſſiduity, to give vigour and effect to the treaties ſubſiſting with his Highneſs the Peſhwa. The return of Nana Furnaveſee to the adminiſtration, afforded, for ſome time, a juſt expectation that our alliance with the Mahrattas would ſpeedily be reſtored with additional vigour and advantage; but the increaſing diſtractions of the Mahratta empire unfortunately fruſtrated the wiſe counſels of that experienced and able ſtateſman, and diſappointed my views at the court of Poonah; I had however the ſatisfaction to aſcertain, that the diſpoſition of that court, under the adminiſtration of Nana, continued perfectly favourable to the Britiſh intereſts; and that want of power would be the ſole cauſe of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun.

48. Towards the commencement of the month of Auguſt 1798, I learnt the preparations making by the French in the Mediterranean. Various circumſtances attending the equipment of that armament inclined me to apprehend, that at leaſt a part of it might be deſtined for an expedition to India, although I could not believe that the attempt would be made through Egypt. Under theſe impreſſions, I took the earlieſt opportunity of directing the attention of Rear Admiral Rainier to the coaſt of Malabar, and at the ſame time I propoſed to ſtrengthen his Majeſty's ſquadron in theſe ſeas, according to any arrangement which his Excellency might ſuggeſt, and I iſſued orders to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, to attend to his Excellency's ſuggeſtions on this important ſubject. I am happy to inform your Honourable Court, that his Excellency, with the utmoſt readineſs, acceded to the propoſition which I had ſuggeſted to him, with reſpect to the defence of the coaſt of Malabar, although his original intention had been to proceed, in the firſt inſtance, to the ſtraits of Malacca.

49. On the 18th of September, I ratified the new ſubſidiary treaty with the Nizam, of which I have ſtated the ſubſtance in my ſeparate diſpatch of the 21ſt of November, by the Eurydice.

50. On the 18th of October, I received the firſt authentic information of the invaſion of Egypt by the French, and of the progreſs of their arms in that country.

51. It is unneceſſary to call the attention of your Honourable Court to the evident connection of the invaſion of Egypt with the joint deſigns of the French and of Tippoo Sultaun, againſt the Britiſh power in India; and I truſt it is now equally ſuperfluous to enter into any detailed reaſoning for the purpoſe of ſatisfying you of the ſecurity which, at that period of time, would have reſulted to your intereſts in India, if my original intention of anticipating the hoſtile projects of Tippoo Sultaun could have been carried into immediate effect, according to my anxious wiſh. The neceſſity, however, of either compelling Tippoo Sultaun to detach himſelf from the intereſts of France, or of depriving him of the power of co-operating with the French, if they ſhould be enabled to reach India, now became too evident to admit of any doubt. My opinion had long been decided, that no negociation with Tippoo Sultaun could be ſucceſsful, unleſs accompanied by ſuch a diſpoſition of our force as ſhould alarm him for the ſafety of his capital, and that no military

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military operation could effect an adequate or ſpeedy reduction of his power, unleſs directed immediately to the ſiege of that city.

52. On the 20th of October, therefore, I gave peremptory orders to the government of Fort St. George, for completing the equipment of their battering train, and for advancing it, with all practicable diſpatch, to the moſt eligible ſtation on the frontier of the Carnatic, with a view of proceeding towards Seringapatam at the earlieſt poſſible period, if ſuch a movement into Myſore ſhould become neceſſary. At the ſame time, I ſignified to the government of Fort St. George my intention of reinforcing their army with 3000 volunteers from the native infantry, on the eſtabliſhment of Bengal, who had offered their ſervices with the utmoſt alacrity and zeal.

53. To the government of Bombay I iſſued farther orders, for the collection, not only of their troops, but of the largeſt poſſible ſupplies on the coaſt of Malabar.

54. On the 22d of October (as I have already informed your Honourable Court), the diſmiſſion of the French faction in the Nizam's army was happily accompliſhed at Hydrabad.

55. On the 31ſt of October, I received the intelligence of the glorious victory obtained by his Majeſty's ſquadron under the command of Sir Horatio Nelſon; but being ſtill uncertain of the fate of the French army in Egypt, and ignorant whether an additional force might not have been intended to co-operate with it in India, by the ordinary paſſage round the Cape of Good Hope, I did not relax any part of the naval or military preparations which had been commenced under my orders. The opportunity now appeared favourable for opening a negociation with Tippoo Sultaun. I had already communicated to the allies, the Nizam and the Peſhwa, a circumſtantial detail of the conduct of that prince, and had received from both the moſt unequivocal aſſurances of their entire concurrence in my ſentiments and views, as well as of their determination to ſupport my juſt claims of ſatisfaction for the infraction of the treaty of Seringapatam.

56. On the 8th of November, therefore, I addreſſed to Tippoo Sultaun the letter, of which a copy (No. 2. A. and B.) accompanies this diſpatch.

57. Your Honourable Court will perceive, that in this letter I have carefully avoided every hoſtile expreſſion, merely apprizing the Sultaun of my knowledge of the nature of his intercourſe with the French nation, and propoſing to him to receive Major Doveton on the part of the allies, for the purpoſe of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all ſubſiſting differences.

58. My expectation was, that the neceſſary impreſſion of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's fleet againſt the French in Egypt, the revival of our defenſive alliance with the Nizam, the deſtruction of the French intereſt in the Deccan, the declared diſpoſition of the Peſhwa to fulfil his defenſive engagements to the utmoſt extent of his power, the preſence of his Majeſty's ſquadron on the coaſt of Malabar, reinforced by ſuch of the Hon. Company's ſhips as had been equipped for the purpoſe, and, finally, the progreſs of our military preparations on both coaſts, might have induced the Sultaun to accede to my propoſals for opening the channels of pacific negociation; and under theſe circumſtances I truſted that the terror of the

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the British arms might have rendered their actual employment unneceſſary.

59. With ſuch expectations I reſolved to proceed to Fort St. George, for the purpoſe of conducting the expected negociation with the Sultaun, which, I flattered myſelf, my preſence on the coaſt of Coromandel might enable me to bring to an iſſue, before the ſeaſon ſhould be ſo far advanced as to relieve Tippoo Sultaun from thoſe alarms for the ſafety of his capital, on which I founded my ſole hope of obtaining any ſatisfactory adjuſtment with him.

60. On the 10th December, I addreſſed the letter, marked No. 3, to the Sultaun, informing him of my intention to proceed to Fort St. George, and again urging him to receive Major Doveton. On the 25th of December I embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Sybille, Captain E. Cooke, and arrived at this preſidency on the 31ſt of the ſame month.

61. A few days previous to my arrival, the corps of native volunteers from Bengal had landed in perfect ſafety, and in the higheſt ſpirits, and ſoon after a corps of artillery arrived from Fort William under the command of Colonel Montague.

62. The letter, marked No. 4, was delivered to me on my arrival at Fort St. George.

63. In this letter your Honourable Court will obſerve the prevarication and falſehood which mark the Sultaun's ſtatement of his late intercourſe with the French, and you will perceive the evaſion by which he eludes the moderate and amicable propoſition of the allies for opening a negociation.

64. To this letter from the Sultaun I returned the anſwer dated 9th of January, and marked No. 5, in which I renewed the propoſition of opening a negociation, and urged the Sultaun not to delay his reply beyond the period of one day after my letter ſhould reach him, intimating that dangerous conſequences might reſult from a longer delay.

65. The advanced period of the ſeaſon abſolutely required that I ſhould aſcertain the Sultaun's views within a ſhort time; my propoſition contained nothing derogatory to the honour or dignity of the Sultaun. It was now urged for the third time without variation, and it related ſimply and diſtinctly to the admiſſion of an ambaſſador, for the purpoſe of opening a negociation; to demand an immediate anſwer to a propoſition of ſuch a nature could not therefore be deemed either offenſive or unreaſonable.

66. Subſequently to the diſpatch of my letter (No. 5.) I received from the Sultaun the letter (No. 6.) in reply to my letter (No. 3.) diſpatched from Fort William. The Sultaun's ſilence in his letter (No. 6.) with reſpect to the admiſſion of Major Doveton, afforded an additional proof of his diſpoſition to evade the pacific advance of the allies.

67. I now employed every effort to advance the military preparations in the Carnatic, which had already made a conſiderable progreſs during the months of November and December. From the moment of my arrival at Fort St. George, all the inhabitants of this ſettlement, and every officer, civil and military, appeared to be animated by an unanimous determination to diſcharge their reſpective duties with a degree of cheerfulneſs and ardour, correſpondent to the exigency and importance of the occaſion; and I was ſoon ſatisfied that the diſpoſition, of which I lamented the

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the appearance in the months of July and Auguſt, had either been ſubdued by the juſt exerciſe of authority, or corrected by reflection, and by the more full diſcloſure of the views of the enemy. The zeal, alacrity, and public ſpirit of the bankers and commercial agents at Madras, as well as of the moſt reſpectable of your civil ſervants at this preſidency, enabled me, within a few weeks, to raiſe a large ſum of money, by loan, for the public ſervice. Previous to my departure from Bengal, I had remitted 20 lacks of rupees in ſpecie for the uſe of this preſidency; I now diſpatched the Sybille to Calcutta for a farther ſupply; and the extraordinary exertion of his excellency the Vice Preſident in Council, aſſiſted by the diligence and ability of Mr. Thomas Myers, the Accountant General of Bengal, furniſhed me with an additional aid of twenty lacks, within ſo ſhort a time, that the movement of the army was not delayed for an inſtant, on account of a deficiency of treaſure, and Lieut. General Harris was provided with a ſufficient ſupply of ſpecie to maintain his army in the field until the month of May.

68. Tippoo Sultaun remaining ſilent for a conſiderable time after the receipt of my letter of the 9th of January, I concluded that his object muſt be to delay his anſwer until the ſeaſon ſhould be ſo far advanced, as to render the capture of Seringapatam impracticable during the preſent year.

69. In the mean while the advices from Buſſorah, Bagdad, Conſtantinople, and Bombay, were of ſo uncertain a nature, as to leave me ſtill in doubt with reſpect to the condition of the French army in Egypt. The only ſafe concluſion which could be drawn from thoſe advices being, that the French ſtill maintained the poſſeſſion of that country with a large army.

70. No intelligence had been received from the Red Sea reſpecting the arrival of any of his Majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation, nor had I been able to aſcertain with any degree of accuracy, what means the French might either have provided, or might find on the ſpot, to enable them to reach the Sultaun's dominions.

71. In addition to theſe circumſtances, I knew that while Tippoo Sultaun had declined to receive an ambaſſador from the Honourable Company, and had omitted to anſwer my late letters, he had diſpatched native vakeels from Seringapatam, who, together with Mr. Dubuc (one of the leaders of the French force raiſed in the Iſle of France, under Mr. Malartie's proclamation) were on the point of embarking at Tranquebar, with an avowed miſſion from the Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France.

72. On the third of February, I had received no anſwer from the Sultaun to my letter of the 9th of January, although the communication between Seringapatam and Fort St. George does not require at the moſt a longer time than eight, and is ſometimes effected in four days.

73. In order therefore to defeat the object of the Sultaun's ſilence, and to avail myſelf of the actual ſuperiority of our force, and of the advantages of the preſent ſeaſon, before the French could effect any junction with him, I determined to commence hoſtilities without delay, and to ſuſpend all negotiation, until the united forces of the Company and of their allies ſhould have made ſuch an impreſſion on

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the territories of Myſore, as might give full effect to our juſt repreſentations.

74. With theſe views, on the 3d of February, I directed Lieutenant General Harris to enter the territory of Myſore with the army aſſembled under his command; on the ſame day I iſſued orders to Lieutenant General Stuart to be prepared to co-operate from Malabar, and I ſignified to Rear Admiral Rainier, and to the ſeveral allies of the Company, that I now conſidered the Britiſh government in India to be at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

75. At length, on the 13th February, I received from Tippoo Sultaun the letter marked No. 7, informing me, that being frequently diſpoſed "to make excurſions and hunt," he was "accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion," and deſiring "that I would" diſpatch Major Doveton "ſlightly attended."

76. But the ſeaſon for negotiation, through the pacific channels ſo often offered by me, was now elapſed. After mature deliberation on the grounds already ſtated, I had directed the advance of the army into the territory of the Sultaun, and I had ſignified to the allies my determination to proceed to hoſtilities. To have delayed the advance of the army, would at once have thrown the advantages which I then poſſeſſed into the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, and have rendered the ſiege of his capital impracticable during the preſent ſeaſon. On the other hand, an embaſſy, combined with the hoſtile irruption of my army into Myſore, would have been liable to the imputation of inſincerity towards Tippoo Sultaun, and, while it bore the appearance of indeciſion in the eyes of the allies, would have promoted, and perhaps warranted, a ſimilar degree of inſtability in their councils and operations.

77. The deſign of this tardy, reluctant, and inſidious aſſent to the admiſſion of an embaſſy from the Britiſh government, could be conſidered in no other light than that of a new artifice for the purpoſe of gaining time, until a change of circumſtances and of ſeaſon might enable the Sultaun to avail himſelf of the aſſiſtance of France. This concluſion was now confirmed by my knowledge of the actual embarkation of Mr. Dubuc and two native vakeels, on an embaſſy from Tippoo to the Executive Directory of France; an event which took place at Tranquebar on the 7th of February.

78. I therefore replied to the letter of Tippoo Sultaun in the terms of the incloſure, No. 8, in which I have declared Lieutenant General Harris to be the only perſon now authorized by me to receive and to anſwer whatever communications the Sultaun may think fit to make, with a view to the reſtoration of peace, on ſuch conditions as appear to the allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to their common ſecurity. This letter I directed General Harris to forward to the Sultaun, on the day on which the army under his command ſhould paſs the frontier, and, at the ſame time, I inſtructed him to iſſue, in the name of the allies, the accompanying declaration, marked No. 9.

79. The Nizam's contingent conſiſts of above 6000 of the Honourable Company's troops, ſubſidized by his highneſs, of about the ſame number of his own infantry (including a portion of Mr. Perron's ſepoys, now commanded by Britiſh officers), and of a large body of cavalry.

80. This

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80. This force, under the general command of Mur Allum, formed a junction with the British army on the 19th of February; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I remark to your Honourable Court the beneficial effects which the Company have already derived from the recent improvement of our alliance with the court of Hydrabad. The Nizam's contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in a state of preparation for the field, before General Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore.

81. I have annexed to this dispatch, No. 10, the last return of Lieutenant General Harris's army, previous to his passing the frontier; an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal of its officers, never took the field in India. The army on the coast of Malabar (of which I also inclose a return, No. 11), is in an equally efficient and respectable condition, and the extraordinary efforts which have been made by Lieutenant General Stuart and Major General Hartley, seconded by the cordial attachment and unremitting assiduity of the Rajah of Coorga, have collected, within a very short period of time, a supply so abundant, that I am induced to transmit the particulars of it to your Honourable Court, as a testimony of the distinguished merits of those valuable officers, and of the loyalty and active exertions of that faithful tributary of the Honourable Company.

82. A considerable force, under the command of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown, will co-operate with Lieutenant General Harris in the southern districts of the Carnatic and Mysore.

83. Under these circumstances General Harris entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th of March, with orders to proceed directly to Seringapatam.

84. Having thus submitted to your Honourable Court, according to the order of dates, a detailed relation of the events which have led to the war in which we are actually engaged, and having declared to you the motives and objects of my conduct in every stage of this important transaction, I must request your permission to conclude this dispatch with such reflections as arise in my mind from the review of my past measures, and from the prospect of their ultimate consequences and permanent effect.

85. From the first disclosure of the nature and object of Tippoo Sultaun's embassy to the Isle of France, every principle of justice and policy demanded from your government in India, that an instantaneous effort should be made to reduce his power and resources, before he could avail himself of the advantages of the alliance which he had concluded. The defect of means is the sole consideration which can justify me, for not having made that effort at the early period when its success would have placed the security of your possessions on a foundation, which the invasion of India by a French force could not have impaired.

86. For without the aid of some native power, it is scarcely possible that the French should ever make any permanent impression on your empire in India; and no native power (excepting Tippoo Sultaun) is so infatuated as to be disposed to assist or receive a French army.

87. The progress of events since the date of orders of the 20th of

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June 1798, has not only confirmed the principles of justice and policy, by which an attack upon the Sultaun was at that time demanded, but has manifested that the designs of France, as well as of the Sultaun, were of a much more extensive and formidable nature than any which have ever been attempted against the British empire in India since the hour of its first foundation.

88. While the magnitude and danger of these designs were gradually disclosed, I had the satisfaction to feel that the means of averting them were augmenting in a proportion nearly equal, by the success of the negociations at Hydrabad, and by the advance of the military preparations which I had ordered throughout your possessions.

89. At the commencement of the month of February, the crisis arrived in which I was called upon to form my ultimate decision on the important question at issue with Tippoo Sultaun, and to determine the final result of the whole system of my measures.

90. On the one hand, the apparent establishment of the French army in Egypt, and the uncertainty of the state of our naval power in the Red Sea, rendered the danger still urgent from that quarter; while Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evasions of my propofals for negociation, combined with his embassy to the Executive Directory of France, under the conduct of Mr. Dubuc, appeared to preclude all hope of detaching the Sultaun from his recent alliance with the enemy. On the other hand, I now possessed ample means of frustrating the most dangerous effects of that alliance, by a reasonable application of the powerful force, which the treachery and aggression of the Sultaun had compelled me to collect at a heavy expence to your finances.

91. Your Honourable Court will determine, whether, in this state of affairs, my orders of the 3d of February were premature, and whether I should have been justified, on the 13th of February, in recalling those orders, for the purpose of admitting, at that late period, a negociation which would have enabled Tippoo Sultaun to defeat every object of the armament of the allies for the present season, and would have afforded him ample time to reap the full benefit of his connection with France, before the season for besieging his capital should return.

92. In deciding these important questions, you will necessarily consider what degree of reliance was to be placed on the sincerity of the Sultaun's disposition to conclude an amicable adjustment with your Government, at the very moment when he had actually dispatched, on an embassy to the Executive Directory of France, the commander of the French troops raised in the Mauritius, and admitted into the Sultaun's service, for the express purpose of carrying on a war of aggression against your possessions in India.

93. The admirable condition of your armies on both coasts, and the unequalled perfection of their equipment in every department, added to the extraordinary spirit and animation with which the campaign has been opened, afford every reason to hope, that the issue of the war will be speedy and prosperous, and that it must terminate in a considerable reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's resources and power.

94. The wisdom of your Honourable Court will anticipate the extensive benefits which must result to your interests, from an event now become essential to the peace and security of your possessions in India.

95. The

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95. The policy of the treaty of Seringapatam certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's power in ſuch a ſtate as ſhould leave him a conſtant object of alarm and apprehenſion to the Company: That he has been juſtly ſo conſidered for ſome years paſt, cannot be doubted by any perſon acquainted with the records of any of your governments in India. The preſent is the ſecond criſis within the laſt three years, in which the Government General has thought it neceſſary to aſſemble the army on the coaſt of Coromandel for the ſole purpoſe of checking his motions; and the apprehenſion of his intentions has obſtructed our operations againſt our European enemies in India, during the courſe of our preſent war.

96. The continuance of Tippoo's power on its actual ſcale, and under ſuch circumſtances, muſt have proved to the Company a perpetual ſource of ſolicitude, expence, and hazard. But the engagement which he has contracted with the French, the public proofs which he has given of his eagerneſs to receive, in Myſore, as large a force as they can furniſh, combined with the prodigious magnitude of their preparations, and the incredible progreſs of their arms, evidently directed to the deſtruction of the Britiſh power in India, form new and prominent features in our political ſituation in this quarter of the world.

97. Admitting the wiſdom of that policy which dictated the preſervation of Tippoo Sultaun's power, at the cloſe of the laſt war with Myſore, the ſpirit of our preſent councils muſt be accommodated to the variation of circumſtances, and to the actual poſition, character, and views of our enemies.

98. In ſuch a conjuncture of affairs, I am perſuaded that your Honourable Court will be of opinion, that no object can be deemed ſo urgent, or ſo neceſſary to the ſafety of your poſſeſſions, as the effectual reduction of the only declared ally of France now exiſting among the native powers of India.

99. If Tippoo Sultaun had been diſpoſed to content himſelf with the quiet poſſeſſion of his preſent dominions; if he could have been brought to a ſenſe of his own peril in forming a connection with the French, the repreſentations which I addreſſed to him would have produced an early and ſalutary impreſſion. Whatever ſpeculative opinions might have been entertained with reſpect to his intereſts, views, and power, the juſtice and moderation of the Britiſh Government would never have diſturbed his tranquillity. But he reſolved to attempt the recovery of his loſt dominions, at the hazard of thoſe which he ſtill retains, and in the ardour of his paſſionate purſuit he overlooked not only the certain deſtruction of his own independence, the inevitable conſequence even of the moſt proſperous ſucceſs of any alliance with France, but alſo the predominant influence of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, which would detect his treachery, and turn againſt his own empire the ruin which he had meditated againſt theirs.

100. The ſecrecy of his councils, the promptitude of his reſources, his conſtant and active ſtate of equipment for war, added to the facility of his intercourſe with the French through his remaining territories on the coaſt of Malabar, form the moſt dangerous circumſtances in the actual condition of his power and dominion, and conſtitute his principal means of offence.

101. If ſucceſs ſhould attend your arms in this war, I entertain a firm confidence that thoſe dangers will either be wholly averted, or ſo conſiderably

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ſiderably diminiſhed, as to afford to your government in India the proſpect of durable ſecurity and genuine peace.

102. I cannot cloſe this letter without repeating to your Honourable Court the cordial expreſſions of my entire ſatisfaction in the zealous and honourable co-operation of Lord Clive, as well as of all the members of this government. The beneficial effect of their cheerful and ready concurrence in forwarding all my views, is manifeſt in the rapid progreſs and perfect completion of the equipments of the army in the field, and furniſhes a ſtriking and ſalutary example of the ineſtimable advantages of unanimity and concord among your ſervants in India.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient and
faithful ſervant,
MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 20th March 1799.

(No. 1.)

Proclamation at the Iſle of France.

LIBERTE'. EGALITE'.
Republique Françaiſe une et indiviſible.

PROCLAMATION.

Anne-Joſeph-Hyppolite Malartie, Général en Chef, Gouverneur Général des Iſles de France et de la Réunion, et Commandant Général des Eſtabliſſements Français à l'Eſt du Cap de Bonne Eſpérance.

CITOYENS,

Connaiſſant depuis pluſieurs années votre zéle et votre attachement pour les interêts et la gloire de notre république, nous ſommes tres empreſſés et nous nous faiſſons un devoir de vous donner connaiſſance de toutes les propoſitions que nous fait Tippoo Sultaun, par deux ambaſſadeurs, que nous a dépêche.

Ce prince a ecrit des lettres particulieres a l'aſſemblée coloniale, a tous les généraux, qui ſont employés dans ce gouvernement, et nous a addreſſé un paquet pour le Directoire Exécutif.

1. Il demande à faire une alliance offenſive et défenſive avec les Français, en propoſant d'entretenir à ſes frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2. Il promet de fournir toutes les choſes neceſſaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin et l'eau de vie dont il ſe trouve abſolument dénné.

3. Il aſſure que tous les preparatifs ſont faits pour reçevoir les ſécours qu'on lui donnera, et qu'a a l'arrivée des troupes, les chefs officiers trouveront toutes les choſes neceſſaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens ſont peu accoutumés.

4. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment ou les Français viendront à ſon ſécours. Pour declarer la guerre Anglais, déſirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chaſſer de l'Inde.

Comme il nous eſt impoſſible de diminuér le nombre des ſoldats des 107 regimens, et de la garde ſoldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cauſe des ſécours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais, nous invitons tous les citoyens de bonne volonté, à ſe faire inſcrire dans leur municipalités reſpectives, pour aller ſervir ſous les drapeaux, à ſe faire auſſi inſcrire.

Nous pouvons aſſurér tous les citoyens qui ſe feroit inſcrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitemens avantageux qui ſeront fixés avec ſes ambaſſadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur ſouverain, a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ſes armées, ne puiſſent jamais y être retenus quand ills voudront r'entrir dans leur patrie.

Faut au Porte Nord-Oueſt, le 10 Pluviôſe, l'an ſix de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible.

MALARTIE.

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(No.

(No. 2. A.)

Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

From Tippoo Sultaun: Received 24th October 1798.

The talooks of Ameera and Soula, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbachee are situated, have belonged to Comyal (Mangalore) from the year Rajah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-six years ago, a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in service of the state; and some villages in the talooks above-mentioned, yielding 3423 pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay; but since six and thirty years, that even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who by nature are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissention. Of this I am confident. Your Lordship must be well convinced the person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

P. S. Mr. Duncan, the governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability from among the civil officers (taalookdars) on the coast of Malabar, have been deputed to inquire into the claims of the above-mentioned talook, and will shortly arrive. Orders have been issued from my sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaubuddien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honour, to negociate with the deputies above-mentioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above-mentioned talooks in Coorial.

A true translation.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

(No. 2. B.)

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 8th November 1798.

To Tippoo Sultaun: Written 8th November 1798.

I have received your letter, informing me—(Recite the substance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn, that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour, to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the talooks of Amura and Soulea. It is only by means of regular inquiry and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent powers. My determination, in the case of Wynaad, was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation which always direct the Company's government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the districts at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if, after full investigation, I shall be satisfied of the justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they are always the most ready to respect the just rights of others, who are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested men, who by nature are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissention." For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful, in all

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parts of the world. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous people; but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached your presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your councils, and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my country; nor does it appear necessary or proper, that I should any longer conceal from you the surprise and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connection, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your correspondence with the late Governor General Sir J. Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great satisfaction, that in all your letters you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord established between you and the Honourable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two states. Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting, at the same time, to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negociations with the French, and of your military preparations; but whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required, both of me and of the Company's allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British government and the allies, wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstation of their pacific disposition.

The Peshwa and his Highness the Nizam concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which, in the name of the Company and of the allies, I recommend to your most

moſt ſerious conſideration; but as I am alſo deſirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and their allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all parties, I propoſe to depute to you, for this purpoſe, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the ſole means which appear to myſelf and to the allies of the Company, to be effectual for the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you, to receive Major Doveton, and as ſoon as your friendly letter ſhall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your preſence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer to this letter, with an earneſt hope that it may correſpond with the pacific views and wiſhes of the allies; and that you may be convinced, that you cannot in any manner better conſult your true intereſts, than by meeting, with cordiality, the preſent friendly and moderate advance to a ſatisfactory and amicable ſettlement of all points on which any doubt or anxiety may have ariſen in the minds, either of yourſelf or of the allies.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

(No. 3.)—*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun: dated 10th December* 1798.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN,

I had the honour of addreſſing a friendly letter to your Highneſs, on the 8th of November laſt; in which I ſtated a variety of important points, to which your Highneſs would no doubt perceive the propriety and neceſſity of giving your earlieſt and moſt ſerious conſideration.—I particularly hope that your Highneſs will have been ſenſible of the advantages likely to reſult to all parties from the conciliatory meaſure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I propoſed in that letter.

I expect to have the pleaſure of finding your anſwer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of ſetting out from Calcutta; I hope to arrive at Madras about the ſame time that the letter reaches you, and ſhould any circumſtances hitherto have prevented your anſwering my laſt letter of the 8th November, I aſſure myſelf that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, diſpatch a ſatisfactory reply to it, addreſſed to me at Madras.

A true copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

(No. 4.)—*Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General: Received at Fort St. George the 25th December* 1798.

From Tippoo Sultaun: Received at Fort St. George, 25th December 1798.

I have been made happy by the receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide thoſe written 4th and 8th November). The particulars which your Lordſhip has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the Engliſh fleet over that of the French near the ſhores of Egypt, nine of their ſhips having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their admiral, have given me more pleaſure than can poſſibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I poſſeſs the firmeſt hope that the leaders of the Engliſh and the

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the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of ſincerity, friendſhip, and good faith, and are the well-wiſhers of mankind, will at all times be ſucceſsful and victorious; and that the French who are of a crooked diſpoſition, faithleſs, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depreſſed and ruined. Your Lordſhip has written to me with the pen of friendſhip, "that in no "age or country were the baneful "and inſidious arts of intrigue ever "cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs as "they are at preſent by the French "nation. Would to God that no "impreſſion had been produced on "my mind by that dangerous peo-"ple; but that your Lordſhip's "ſituation enables you to know "that they have reached my pre-"ſence, and have endeavoured to "pervert the wiſdom of my coun-"cils, and to inſtigate me to war "againſt thoſe who have given me "no provocation. That it is im-"poſſible that I ſhould ſuppoſe "your Lordſhip ignorant of the "intercourſe which ſubſiſts between "me and the French, who I know "to be the inveterate enemies of "the Company, and to be now "engaged in an unjuſt war with "the Britiſh; and that I cannot "imagine your Lordſhip indiffe-"rent to the tranſactions which "have paſſed between me and the "enemies of the Engliſh."

In this ſircar (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by ſea and land. Their agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel, and having loaded her with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perſons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the ſhip, came here in ſearch of employment. Such as choſe to take ſervice were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this ſircar (the gift of God); and the French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ſhip to put about reports with the view to ruffle the minds of both ſircars.

It is the wiſh of my heart, and my conſtant endeavour, to obſerve and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace, and to perpetuate and ſtrengthen the baſis of friendſhip and union with the ſircar of the Company Bahauder, and with the ſircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb, Sure Munt Peſhwa Bahauder, and his Highneſs the Nabob Aſuph Jah Bahauder. And I am reſident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amuſing myſelf with hunting, at a ſpot which is uſed as a pleaſure ground. In this caſe, the alluſion to war in your friendly letter, and the following paſſage, namely, "that prudence required "that both the Company and their "allies ſhould adopt certain mea-"ſures of precaution and ſelf-de-"fence," have given me the greateſt ſurpriſe.

It was farther written by your friendly pen, that as your Lordſhip is deſirous of communicating to me, on the behalf of the Company and their allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all parties; your Lordſhip propoſes to depute to me for this purpoſe Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly the ſole means which appear to your Lordſhip and the allies to be effectual for the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundations;

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and that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton. It has been understood, by the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four sircars were so firmly established and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be, liable to interruption. I cannot imagine that means more effectual than these can be adopted, for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, promoting the security of states, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me that the allied sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own dominions, and the ease and comfort of their subjects. Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds, then, a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary; and these, under the favours of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement by means of amicable correspondence. Your Lordship is a great sirdar, a firm friend, and the rectifier of all things, and you possess an enlightened judgment. I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four states, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me, from my heart, desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health. What more shall be written?

Dated the 9th of Rujub, 1213 of the Hejirah.

A true translation.

N. B. Edmonstone, P. Tr.

(No. 5.) *Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 9th of January 1799.*

In pursuance of the intention which I had the honour of communicating to you in my letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honour to receive your Highness's letter of the 11th Jamaudy Oossaunee (20th November).

(Recapitulate.)

My letter to your Highness of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the military preparations which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the allies, ever since the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honour to receive your letter of the 9th Rejeb (or 18th of December), in answer to my two letters addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that in this letter your Highness has been pleased to admit "That the English nation and the Honourable "Company ever adhere to the paths "of sincerity, friendship, and good "faith; and that they are the "well-wishers of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly satisfactory to me in the present moment, because I am persuaded that a prince

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of

of your Highneſs's diſcernment would not expreſs ſuch ſentiments without full deliberation; I therefore accept with pleaſure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal teſtimony, on the part of your Highneſs, to the juſtice of that cauſe in which the Engliſh nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admiſſion that you have no ground of complaint againſt the Engliſh government.

In anſwer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you have formed with the French nation, your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention, "that in "the ſircar (the gift of God) there "is a mercantile tribe, who employ "themſelves in trading by ſea and "land: that their agents purchaſed "a two-maſted veſſel, and having "loaded her with rice, departed "with the view to traffic: that it "happened that ſhe went to the "Mauritius, from whence forty "perſons, French and of a dark "colour, of whom ten or twelve "were artificers, and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the "ſhip, came to your country in "ſearch of employment: that ſuch "as choſe to take ſervice were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of "that ſircar (the gift of God); "and that the French, who are "full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ſhip, to put about "reports with the view to ruffle "the minds of both ſircars."

I had no knowledge of the tranſaction which your Highneſs has thus deſcribed, until I had the honour to receive your Highneſs's letter. Nor was it to this tranſaction I adverted, when I expreſſed my concern at the intercourſe which your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has related. If the tranſaction of which I complained had not indiſputably proved the exiſtence of a connection between your Highneſs and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honourable Company, and to its allies, neither the allies nor I would have reſorted to thoſe meaſures of precaution and defence which have attracted your Highneſs's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly ſtate to your Highneſs the circumſtances to which I referred in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonſtrated againſt the tendency of your intercourſe with the French.

Although I had been, for ſome time paſt, appriſed that your Highneſs had engaged with ſeveral powers of Aſia, in various negociations of the moſt hoſtile tendency towards the intereſts of the Company and of its allies; and although your continued military preparations correſponded with the ſpirit of your negociations; I ſtill hoped that a ſenſe of your own intereſts, and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquiſh projects of aggreſſion ſo inconſiſtent with your own profeſſions, with your real intereſts, and with the character of your wiſdom and diſcretion. But I had ſcarcely formed that deciſion on your Highneſs's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unqueſtionable teſtimony of my diſpoſition to render impartial and ample juſtice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace with your Highneſs), when I received from the Iſle of France an authentic copy of the proclamation, a Per-

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a Perſian tranſlation of which accompanies this letter.

In addition to this proclamation, I poſſeſs full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highneſs's ambaſſadors during their reſidence in the Iſle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exerciſing the powers delegated to them by your Highneſs; and of your Highneſs's conduct ſince the return of your ambaſſadors.

From the whole evidence in my poſſeſſion, the following facts are inconteſtibly proved.

Your Highneſs diſpatched two ambaſſadors from your preſence, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798: the ſhip on which the ambaſſadors were embarked, hoiſted your Highneſs's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt in the Iſle of France. Your ambaſſadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a ſalute of cannon, and with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect; and they were entertained, during their continuance on the iſland, by the French Government, at the public expence.

Previouſly to the arrival of your ambaſſadors on the iſland, no idea or rumour exiſted there, of any aid to be furniſhed to your Highneſs by the French; or of any proſpect of a war between your Highneſs and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your ambaſſadors, the proclamation, of which I now forward to you a tranſlation, was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord Oueſt.

Your ambaſſadors, far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the proclamation, held without reſerve, in the moſt public manner, the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; and they even ſuffered the proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at their own houſes.

In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the iſland, that your Highneſs would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Your ambaſſadors were preſent in the iſland, when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queſtion; and your ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted the execution of the proclamation, by making promiſes, in the name of your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of inducing recruits to enliſt in your ſervice. Your ambaſſadors propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the numbers of the forces to be raiſed in your Highneſs's name, for the purpoſe of making war on the Company.

The ambaſſadors entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements, in the name of your Highneſs, according to the tenor of the proclamation (ſee the margin) * with ſeveral Frenchmen, and others who entered into your ſervice, particularly with Monſieur Dubuc, whom the ambaſſadors engaged in your Highneſs's name, for the expreſs

* Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les Citoyens qui ſe feroit inſcrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitemens avantageux qui ſeront fixés avec ſes ambaſſadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur ſouverain a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ſes armées, ne puiſſent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront r'entrer dan leur patrie.

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preſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Engliſh in India.

The proclamation therefore is proved to have been the act of your ambaſſadors. It originated in their arrival at the Iſle of France; it was diſtributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations; and, finally, it was executed, according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March 1798, the ambaſſadors embarked at Port Nord Oueſt, on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in your Highneſs's name.

This French frigate, with your ambaſſadors, and with the troops raiſed in the enemy's country for your ſervice, arrived at Mangalore about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highneſs permitted this force to land in your dominions; and far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of your ambaſſadors in any part of this tranſaction, you formally received them, and the French officers and principal perſons who accompanied them, with public marks of honour and diſtinction; and you now entertain in your ſervice a large part of the force thus raiſed, for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From theſe ſeveral facts, the following concluſions reſult:

Firſt, That the ambaſſadors diſpatched by your Highneſs to the Iſle of France did propoſe, and actually did conclude, an offenſive alliance with the French, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the allies, the Peſhwa and the Nizam.

Secondly, That your Highneſs's ambaſſadors demanded military ſuccours from the French for the purpoſe of proſecuting the ſaid war; and declared that your Highneſs had already completed your hoſtile preparations againſt the Company (and conſequently againſt the allies); and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hoſtilities.

Thirdly, That your Highneſs's ambaſſadors levied a military force in the Iſle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying into effect the offenſive alliance, contracted, in the name of your Highneſs, with the enemy of the Company and of the allies.

Fourthly, That your Highneſs approved the conduct of your ambaſſadors, ſuffered the French force, raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Company and the allies, to be landed in your country; and finally admitted the ſaid force into your army.

Fifthly, That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral perſonal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation publiſhed in the Iſle of France; and has taken the preliminary ſteps for fulfilling thoſe engagements according to the tenor of that proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwiſe have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highneſs's ambaſſadors were authorized by your orders.

Sixthly, That your Highneſs has for ſome time paſt been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the allies.

Seventhly, That your Highneſs was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions, if you had obtained from the

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the Friends the effectual succour which you had solicited through your ambassadors.

Eighthly, That your Highness, by these several acts, has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between your Highness and the allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint, in my letter of the 8th of November; and such are the motives which now compel the allies to seek relief from that ambiguous and anxious state in which they have been placed, for some years past, by the conduct of your Highness. The allies complain that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negociations and offensive alliances with the enemy, continually expose the allies, during a period of supposed peace, to all the solicitude and hazard and much of the expence of war.

Even under all these circumstances of provocation, the allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and substantial peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices usual among friendly and contiguous states. We are, therefore, ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highness, on such conditions as shall preclude the continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your Highness is pleased to say, "That you cannot imagine how "means, more effectual than the "existing treaties, can be adopted "for giving stability to the foun-"dations of friendship and harmo-"ny, or for promoting the secu-"rity of the states, and the wel-"fare and advantage of all par-"ties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness; and if your Highness's wisdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due observance of your engagements with the allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary "for giving stability to the "foundations of friendship and har-"mony, or for promoting the secu-"rity of the states, and the wel-"fare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indispensable, in consequence of your Highness's new engagements with the common enemy of the allies. And I again intreat your Highness to meet with cordiality the friendly and moderate advance of the allies, towards an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The allies, being always anxious to enter into the friendly explanation with your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn manner, to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure which I am confident would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favour me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter shall reach your presence; dangerous consequences result from the delay of arduous affairs.

A true copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

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(No. 6.)—*Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General.*

From Tippoo Sultaun; dated 24th Ryeb 1213, or 2d of January 1799: received the 11th of January 1799.

The agreeable arrival of your Lordſhip's two letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A khereta, in reply to your Lordſhip's former friendly letter, has been written and diſpatched. It will, no doubt, by this time have been received; and the ſincerity of my friendſhip and regard, together with proofs of my ſolicitude for tranquillity and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their increaſe), will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A true tranſlation.

N. B. EDMONSTONE P. Tr.

(No. 7.)—*Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General.*

From Tippoo Sultaun; received 19th February 1799.

I have been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters; the firſt, brought by a camelman, the laſt by hircarrahs; and underſtood their contents. The letter of the prince in ſtation, like Turnſhield with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the ſtars, the ſun illuminating the world, the heaven of empire and dominion, the luminary giving ſplendour to the univerſe, the firmament of glory and power, the ſultaun of the ſea and the land, the king of Room (i. e. the Grand Signior) be his empire and his power perpetual, addreſſed to me, which reached you through the Britiſh envoy, and which you tranſmitted, has arrived. Being frequently diſpoſed to make excurſions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion. You will be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Doveton (about whoſe coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) ſlightly attended.

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare. A true tranſlation.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. Tr.

(No. 8.)—*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 22d of February 1799.*

I had the honour, on the 13th inſtant, to receive your letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excurſion, and deſiring me to diſpatch Major Doveton unattended to you.

I lament moſt ſincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my letter of the 9th January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your diſcerning mind, and that you deferred your reply to that letter to ſo late a period in the ſeaſon. Your long ſilence on this important and preſſing occaſion, compelled me to adopt the reſolution of ordering the Britiſh forces to advance in concert with the armies of the allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the ſeaſon rendered the advance of the army abſolutely neceſſary to the common ſecurity of the allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable propoſal of ſending an ambaſſador to your preſence.

Under

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Under the preſent circumſtances, to ſend Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with thoſe advantages which would have reſulted from his miſſion at a proper ſeaſon.

The allies however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, commander of the Britiſh troops, has been empowered to receive any embaſſy which you ſhall diſpach to him. Lieutenant General Harris will alſo authoriſe ſuch perſons as he may think proper, to concert, in communication with your ambaſſadors, a new treaty of friendſhip with your Highneſs, founded on ſuch conditions as appear to the allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent peace.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

(No. 9.)—*Copy of a declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the forces and affairs of the Britiſh nation in the Eaſt Indies, on behalf of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company and the Allies of the ſaid Company there, his Highneſs the Nizam and the Peſhwa.*

A ſolemn treaty of peace and friendſhip was concluded at Seringapatam, between the Honourable Company, and the Nabob Aſoph Jah and the Peſhwa, on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hoſtility ceaſed. Since that day, the three allied ſtates have invariably manifeſted a ſacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform diſpoſition, abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the allies. Whatever differences have ariſen, with regard to the limits of the territory of Myſore, have been amicably adjuſted without difficulty, and with the moſt exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the ſtipulations of treaty. Such has been the ſolicitude of the allies for the preſervation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for ſome years paſt, various embaſſies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency ſo evidently hoſtile to the intereſts of the allies, as would have juſtified them, not only in the moſt ſerious remonſtrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the Britiſh government every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit, by the moſt unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his juſt rights, and by the removal of every cauſe of jealouſy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. Theſe pacific ſentiments have been moſt particularly manifeſted in the Governor General's recent deciſion on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the diſtrict of Wynaad, and in the negociation opened by his Lordſhip with regard to the diſtricts of Amarah and Soukah. In every inſtance the conduct of the Britiſh government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural reſult of thoſe principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, which the legiſlature of Great Britain, and the honourable the Eaſt India Company, have firmly eſtabliſhed as the unalterable rule of their intercourſe with the native princes and ſtates of India.

The exemplary good faith, and the pacific diſpoſition of the allies, ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Seringapatam, have never been diſputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to alledge even

even the pretext of a complaint againſt their conduct, he has conſtantly acknowledged their juſtice, ſincerity, and good faith; and has preferred, in the moſt cordial terms, his deſire to maintain and ſtrengthen the foundatious of harmony and concord with them.

In the midſt of theſe amicable profeſſions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the Britiſh government had iſſued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with aſtoniſhment and indignation that the allies diſcovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own moſt ſolemn and recent proteſtations of friendſhip towards the allies.

Under the maſk of theſe ſpecious profeſſions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun diſpatched ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, propoſed and concluded, in his name, an offenſive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Peſhwa and the Nizam, the allies of the Company.

The ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military ſuccours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared view of proſecuting the intended war.

When the ambaſſadors returned, in a French ſhip of war, from the Iſle of France, Tippoo Sultaun ſuffered the military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpoſe of making war upon the allies, to land in his country; and, finally, he admitted it into his army: by theſe perſonal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his ambaſſadors.

This military force, however, was not ſufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpoſe of attacking the Company's poſſeſſions; but in the mean while he advanced his hoſtile preparations conformably to his engagements with the French; and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual ſuccours, which he had aſſiduouſly ſolicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the Britiſh nation, fruſtrated his vain hopes, and checked the preſumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiouſly expected their arrival on the coaſt of Malabar.

The Britiſh government, the Nizam, and the Peſhwa, had not omitted the neceſſary precaution of aſſembling their forces for the joint protection of their reſpective dominions. The ſtrict principles of ſelf-defence would have juſtified the allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh fleet at the mouth of the Nile, did not abate the anxious deſire of the allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun. They attempted, by a moderate repreſentation, to recal him to a ſenſe of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With theſe ſalutary views the Governor General, on the 8th of November

vember 1798, in the name of the allies, propoſed to diſpatch an ambaſſador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of renewing the bonds of friendſhip, and of concluding ſuch an arrangement as might afford effectual ſecurity againſt any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordſhip repeated the ſame propoſal on the 10th of December 1798. Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evaſions and ſubterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the allies; and he manifeſted an evident diſpoſition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by ſuddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with reſpect to the diſtricts of Amarah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourſe between his ſubjects and thoſe of the Company on their reſpective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General being arrived at Fort St George (notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging circumſtances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed, with increaſed earneſtneſs, the expreſſion of his Lordſhip's anxious deſire to diſpatch an ambaſſador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expreſsly ſolicited the Sultaun to return an anſwer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no propoſition either injurious to the rights, dignity, or honour of the Sultaun, in any degree novel or complicated either in form or ſubſtance, it could not require a longer conſideration. The Governor General waited with the utmoſt ſolicitude for an anſwer to the reaſonable and diſtinct propoſition contained in his letter of the 9th of January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun, however, who muſt have received this letter before the 15th of January, remained ſilent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that prince, that dangerous conſequences would reſult from delay. In the mean while the ſeaſon for military operations had already advanced to ſo late a period, as to render a ſpeedy deciſion indiſpenſable to the ſecurity of the allies: under theſe circumſtances, on the 3d of February (eight days having elapſed from the period when an anſwer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January, his Lordſhip declared to the allies, that the neceſſary meaſures muſt now be adopted, without delay, for ſecuring ſuch advantages as ſhould place the common ſafety of the allies beyond the reach of the inſincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General on the 3d of February iſſued orders to the Britiſh armies to march, and ſignified to the commander of his Majeſty's ſquadron, that the obſtinate ſilence of the Sultaun muſt be conſidered as a rejection of the propoſed amicable negociation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General; in which the Sultaun ſignifies to his Lordſhip, "that being frequently diſpoſed to make excurſions and hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion;" adding, "that the Governor General would be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Doveton, to him, unattended."

The allies will not dwell on the peculiar phraſes of this letter; but it muſt be evident to all the ſtates of India, that the anſwer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the ſeaſon, with no other view than to preclude the allies, by inſidious delays, from the benefit of thoſe advantages which their

combined military operations would enable them to ſecure. On thoſe advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumſtances of that prince's offenſive alliance with the French) can the allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The allies cannot ſuffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own ſtudied and ſyſtematic delay, nor to impede ſuch a diſpoſition of their military and naval force, as ſhall appear beſt calculated to give effect to their juſt views.

Bound by the ſacred obligations of public faith, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, and undiſturbed in the poſſeſſion of thoſe dominions ſecured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happineſs, and their honour.

For a period of three months, he obſtinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that ſuccour, which he has eagerly ſolicited for the proſecution of his favourite purpoſes of ambition and revenge. Diſappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conqueſt, he now reſorts to ſubterfuge and procraſtination, and by a tardy, reluctant, and inſidious acquieſcence, in a propoſition which he had ſo long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to fruſtrate the precautions of the allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until ſome change of circumſtances and of ſeaſon ſhall revive his expectations of diſturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French army.

The allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.

The allies are, therefore, reſolved to place their army in ſuch a poſition, as ſhall afford adequate protection againſt any artifice or inſincerity, and ſhall preclude the return of that danger, which has ſo lately menaced their poſſeſſions. The allies, however, retaining an anxious deſire to effect an adjuſtment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's forces on the coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embaſſy which Tippoo Sultaun may diſpatch to the head quarters of the Britiſh army, and to concert a treaty on ſuch conditions as appear to the allies to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of a ſecure and permanent peace.

Dated Fort St George, 22d February 1799.

By order of the right honourable the Governor General,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

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(No.

(No. 10.)—ABSTRACT RETURN *of the* TROOPS *that marched for the Mysore Country from the Coromandel Coast; Taken from the Monthly Returns of the Corps in the Adjutant-General's Office, for the Month of February* 1799.

CORPS.	*Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.*	*Total.*
19th Regiment Light Dragoons	430	
25th - - - - - - -	454	
1st - - Native Cavalry - - -	439	
2d - - - - - - -	422	
3d - - - - - - -	437	
4th - - - - - - -	453	
Total Cavalry -		2,635
2 Companies Bengal Artillery - - -	139	
1st Battalion Artillery - - -	148	
2d - - - - - -	321	
Total Artillery -		608
12th Regiment Foot - - - -	693	
33d - - - - - - - - -	879	
73d - - - - - - -	746	
74th - - - - - - - - -	789	
Scotch Brigade - - - -	559	
Swifs Regiment - - - - -	715	
Total European Infantry -		4,381
1st Battalion, 1st Regiment - - - -	963	
2d - 3d - - - -	1,043	
2d - 5th - - - - - - -	1,080	
1st - 6th - - - -	1,012	
1st - 8th - - - - -	910	
2d - 9th - - - -	821	
1st - 12th - - - - - -	795	
2d - 12th - - - -	1,034	
Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers - - -	3,057	
Total Native Infantry -		10,695
Gun Lascars - - - - - -	1,483	
Pioneers - - - - - - - -	1,000	
Total Gun Lascars and Pioneers -		2,483
ABSTRACT.		
Cavalry - - - - - -	2,635	
Artillery - - - - - - -	608	
European Infantry - - -	4,381	
Native Infantry - - - - -	10,695	
Total Fighting Men - -		18,319
Lascars and Pioneers -		2,483
Grand Total - - -		20,802
DETACHMENT *under the Command of Col.* ROBERTS.		
1st Company Bengal Artillery - - -	57	
1st - Coast - - -	85	
		142
1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, B. N. I. - -	993	
2d - 10th - - -	1,008	
2d - 2d - C. N. I. - -	1,051	
2d - 74th - - - -	998	
1st - 11th - - - -	989	
2d - 11th - - - -	1,037	
		6,076
Companies of Gun Lascars - -	- -	318
Total - - -	- -	6,586

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE, *Major General.*

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1.)—GENERAL RETURN *of the* TROOPS *belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, composing the Army assembled for Field Service—Lieutenant General James Stuart, Commander in Chief—Head Quarters, Cananore, 11th February* 1799.

CORPS.	Commanded by	Rank and File. Europeans.	Rank and File. Natives.	Fighting Men. Europeans.	Fighting Men. Natives.	Total Fighting Men.
Detachment of Artillery, and Lascars attached	Lt. Col. Lawnam	137	314	166	344	
Detachment of Engineers	Col. Sartorius	—	—	7		
Right Native Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Montresor — 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. S.	Major Lawrence	—	584	—	653	
1st — 4th	Major Disney	—	600	—	672	
1st — 3d	Lt. Col. Inignam	—	599	—	663	
Centre, or European Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dunlop — His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot	Major Forties	200	—	223		
Honourable Company's E. Regiment Foot	Major Fyfe	467	—	528		
His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot	Major Spry	618	—	693		
Left Native Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wiseman — 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, N. I. with Detachment of 1st or 9th Battalion	Lt. Col. Home	—	639	—	717	
1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, N. I.	Major Paterson	—	593	—	663	
2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. I.	Lt. Col. Marshall	—	597	—	675	
Pioneer Corps	Capt. B. Moncriff	—	390	—	416	
	Total	1,422	4,316	1,617	4,803	6,420

(Signed) ROBERT GORDON, *Adjutant-General.*

(No. 12.)—*An Account of Rice and Gram, collected in the Coorga Country, for the Use of the Army.*

	lbs.
Contract RICE, provided by Choakara Mousa, and deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th February 30,000 Morahs of 40 Pucha Seers, or 80 *lbs.* each	2,400,000
Rice collected by the Rajah, and stored at Verajunder-Pett 1st March 33,000 batties of 60 Pucka Seers, or 120 *lbs.* each,	3,960,000
Being at 1 *lb.* per man per day, equal to the subsistence of 40,000 men for 159 days.	
	lbs. 6,360,000

GRAM.

Deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th February, 1000 Candies of 560 *lbs.* each, or	*lbs.* 560,000
Being at 10 *lbs.* per day per horse, Gram for 2,800 horses for 20 days.	

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No. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee; dated Fort St. George, 22d of April 1799.

Since my arrival at this presidency, I have addressed three separate letters to your Honourable Committee, under date the * 13th January, 13th February, and 15th March 1799; my separate letters of the 20th of March, and of this date, to the Court of Directors, and the letter to your honourable Committee from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, of the 7th April, contain a view of such events as have happened in this quarter since the date of my last letter to you.

To these advices I do not feel it necessary to add any thing at present, farther than my assurance that every circumstance promises a speedy and advantageous issue to the war with Tippoo Sultaun, and that all such private intelligence as I have received concurs to favour this expectation.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that, notwithstanding the export of forty lacks of rupees in specie to this presidency, and the actual commencement of hostilities with Tippoo Sultaun, the discount upon all the public securities in Bengal has experienced a considerable diminution during the course of the last month; and with the aid of the supplies in specie which we expect from England, I flatter myself that I shall be enabled, within a short period of time, to direct an enlargement of the commercial investment at all the presidencies. I am naturally impatient to return to Bengal; but the experience of every hour convinces me more strongly that the avowed projects of Tippoo Sultaun, combined with his acknowledged means of carrying them into effect, have been among the most efficient causes not only of the decline of public and private credit in Bengal, but also of encouragement to the disorderly and disaffected class of your subjects. I am therefore persuaded, that the effectual reduction of Tippoo's means of mischief is indispensable to the welfare and tranquillity of all your possessions. Under this impression, I feel it my duty to remain at this presidency as long as my presence can in any degree contribute to the energy and vigor of our military operations.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople, it appears that General Buonaparte's army still consists of 17 or 18,000 fighting men. The government of Bombay have fitted out an expedition against the island of Perim, according to your orders. You will probably learn from them, that I called their attention to the same object, as soon as I learnt the arrival of the French in Egypt. My letter reached Bombay towards the conclusion of the month of October, but my suggestion was not executed, in consequence of a supposed deficiency of water on the island of Perim.

Upon receiving a similar suggestion from me, Admiral Rainier forwarded a conditional order for the occupation of the island to Commodore Blanket by the Centurion. Since the receipt of your orders, however, I understand it has been ascertained at Bombay, that the island of Perim is not deficient in water.

No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated Fort St. George, 20 April 1799.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1st. I now proceed to submit to you

* The substance of these letters has been detailed in Lord Mornington's letter of the 20th March 1799.

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you a detail of the operations of the armies in Myſore.

2d. The army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21ſt of February, arrived at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut on the 25th of the ſame month, and took poſt at Seedapoor and Seedaſere, on the 2d of March, for the protection of the large ſupplies which had been collected at Verajunder Pett in the diſtrict of Coorga; from theſe poſitions, on Lieutenant General Harris's approach, Lieutenant General Stuart intended to form a junction with the army of Madras.

3d. The army of Madras, under the command of Lieutenant General Harris, entered the territory of Myſore on the 5th of March, when Lieutenant General Harris forwarded to Tippoo Sultaun my letter (forming No. 8. of the incloſures of my ſeparate diſpatch to your Honourable Court, of the 20th March), and publiſhed the declaration, forming No. 9. of the incloſures of the ſame diſpatch.

4th. The operations of the army of Madras commenced by the reduction of ſeveral forts upon the frontier; ſome of theſe forts ſurrendered without any reſiſtance, and none of them were defended with ſpirit, although the Sultaun appears, from the improved eſtabliſhment on which he had placed their garriſons, to have provided as well as he could for a different reſult.

5th. The progreſs of the army of Madras, owing to its ample equipment in every department, particularly in that of the ordnance, neceſſary for the ſiege of Seringapatam, was unavoidably ſlow; its movements, however, were but little impeded by the enemy. Conſiderable bodies of horſe hovered about its line of march, but without any other effect than that of rendering the communications with the Company's territories extremely difficult. Some parties of horſe attacked the Nizam's contingent, and his Highneſs' cavalry are reported by General Harris to have conducted themſelves with great ſpirit, a circumſtance which may partly be attributed to the improvements recently introduced into the diſcipline and eſtabliſhments of his Highneſs' cavalry, at the recommendation of the Britiſh reſident, under my inſtructions.

6th. At the period when the army of Madras entered Myſore, Tippoo Sultaun was ſuppoſed to be encamped in the vicinity of Maddoor, and to be preparing to move in the direction of Bangalore, for the purpoſe of oppoſing the progreſs of the army of Madras, in the event of Lieutenant General Harris actually paſſing the frontier; but it ſoon appeared, that although the Sultaun had ſo recently affected a diſpoſition to admit an embaſſy from the Britiſh government, he had probably no other view than to conceal the deſign which he had formed, of ſtriking a ſudden and early blow againſt the army of Bombay; for without allowing me the ſame time to anſwer his laſt letter which he had taken for replying to thoſe addreſſed by me to him, and without waiting to hear of the actual commencement of hoſtilities on the part of the Britiſh government, he came to the reſolution of attacking the army of Bombay, then aſſembled beyond the line of his frontier in the diſtrict of Coorga, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart.

7th. For this purpoſe Tippoo, taking with him the flower of his army, appears to have marched from his camp near Senapatam on the 28th of February (when Lieutenant

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tenant General Harris was ſtill within the Company's territories), and moving rapidly in the direction of Periapatam, to have arrived there on the morning of the 5th of March, being the ſame day on which Lieutenant General Harris entered Myſore on the eaſtern frontier.

8th. On the 6th of March, Tippoo Sultaun paſſed his own frontier, and attacked a detachment of the army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, the total ſtrength of whoſe entire army did not amount to more than ſix thouſand fighting men. The attack of the Sultaun's force was ſuſtained by a body not exceeding 2000 men, and the Sultaun's army was finally defeated and completely diſperſed, before General Stuart could collect the whole of his divided force. It is with infinite ſatisfaction that I incloſe, for information of your Honourable Court, the paper marked (No. 1,) containing General Stuart's account of this brilliant and important action, which took place at Seedaſeer on the 6th March.

9th. After this ſignal defeat, Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and remained there until the 11th of March, without making any farther attempt to moleſt the army of Bombay; the loſs ſuſtained by Tippoo's army on the 6th of March, appears to have amounted to near 2000 killed, wounded, and priſoners (which included ſeveral officers of rank, and ſome of conſiderable diſtinction); that ſuſtained on the 7th, by the army of Bombay, will appear in Lieut. Gen. Stuart's letter.

10th. Adverting to the great diſproportion of numbers, and to other circumſtances of diſadvantage, I am confident that your Honourable Court will be of opinion, that the conduct and ſucceſs of the army of Bombay, on that day, has ſeldom been equalled, and never ſurpaſſed in India.

11th. Under this impreſſion, I take the liberty of recommending to your favourable nōtice, the ſeveral officers and corps, named by Lieutenant General Stuart in his letter of the 8th of March, and I am anxious to requeſt your particular attention to the diſtinguiſhed conduct of Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major General Hartley, as well as of Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, and of Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop. Major General Hartley had already received a public teſtimony of my particular approbation of his extraordinary merit, in collecting ſtores and proviſions in the diſtrict of Coorga, previouſly to the arrival of General Stuart on the coaſt of Malabar.

12th. Tippoo returned from Periapatam to Seringapatam, and arriving at the latter place on the 14th of March, moved from thence immediately to meet Lieutenant General Harris and the army of Madras.

13th. Lieutenant General Harris had advanced on the 26th of March to a poſition between Sultanpet and Malavelly, having met with no conſiderable impediment from the enemy. The enemy made their appearance in force on that day, but without attempting to diſturb our army. On the 27th of March, when the army reached its ground at Malavelly, Tippoo opened a diſtant cannonade upon it, which, though at firſt diſregarded by Lieutenant General Harris, ultimately led to a general engagement, in which the enemy was completely defeated, and driven from every poſt which he attempted to maintain. Our loſs on this occaſion was very inconſiderable; only ſeven rank and file being killed, and a few men (including four officers) wounded,

while that of the enemy is supposed to have amounted to near seven hundred.

14th. I refer your Honourable Court to Lieutenant General Harris's letter of the 27th of March, which forms a part of the inclosure, No. 2, for a more particular account of this important victory, requesting also your attention to the merits of the several officers and corps distinguished by the notice of Lieutenant General Harris.

15th. General Harris marched on the 20th a few miles to the southward of Malavelly, without the least interruption from the enemy; from whence it may be inferred that Tippoo Sultaun was considerably dispirited by the defeat which he had sustained on the preceding day, added to the previous success obtained over him by the army of Bombay.

16th. On the 29th of March, General Harris happily accomplished a movement which must have greatly astonished and disconcerted the enemy: instead of proceeding in the direction of Arakerry and Karagat, Lieutenant General Harris suddenly turned towards the river Caveri, where, finding a ford at some distance above the junction of the Caveri and Copany, he immediately crossed the Caveri with a part of his army, and occupied strong positions on both banks of that river, at the distance of about fifteen miles from Seringapatam. This movement was also made without the least opposition on the part of the enemy, who indeed does not seem to have entertained the most distant suspicion of the British General's design.

17th. Lord Cornwallis, at a more advanced period of the year, having in vain sought for a practicable ford to the southward of Seringapatam, Tippoo probably concluded that Lieutenant General Harris would have pursued his Lordship's route to the ford of Caniambaddy, northward of Seringapatam, for the purpose of effecting a junction from thence with the army of Bombay. It is difficult to account otherwise for Tippoo's inaction, while General Harris executed this arduous and important movement.

18th. The advantages of the position thus acquired by General Harris must prove considerable. In addition to the immediate acquisition of cattle and forage, it must facilitate the junction with the army of Bombay; it must afford additional security to the abundant magazines which have been formed in the Coorga country, and favour the safe approach of our convoys from the southern districts, and from the Baramahl, by the pass of Coveripooram; and it promises to open to our army that range of forage situated to the southward of Seringapatam, which Tippoo seems to have reserved for the consumption of his own army.

19. Lieutenant General Harris, with his whole army, having crossed the Caveri on the 30th of March, halted near the village of Sovelly on the 31st. On the 1st of April he moved toward Seringapatam, and on the 5th encamped two miles S. W. of that city, having experienced no opposition from the enemy since the 27th of March. On the morning of the 6th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy appears to have made considerable resistance, Lieutenant General Harris took possession of Suttanpotta, and an adjacent tope or grove, and about the same time Major General Floyd, with a strong detachment, was sent to effect a junction with the army of Bombay. On the morning of the 6th April, Lieutenant General Stuart received, at Seedapore, a note from

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from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the arrival of the latter at Seringapatam, and alſo ſignifying that Major General Floyd was to be detached from the army of Madras on the 6th April, for the purpoſe already ſtated. In conſequence of this intelligence, Lieutenant General Stuart had determined to march from Sedapore to Seedaſere on the 7th April; and it is probable that the junction of the army of Bombay with the detachment under the command of Major General Floyd, was effected on the 8th, in the neighbourhood of Periapatam. The laſt accounts received by me from General Harris are dated on the 7th inſtant, when he ſtates that he had taken up his poſition for the ſiege of Seringapatam.

20th. Tippoo Sultaun on the 7th April had not returned any anſwer to my letter of the 22d of February, nor had he manifeſted any diſpoſition to propoſe a negociation. Lieutenant General Harris is inſtructed to propoſe preliminary articles of peace to the Sultaun, before the Britiſh batteries ſhall be opened againſt Seringapatam.

21ſt. While General Harris was advancing towards Seringapatam, Lieutenant Colonel Read was employed in reducing the country to the northward of Ryacottah. His operations were intended to have embraced a wide range, and he had made conſiderable progreſs in them, when the more urgent ſervice of conveying to the troops the large ſupplies which were collected in the Barrahmahl, made it neceſſary for him to change the direction of his march. He is now drawing together in the vicinity of Coverypo-ram, the numerous bunjarrahs and other ſupplies intended for the army encamped before Seringapatam, which place it is hoped he may be able to reach early in May.

22d. To the ſouthward of the Carnatic and of Myſore, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, at the head of a reſpectable detachment, began his operation by the reduction of Carroor, which ſurrendered to him without any ſerious reſiſtance, on the 5th April. On the 8th he ſent a detachment againſt Errode, and marched himſelf, on the 9th, to reduce Aravacourchy. He would, however, be obliged to ſuſpend his intended operations in the diſtrict of Coimbator, and to unite his detachment to that of Colonel Read, with a view of forming a force ſufficiently ſtrong to give due protection to the large and important ſupplies proceeding to Seringapatam.

23d. Aravacourchy, which had been conſiderably ſtrengthened ſince laſt war, ſurrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Brown on the 10th inſtant.

24. I have annexed to this diſpatch, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the ſeveral letters and notes received by me from Lieutenant General Harris, from the 6th of March to the 7th of April inclusive, and alſo copies of the diſpatches which I have received from Lieutenant General Stuart, on the 8th of March and the 6th of April.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient
and faithful ſervant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 20th April 1799.

22d April 1799.

P. S. After cloſing my letter, I had the ſatisfaction to receive the diſpatches from Generals Harris and Stuart, of which copies are incloſed, making Nos. 4 and 5.

I congratulate your Honourable Court on the ſucceſsful junction of the detachment under General Floyd, with the army of Bombay. The

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final

final junction of the whole with the army before Seringapatam, was expected to take place about the 13th inſtant. It may be ſafely affirmed, not to be in the power of Tippoo even materially to retard this junction, which, when effected, muſt excite a ſerious alarm in the mind of the Sultaun for the ſafety of his capital, if not of his perſon.

Your Honourable Court will perceive that Lieutenant General Harris, in his progreſs to Seringapatam, encountered the ſame difficulties which were experienced by Lord Cornwallis, from the failure of the cattle provided for the ſervice of the army, which, although amply ſufficient in point of number at the commencement of the expedition, appears to have rapidly decreaſed on the entrance of the army into Myſore. The climate and water of that country are repreſented to be extremely unfavourable to the cattle of the Carnatic. The delay which aroſe from this unavoidable contingency ſeems to have been conſiderable; but your Honourable Court will no doubt view with ſatisfaction, the ſpirit and firmneſs with which this difficulty was met by the Commander in Chief, and the zealous exertion of the whole army, by which he was enabled to proceed on his march.

When I cloſed my letter, I had not received any detailed relation of the action of the 27th March, or any official return of our loſs on that occaſion. The diſpatch ſince received from General Harris ſupplies the defect, and at the ſame time ſhows that the loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, in the battle of Malavelly, was far more conſiderable than I had ſuppoſed. The accounts received by General Harris on the ſubject of the enemy's loſs, as ſtated in his letter to me of the 5th inſtant, are confirmed by the reports of ſome hircarrahs belonging to General Stuart, who were in Tippoo's camp ſubſequently to the engagement.

I have added, for the farther information of your Honourable Court, a ſketch of the poſition of the army before Seringapatam on the 5th April (No. 6.) a ſketch of the attack made by Tippoo Sultaun on part of the army under Lieutenant General Stuart on the 6th March (No. 7.) and the order of battle of the army under Lieutenant General Harris on its entrance into Myſore (No. 8.)

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

No. 11.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Stuart to the Governor General in Council; dated 8th March, 1799.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. Fort St. George.

MY LORD,

1. I had the honour to addreſs your Lordſhip on the 20th ultimo; and having marched from Cananore on the following day, agreeably to my intimation of that date, I arrived at the top of Poodicherrum Ghaut on the 25th of the ſame month.

2. I informed your Lordſhip it was my intention to aſſume a defenſive poſition cloſe to the frontiers; and there await, in conformity to General Harris's inſtructions under date the 24th December, his farther orders.

In purſuance of this plan, I moved the corps ſucceſſively forward, and placed them in ſuch ſituations as might enable me the moſt promptly to form the propoſed junction with the principal army.

3. On the 2d inſtant the right brigade, conſiſting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenaut Colonel Montreſor, took up their ground at Seedaſeer, the boundary

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boundary of the Coorga country, and about ſeven miles diſtant from Periapatam.

The main body of the army, with the park and proviſions, remained at Seedapore and Ahmootenaar; the firſt eight miles, and the latter twelve, from the advanced poſition.

4. It may be neceſſary to inform your Lordſhip, that I was in ſome meaſure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered with thick jungles, to place the army in ſeveral diviſions; but I had a farther view in occupying the poſt at Seedaſeer, in order to preſerve a more ready communication with General Harris, as this was the only ſpot from whence the ſignals eſtabliſhed between the two armies could be obſerved. Although I had no reaſon to apprehend any immediate attack, I thought it adviſable to adopt the precaution of encamping the corps at ſuch ſhort diſtances, as would either enable me to move, without much loſs of time, into the enemy's territory, or to ſupport, if occaſion ſhould require it, any quarter that might ſtand in need of aſſiſtance.

5. In the courſe of the morning of the 5th, an extenſive encampment was unexpectedly obſerved to be forming on this ſide of the fort of Periapatam. This circumſtance was diſcovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of obſervation, on the ſummit of the high hill of Seedaſeer, which commands a view of the Myſore almoſt to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment aſſumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents; amongſt the number ſome of large dimenſions were diſtinguiſhed, and particularly one of a green colour, that ſeemed to denote the preſence of the Sultaun. However much the probability of this circumſtance might be ſtrengthened by the reſpectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. Theſe men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched, with all his forces, on the 20th ultimo, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Madras army; and that the Benky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was repreſented to be encamped at Canniambaddy, and to conſiſt of 5000 piadas, or irregular infantry, who were ſaid to be intended as a covering party to 7000 benjanies, and directed to bring as much proviſions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

6. In this ſtate of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieut. Colonel Montreſor's brigade with an additional battalion of ſepoys, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces, as affairs might render it neceſſary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of obſervation, the whole of the enemy's army was diſcovered to be in motion; but their movements were ſo well concealed by the woodineſs of the country, and the hazineſs of the atmoſphere, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain their object; nor, in fact, was this diſcovered until they had penetrated a conſiderable way into the jungle, and commenced an attack upon our line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

7. The enemy pierced through

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the jungles with such secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front of our line almost at the same instant. This dispatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged; as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedaseer. The communication was effectually obstructed by a column, which, according to the reports of our prisoners, consisted of upwards of 5,000 men under the command of Baber Jung.

8. Fortunately, before the enemy had accomplished their purpose, Major General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position was assumed for repulsing the enemy; and in this alarming situation the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression. The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a vast disparity of numbers, besides other discouraging circumstances.

9. As soon as I received intelligence of the perilous situation of the right brigade, I marched to their assistance, with the two flank companies of his Majesty's 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half past two in sight of the division of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Seedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the jungles, to regain their column, which still continued the attack in front. On arriving at Lieutenant Colonel Montresor's post, I found his men exhausted with fatigue, and their ammunition almost expended. At 20 minutes past three the enemy retreated in all directions.

10. For this decisive, and, I hope your Lordship will allow, brilliant success, considering the small number of troops who engaged, under very great disadvantages, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's army, I feel myself peculiarly indebted to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill I have above-mentioned, and was thus enabled to advise Lieutenant Colonel Montresor of the best method for defeating them. I beg leave also to inform your Lordship, that my best thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, for his very active exertions; and to the officers and men, including the artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and steady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European division under his command, are likewise entitled to my particular approbation, for their spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

11. Our loss on this occasion is far less than could reasonably have been expected; and I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a return of this circumstance.

12. It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as in the course of so long an action they were often exposed in crouds to the fire of grape shot, and vollies of musquetry.

Several men of distinction were killed,

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killed, and some wounded officers have been made prisoners. I have the honour to inclose the information of Mozan khan Bhuskhy, and the commander of a kutcherry, the prisoner of the greatest rank who has fallen wounded into our hands; but concurring reports state, that Meer Ghofar is amongst the slain.

13. As the arrival of General Harris at Seringapatam will not happen at so early a period as he first intended, the immediate possession of the post of Seedaseer was no longer an object of such consequence, and to retain it, while Tippoo continued in force at Periapatam, became an affair of serious difficulty. The secrecy and expedition with which he had planned his late enterprize, and the correct intelligence that the leaders of his columns appeared to have obtained of the private routes through the Coorga jungles, led to an opinion that he would not remain satisfied with this abortive attempt, but might endeavour to penetrate by another direction to the southward, still more open than the passage of Seedaseer, where he would only be opposed by Coorgs. This consideration derived a greater weight, as if he succeeded in forcing this entrance it would throw him into our rear, and put him in all probability in possession of the great depôt of rice collected by the Coorga Rajah. These motives have induced me to relinquish the post of Seedaseer, and to collect the whole of my force at this place. I have accordingly made a disposition, either to defend my position against the Sultaun, if he should again venture to attack it, or to move in defence of any part of the Coorga Rajah's territories that the enemy may threaten, provided it shall endanger our magazine of provisions; otherwise I shall remain on the defensive, until I receive advice from General Harris.

14. Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's designs, or of the motives that induced him to undertake his present enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood than after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Mysore. As my communication with General Harris is become insecure, I must take the liberty of requesting your Lordship to inform him of such part of these particulars as may appear to you necessary.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, most respectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. STUART.

Head Quarters, Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

P. S. By some prisoners who have been just now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the first distinction fell. They mention Seyed or Meer Ghofar, and the Benky Nabob, who led the centre attack, among the killed. It is added, however, that the Sultaun is collecting more forces, and is determined to make a second attack.

(Signed) J. STUART.

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(No. 1.)—GENERAL RETURN *of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in that part of the Army engaged with Tippoo Sultaun's Troops, at and near Seedaseer, on the 6th March 1799.——Camp near Seedapore, 8th March 1799.*

	KILLED.						WOUNDED.											MISSING.					Grand Total.
	Captain	Havildars	Rank and file	Puckauly	Total. Europeans	Total. Natives	Lieutenants	Ensign	Subahdar	Jemidar	Serjeant	Havildars	Drummers and Fifers	Rank and file	Puckauly	Total. Europeans	Total. Natives	Captain	Drummers and Fifers	Rank and file	Total. Europeans	Total. Natives	
Artillery and Lascars attached	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Rt. Native Brigade 1st Bat. 2d Reg.	1	1	10	—	1	11	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	21	1	3	27	1	1	2	1	3	46
Rt. Native Brigade 1st Do 4th Do	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	3	14
Rt. Native Brigade 1st Do 3d Do	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	32	—	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	38
Center or European Brigade 75th Reg.	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Center or European Brigade 77th Do	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	14
Left Nat. Bri. 1st Bat. 5th Reg.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pioneer Corps - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	6	10
Total - -	1	3	24	1	9	20	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	84	1	21	77	1	1	14	4	12	143

OFFICERS NAMES.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Captain S. Thomson, 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment.	Lieutenant Lighton, Artillery. Lieutenant H. Roome, Lieutenant Wilkinson, Ensign Eldridge, Subhd. Norajee, Jemi. Mah. Sophy, 1st Battalion, 2d Battalion, Lieutenant Maxwell, 1st Bat. 3d Reg.	Captain Shott, 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment.

(Signed) ROBERT GORDON,
Adjutant General.

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(No. 2.)—*Information of* MOZEM KHAN BUKHSHY.

The wounded prisoner states, that his name is Mozem Khan, and that he is Bukhshy of the Mudgid or 5th cutcherry, consisting of about 2,000 men.

That on the day of the action, the column with which he attacked, was composed of three cutcherries, the Futtah Adan Khan Bukhshy, the Suddoor, Ghoolam Ally Suddoor Bukhshy, and the Mudgid. That Keer Keeran Meer Hassen led the first division, and that Baber Jung commanded the whole column, which might amount to about 5,500 men; that the Mudgid cutcherry, of which he is Bukhshy, occupied the centre, and emerged into the road where our two six-pounders were left, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to the prematureness of the attack in front. That Khana Jahan and Ruzza Sahel, the same who commanded at Ghazinoor, led the attack in front with 3 or 4,000 men.

That he left Pultun with Tippoo's army, three days before that of the attack; he varies with regard to the force now with Tippoo, from forty to twenty cushoons, and twenty to twenty-five thousand men, and two cutcherries of horse of about seven or eight hundred each.

That there are nine guns attached to each cutcherry of foot, and that they are now at Periaputtan.

That Keer Saheb commanded the column which took the centre of the plain, attended by the Binky Nabob.

That Keer Cammer-ud-Deen is at present with the army, as well as Tippoo's three sons.

That Seyed or Keer G. Nofan, by which he was indiscriminately called, rode, on the day of the action, a dark coloured horse, approaching to black, and wore a green turban.

That Seind Saheb commands the troops to the Eastward of Paltan, and that Lally's corps is stationed a few cos on this side of Bangalore, but that there are no Europeans present with the Sultaun.

(Signed) A. WALKER,
Mil. Sec.

No. 12.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Clive to the Secret Committee; dated Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that the Governor General transmits to the Court of Directors by the present dispatch, a full and detailed account of the war in which we are engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, and of the circumstances and motives which have determined his Lordship in the choice of the measures which he has pursued relative thereto, I should remain satisfied with what is written in the letter of this government, of this day's date, to the Secret Committee, did it not occur to my mind, that it may be satisfactory to you to know, more explicitly, my sentiments upon the actual state of our affairs respecting the war; and that I should not do justice to the Governor General, if I did not express my sense of the conduct which has put us in a situation of such fair and well grounded expectations, as that in which we are now placed. Upon my arrival here, the end of August last, I entertained the most serious apprehension of the Sultaun's invading the Carnatic; which, had he done, very difficult would it have been to have assembled the whole of our army, and vain would have been the hope of collecting a sufficiency of supplies and cattle to enable us to undertake the siege of Serin-

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Seringapatam this ſeaſon, and finiſh the war in one campaign. But the fortune of the Company prevented, and poſſibly the complete ſucceſs of the meaſure of annihilating the French party, and increaſing the ſubſidiary force at Hydrabad, planned with ſo much wiſdom, by the Governor General, and executed with ſo much ability, by Colonel Roberts, under the direction of the reſident, Captain Kirkpatrick, confounded the Sultaun, and deterred him from bringing upon the Carnatic ſo ſevere a calamity.

From the time I was acquainted with the views and intentions of the Governor General, it became the object of my conſtant ſolicitude, in conjunction with the other members of this government, to promote his meaſures by the moſt zealous and cordial co-operation; and we had the gratification, upon his Lordſhip's arrival here, the end of laſt year, to receive his full and entire approbation of the exertions that had been made, and of the advanced ſtate in which he found our preparations for war. Since that period, the ſame wiſdom and energy which had characterized the Governor General's councils, has guided our exertions, and we have had the ſatisfaction to know, that the moſt formidable and beſt equipped Britiſh army that ever took the field in India, combined with a reſpectable force from the Nizam, entered Myſore the 5th of laſt month. Bombay has not been leſs forward in its exertions. And the two victories, obtained by General Stuart on the 6th March, and by General Harris on the 27th, are preſages of future ſucceſs, and ſerve to evince how little Tippoo is able, without French aid, to contend againſt the force which is aſſailing him. The effectual aſſiſtance of the Nizam, the cloſe connection ſubſiſting between that prince and the Company, and the powerful ſtate of our armies, encourage us to expect a ſpeedy and glorious termination to the conteſt. The irreconcileable hatred of the Sultaun, and the uncertain ſtate of the French in Egypt, of whom we have no accounts to be depended upon ſince Auguſt laſt, when Buonaparte was ſtill at the head of 17 or 18,000 men, authorize and point out the neceſſity of continuing the war till we can obtain complete ſecurity, and eſtabliſh the foundations of a durable and undiſturbed peace.

The expences of preparation have, from their extent, been unavoidably great: but as we have reaſon to expect that, if the war is not entirely finiſhed in one campaign, the weight of it will, I truſt, upon the whole, prove an economical one; and that the acquiſitions we may gain, and the ſecurity we ſhall derive from them, will amply repay the expences we ſhall have incurred.

Concurring as I do in the views of the Governor General, bearing teſtimony to the wiſdom and deciſion of his councils, and ſenſible of the advantages which muſt ever reſult from the perſon who has the control of the Company's affairs, and the means of drawing forth the reſources of the three preſidencies, being as near the ſcene of action as poſſible in a conteſt like the preſent, I deſire to aſſure you of my continuing to give my utmoſt ſupport and moſt cordial co-operation to meaſures which bid fair to reflect ſo much honour upon Lord Mornington's adminiſtration, and to ſecure the moſt ſolid advantages to the Company and the Britiſh empire. In theſe ſentiments I am moſt heartily joined by the other members of this Government.

I have

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I have the honour to be, with the higheſt conſideration and reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and
Moſt faithful Servant,
(Signed) CLIVE.

No. 13.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, in the Political Department, to the Court of Directors; dated 11th of May 1799: Received per Sarah Chriſtiana, 13th Sept. 1799.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Par. 1. It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that we have the honour to forward to your Honourable Court the incloſed copy of a diſpatch received this day from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the important events of the fall of the city of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo Sultaun, and the capture of two of his ſons, and of many of his principal officers, on the 4th of May.

2. Your Honourable Court may be aſſured, that the moſt aſſiduous endeavours of the Governor General in Council will be employed to derive from theſe events the ineſtimable advantages which they promiſe to the general proſperity of your affairs in India.

3. We have not yet received the details of the action of the 4th of May, but we deemed it to be our duty to tranſmit to you, without the delay of a moment, the intelligence contained in this diſpatch. We ſhall take an early opportunity of forwarding, by an overland and ſea conveyance, ſuch farther details as we ſhall receive from Lieutenant General Harris, together with full information of the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in conſequence of the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in Myſore. We have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble Servants,
(Signed) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
E. H. FALLOFIELD.

Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, the 4th of May 1799.

MY LORD,

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that this day at one o'clock a diviſion of the army under my command aſſaulted Seringapatam; and that at half paſt two o'clock, the place was entirely in our poſſeſſion. Tippoo Sultaun fell in the aſſault. Two of his ſons, the Sultaun Paudſhaw, and Moyen ud Deen, are priſoners, with many of the principal ſardars. Our loſs is trifling: our ſucceſs has been complete. I will ſend to your Lordſhip a detail hereafter.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

(A true copy.)

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

Seringapatam, 4th of May 1799.

No. 14.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council in the Political Department, to the Court of Directors; dated the 16th May 1799: Received per Sarah Chriſtiana, 13th Sept. 1799.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Par. 1. On the 11th inſtant, we had the honour of forwarding to your

your Honourable Court the copy of a ſhort diſpatch from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the event of the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo Sultaun.

2. Having ſince received from Lieutenant General Harris the details relative to that memorable conqueſt, we incloſe, for your information, a copy of the Commander in Chief's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor General; of which we have thought it adviſeable to omit a paſſage containing matter on which an important political arrangement actually depends, and we have, therefore, no doubt that it will be more ſatisfactory to your Honourable Court, that this ſubject ſhould, for the preſent, be communicated only to the Secret Committee.

3. Having already congratulated your Honourable Court upon the important event of the capture of Seringapatam, and having aſſured you of the moſt vigilant attention of the Governor General in Council, to improve the advantages which may be expected to ariſe from this brilliant and deciſive ſucceſs, it is our principal object in this addreſs, to draw the attention of your Honourable Court to the merits of that gallant army which achieved the conqueſt of the capital of Myſore.

4. We have no doubt that your Honourable Court will view with admiration the conſummate judgment with which the aſſault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and ſkill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which diſtinguiſhed its final ſucceſs.

5. The luſtre of this victory can be equalled only by the ſubſtantial advantages which it promiſes to eſtabliſh, by reſtoring the peace and ſafety of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, on a durable foundation of genuine ſecurity; and your Honourable Court will aſſuredly concur in the ſentiments of national pride, ſatisfaction, and gratitude with which we reflect, that, in this arduous criſis, the ſpirit and exertions of the Indian army have kept pace with thoſe of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent deſigns of her enemies, an increaſing ſource of her own proſperity, fame, and power.

6. Under the warmeſt impreſſions of its diſcipline, zeal, and valour, we beg leave to recommend this brave and gallant army to the favourable notice of your Honourable Court, and to the applauſe and gratitude of their King and Country.

We have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your faithful humble ſervants,
(Signed) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
WM. PETRIE,
E. H. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George, 16th May 1799.

(No. 1.)—*Copy of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, 7th May* 1799.

MY LORD,

On the 4th inſtant I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip, a haſty note, containing, in few words, the ſum of our ſucceſs, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had, on the evening of the 3d inſtant, ſo much deſtroyed the walls againſt which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for aſſaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable; the troops intended to be employed were ſtation-

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ed in the trenches, early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as their troops would then be leaſt prepared to oppoſe us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from thoſe regiments neceſſarily left to guard our camp and outpoſts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier ſepoys taken from the troops of the three preſidencies, with 200 of his Highneſs the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the aſſault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and ſupported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras ſepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the ſeveral flank corps; and Major General Baird was entruſted with the direction of this important ſervice.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch, and aſcended the breaches in the fauſſe braye and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting, in the moſt gallant manner, every obſtacle which the difficulty of the paſſage, and the reſiſtance of the enemy, preſented to oppoſe their progreſs. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpoſe of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One diviſion was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop; the latter was diſabled in the breach: but both corps, although ſtrongly oppoſed, were completely ſucceſsful. Reſiſtance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for ſome time after all firing had ceaſed from the works: two of his ſons were there, who, on aſſurance of ſafety, ſurrendered to the troops ſurrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, moſt of whom were in the palace. It was ſoon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen; Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his chiefs, were alſo ſlain. Meaſures were immediately adopted to ſtop the confuſion, at firſt unavoidable in a city ſtrongly garriſoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by aſſault. The princes were removed to camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird ſo important to aſcertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he cauſed immediate ſearch to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of ſlain, and ſoon after placed in the palace. The corpſe was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank in the mauſoleum of his father.

The ſtrength of the fort is ſuch, both from its natural poſition and the ſtupendous works by which it is ſurrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked, in whoſe praiſe it is impoſſible to ſay too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army, I have expreſſed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe; and I truſt your Lordſhip will point out their ſervices to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am ſorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loſs, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at firſt imagined.

On the 5th inſtant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the princes formerly hoſtages with Lord Cornwallis, ſurrendered himſelf at our outpoſts, demanding protection; Kerim Saib, the brother of Tippoo, had before ſought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A cowl namah was yeſterday diſpatched to Futtoh Hyder, the eldeſt ſon of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers; Purneah and Meer Cammer-ud-Deen Khan, have alſo been ſummoned to Seringapatam; no anſwers have yet been received, but I expect them ſhortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ally Reza, formerly one of the vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Cammer-ud-Deen Khan, to aſk my orders for 4000 horſe, now under his command; Ally Reza was commiſſioned to declare, that Meer Cammer-ud-Deen would make no conditions, but rely on the generoſity of the Engliſh.

Monſieur Chapuy and moſt of the French are priſoners; they have commiſſions from the French Government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

Seringapatam, 7th May 1799.

Abſtract of a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, at the Aſſault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans killed—Two captains, ſix lieutenants, three ſerjeants, one drummer, and fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto wounded—One lieutenant colonel, four captains, eight lieutenants, three enſigns, two conductors, twelve ſerjeants, five drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Miſſing—One ſerjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives killed—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto wounded—One jemidar, two drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto miſſing—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the Aſſault.

Killed—Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th; flank companies, Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergraſt, Hill, and Shaw, of the 74th; Capt. Cormick, of the pioneers.

Wounded——Lieuts. Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop and Lieutenant Lawrence of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain Lardy and Lieutenant Matthews of the Meuron regiment; flank companies, Lieut. Shawe, of the 76th, ſerving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Enſigns Autil and Guthrie of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the engineers, and Captain Preſcott, of the artillery.

Copy of General Orders; dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th of May 1799.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command, on the conqueſt of yeſterday; the effects ariſing from the attainment of ſuch an acquiſition as far exceed the preſent limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops ſurpaſs his power of praiſe: for ſervices, ſo incalculable in their conſequences, he muſt conſider the army as well entitled to the applauſe and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris ſincerely laments the loſs ſuſtained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmeſt terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the aſſault, and for the humane meaſures which he ſubſequently adopted for preſerving order and regularity in the place. He requeſts that Major Gen. Baird will communicate to the officers and men, who, on that great occaſion, acted under his command, the high ſenſe he muſt entertain of their achievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requeſts, that Colonel Gent, and the corps of engineers under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting

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meriting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his beſt acknowledgments are due to Major Beatſon, for the eſſential aſſiſtance given to this branch of the ſervice by the conſtant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the artillery corps is ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only deſire Colonel Smith, to aſſure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels moſt fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expreſſing his ſenſe of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himſelf called upon to notice, in a moſt particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowſe, and his corps of pioneers, which, during the preſent ſervice, have been equally marked, by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progreſs of the ſiege, ſo many occaſions have occurred for applauſe to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honourable Colonel Welleſly, Lieutenant Colonel Moneypenny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Macdonald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the ſeveral outworks and poſts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very ſpirited attack led by Lieutenant Col. Campbell, of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, which tended ſo greatly to ſecure the poſition our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ult. claims the ſtrongeſt approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army, ſince the commencement of the ſiege, in all the operations which led to its honourable concluſion, has been ſuch as well ſuſtains its long eſtabliſhed reputation. The gallant manner in which the poſt at the village of Agrar was ſeized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability diſplayed in directing the fire of the batteries eſtabliſhed there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the outpoſts of that army was repulſed, and the ſpirit ſhewn in the aſſault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requeſts Lieut. Gen. Stuart will offer his beſt thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris truſts, that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuſe his thus publicly expreſſing his ſenſe of the cordial co-operation and aſſiſtance received from him during the preſent ſervice; in the courſe of which he has ever found it difficult to ſeparate the ſentiments of his public duty from the warmeſt feelings of his private friendſhip.

Extract from General Orders; dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleaſure in publiſhing to the army, the following extract of a report tranſmitted to him yeſterday, by Major General Baird, as it places in a diſtinguiſhed point of view, the merit of an officer on the very important occaſion referred to, whoſe general gallantry and good conduct ſince he has ſerved with this army, have not failed to recommend him ſtrongly to the Commander in Chief.

"If, where all behaved nobly, "it is proper to mention individual "merit, I know no man ſo juſtly "entitled to praiſe as Colonel Sher- "brooke, to whoſe exertion I feel "myſelf much indebted for the "ſucceſs of the attack."

(True copies.)

(Signed) P. A. Agnew, *Mil. Sec.*

(A true copy.)

J. Webbe, *Sec. to Gov.*

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(No. 2.) *Copy of a General Order by Government, dated 15th May 1799.*

Fort St. George, 15th May 1799.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the allied army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration, the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favour of providence and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honourable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India, to a degree of splendor and glory, unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India, on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) J. Webbe, *Sec. to Gov.*

(A true copy)

J. Webbe, *Sec. to Gov.*

No. 15.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; dated 19th May 1799: Received per Sarah Christiana, 13th September 1799.

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. The accidental detention of the Sarah Christiana packet, enables me to forward to your Honourable Committee by this dispatch, documents of great importance, explanatory of the nature of the connection between Tippoo Sultaun and the French Republic.

2. These papers were found in the palace at Seringapatam, and were transmitted officially to my military secretary, by the secretary of the commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris in all matters of a political nature.

3. The paper, No. 1, is a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, and appears to be an attested copy of that which was dispatched by M. Dubuc, with two native vakeels, on the 7th of February 1799. The letter, however,

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is dated the 20th of July 1798, at which time the military preparations in the Carnatic had scarcely commenced.

4. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that in this letter Tippoo Sultaun, in the most distinct manner, states the nature of his late embassy to the Isle of France, to have been the same which I have described in my minute of the 12th of August, and in my letter to Tippoo Sultaun of 8th November, notwithstanding that he had endeavoured to put a different colour on the transaction in his letter to me of the 18th December 1798, and received at Fort St. George 25th December.

5. It is equally remarkable, that he does not attempt to alledge against the British Government, any ground of complaint since the conclusion of the last war.

6. The object of his offensive and defensive alliance with France, appears to have been not merely the recovery of his former dominions, but the expulsion of the English from all their rich possessions in India, and the utter annihilation of their power in Asia.

7. You will farther observe, that he declares it to be his intention, to commence the attack on the first favourable occasion, and, on the whole, that he professes to make common cause with France, under the most solemn protestations of fidelity and zeal to the Republic.

8. The paper, No. 2, is a note of the demands which Tippoo Sultaun's ambassadors were authorized by him to make upon the Executive Directory at Paris: they correspond in substance with the requisitions announced in M. Malartic's proclamation at the Mauritius.

9. In the articles 5 and 6, you will perceive, that the Sultaun intended to commence his operations in the heart of the Carnatic, in concert with a French army to be landed at Porto Novo; and that he did not propose to wait the actual arrival of the French force, but was resolved to make himself master of the coast of Coromandel, as soon as he should find it convenient, after having received notice of the motions of the French.

10. In article 7, it appears that the Portugueze colonies in this quarter of India were to have been divided between Tippoo Sultaun and the French. All the articles of his paper demand particular attention, as tending to prove, in the most conclusive manner, the entire devotion of this infatuated prince to his alliance with France. This paper also is dated on the 20th of July 1798, both papers are signed in the Sultaun's own hand-writing, according to the abbreviated form of signature which he was accustomed to use in all his letters and other official documents. This mode of signature is usual among the natives of Hindustân, and no doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of the papers.

11. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that the letter from Tippoo Saltaun to me, which was received at Fort St. George on the 13th of February, must have been written subsequently to the dispatch of the papers now inclosed, as M. Dubuc, with the Sultaun's two native vakeels, embarked at Tranquebar on the 7th of February.

I have the honour to inclose two other papers, No. 3 and 4, in the French language, found also in the palace of Seringapatam.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient
And faithful servant,
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 19th May 1799.

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No. 1.)—*Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Directory.*

ORIGINAL.

Le Circar Condadad au Directoire Exécutif représentant la République Françaiſe, une & indiviſible, à Paris.

Au nom de l'amitié que le Circar Condadad et ſa nation vouent à la Republique Françaiſe, laquelle amitié et alliance dureront autant que le ſoleil et la lune brilleront dans le ciel et ſeront ſi ſolides que les événemens le plus extraordinaires ne pourront jamais la rompre ni la déſunir.

Les Anglois jaloux de la liaiſon & de l'amitié qui regnoient depuis longtems entre mon Circar & la France, ſe ſont réunis aux Marattes à Nizam Ally Khan, et à mes autres ennemis pour me declarer une guerre odieuſe qu'injuſte qui a durée auſſi pluſieurs années, et dont les réſultats ont été ſi funeſtes pour moi qúil m'en couté mes plus belles provinces et trois courreaux, et trente lacks de roupies.

La République n'ignore certainement aucune de ces circonſtances malheureuſes, & combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour diſputer pied à pied le pays que j'ai été obligé de ceder à nos ennemis communs. Je n'aurais pas été forcé à des ſacrifices auſſi cruels, ſi j'vois été ſecouru par les François mes anciens alliés, qui, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway, Gouverneur General à Pondicherry, conſentit avec Campbell, Gouverneur General de Madras, à l'evacuation de la place qu'il commandoit. Elle voudra ſans doute en chaſſant les Anglois de leurs riches poſſeſſions dans l'Inde, reparer la faute de ſon anciene gouvernement.

Etant depuis long tems animé des mêmes ſentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au gonvernement de l'Iſle de [illegible], par l'organe de deux ambaſſadeurs,

TRANSLATION.

The Circar Condadad to the Executive Directory, repreſenting the Republic of France one and indiviſible, at Paris.

In the name of the friendſhip which the Circar Condadad and his nation vow to obſerve towards the French Republic, a friendſhip and alliance which will endure as long as the ſun and moon ſhall continue to ſhine in the heavens, and will be ſo ſolid that the moſt extraordinary circumſtances ſhall never break or diſunite either the one or the other.

The Engliſh, jealous of the connection and friendſhip which for a long time reigned between my Circar and France, have re-united themſelves to the Mahrattas, to the Nizam Ally Khan, and to my other enemies, for the purpoſe of declaring war againſt me; a war as odious and curſed as that which laſted for ſome years before, and which was attended with ſuch fatal conſequences to me, by taking from me my fineſt provinces, three crores, and 30 lacks of rupees.

The Republic is not ignorant of any of theſe unfortunate circumſtances; and of my having endeavoured to diſpute every inch of territory, which I was forced to give up to our common enemy. I ſhould not have been compelled to make theſe cruel ſacrifices had I been aſſiſted by the French, my ancient allies; who, deceived by the perfidious projects of Governor General Conway, at Pondicherry, together with Governor Campbell, at Madras, agreed to the evacuation of the place which they commanded. The French Republic, by expelling the Engliſh from their rich poſſeſſions in India, will certainly repair the faults of their ancient government.

Animated for a long time by theſe ſentiments, I have communicated them to the Government of the Iſle of France through the medium

baſſadeurs, dont je viens de réçevoir á ma grande ſatisfaction, des reponſes telles que je les déſirois, ainſi que le drapeau républicain par le chef de brigade Chappins, et le Capitaine des vaiſſeaux Du Buc, qui m'ont emmené les foibles ſecours qui les circonſtances ont permis au General Malartie & Contre-Amiral Sercey de m'expedier en ſoldats et officiers.

Je garde près de moi ce remier officier et vous envoie le ſecond en qualité d'ambaſſadeur pour, en vous demandant votre alliance offenſive & défenſive, obtenir des forces aſſez impoſantes, pour que réunis aux

je puiſſe attaquer et anéantir à jamais nos ennemis communs et ainſi je vous remettrai mon étendard qui réuni à celui de la Republique, ſervira de baſe, à l'alliance que nos deux nations vont contracter ainſi que les mandats particuliers que jai le chargé de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoins Sheik Abdoubraim et Mahomet Biſmilla, mes ſujets, qui ſent également chargés de me répréſenter auprès de vous.

Quelque ſoient déſormais les circonſtances où puiſſent ſe trouver nos deux nations ſoit enſemble où ſéparément ainſi que dans toutes ſes affaires quelles pouront traiter, que le bien, la gloire, et l'avantage des deux, en ſoient toujours le but! que leur ſentiments reſpectifs ayent pour garant les aſſurances de fidelité et les ſermens ufités par chacune d'elles! & que le ciel & la terre ſe rapprochent et ſe reuniſſent, plûtôt que de voir jamais notre alliance eprouver la moindre altération!

Dans mon palais à Sheringampatnam le 20th Juillet 1798.

(Signed)

(Signed) C. MACAULEY, *Sec.*
(A true copy.) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

dium of two ambaſſadors, from whom I had juſt had the high ſatisfaction of receiving ſuch anſwers as I wiſhed for, as well as the Republican colours from the Chief of Brigade Chappins, and the naval Captain Du Buc, who have brought to me ſuch ſuccours in ſoldiers and officers, as circumſtances have permitted General Malartie and Rear-Admiral Sercey to ſend me.

I keep near me the former officer, and ſend you the ſecond in quality of an ambaſſador for the purpoſe, at the ſame time that he demands your alliance offenſive and defenſive, of obtaining forces ſufficient to attack and annihilate our common enemies. I will tranſmit to you by his means my ſtandard, which, united to that of the Republic, will ſerve as a baſis of the alliance which the two nations are about to contract. I have alſo charged him to communicate particular orders to you.

I join with him in the embaſſy Sheik Abdoubraim and Mahomet Biſmilla, my ſubjects, who are equally directed to repreſent me in all affairs which they have to tranſact with you.

Whatever may be the circumſtances in which the two nations may hereafter find themſelves, whether together or ſeparately, in all their tranſactions, may the good, the glory, and the advantage of both, be always the end of them! May their reſpective ſentiments be gauranteed by the appearances of fidelity, and the ſolemn pledges given by each of them! and may the heavens and earth draw near to each other and unite, ſooner than our alliance ſhall experience the ſlighteſt alteration!

Given at my palace at Seringapatam, July 20, 1798.

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(No.

(No 2.) *Copy of Articles of Engagement, propoſed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Directory.*

Gloſe des demandes que mes ambaſſadeurs doivent faire au Directoire Exécutif à Paris.

ART. 1. Dix ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme infanterie, cavalerie, et artillerie.

2. Une armée navale qui fera la guerre ſur la côte où ſeront nos armées pour les favoriſer, et les renforcer en cas de beſoin.

3. Le Circar fournira toutes les munitions de guerre et de bouche aux armées de la république, ainſi que les chevaux, bœufs, canons de fonte qui leur ſeront néceſſaires à l'exception des liqueurs d'Europe, qu' il n'a pas dans ſon pays.

4. On prendra pour toutes les marches et opérations militaires quelconques, les ordres du Roi.

5. L'expédition ſera dirigée dans un point de la côte de Coromandel, et de préference à Porto Novo où s'effectuera le debarquement des troupes où ſe rendra d'avance ou à point nommé le Roi avec toute ſon armée. Son intention étant de debuter les premières opérations au ſein du pays ennemi.

6. Le Roi demande que la République lui donne avis par l'envoyé à Mangalore, de deux corvettes partant d'Europe, à vingt jours de diſtance l'une de l'autre, du nombre des vaiſſeaux et de troupes qu'elle lui envoye, pour qu'il ſe mette en campagne auſſitôt, & ſe trouve à même d'être maitre de la côte de Coromandel avant l'arrivée des forces de la République, et être à même de pourvoir à tous les beſoins.

7. Toutes les conquetes qui ſe feront ſur les ennemis à l'exception des provinces que le roi été obligé de ceder aux Anglois aux Marrattes & à Nizam Ally Khan, ſeront partages

Recapitulation of the demands, which my ambaſſadors are to make of the Executive Directory at Paris.

ART. 1. Ten or fifteen thouſand troops, conſiſting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

2. A naval force to carry on hoſtilities on the coaſt where our armies may be, in order to favour their operations, or reinforce them, if neceſſary.

3. The Circar ſhall furniſh all warlike ſtores and proviſions to the armies of the Republic, as well as horſes, oxen, and every neceſſary article, with the exception of European liquors, which he has not in his country.

4. The orders of the King ſhall be taken with reſpect to all the marches and military operations.

5. The expedition ſhall be directed againſt ſome point of the coaſt of Coromandel, and in preference againſt Porto Novo, where the diſembarkation of the troops ſhall take place, and the King ſhall firſt repair thither with his army; his intention being to commence his operations in the heart of the enemy's country.

6. The King demands that notice ſhall be given to him by the Republic in diſpatching two corvettes from Europe at a diſtance of 20 days from each other, of the number of ſhips and troops to be ſent to him, that he may immediately enter upon the campaign, and make himſelf maſter of the coaſt of Coromandel before the arrival of the Republican forces.

7. All the conqueſts made from the enemy ſhall, with the exception of the provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the Engliſh, to the Mahrattas, and to Nizam Ally

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tagés également entre les deux nations, et d'après les convenances respectives. Le méme partage aura lieu auſſi des vaiſſeaux ennemis et des colonies Portugaizes pour indemniſer le Roi des dépenſes de la guerre.

8. Que s'il s'elève quelque difficulté entre les armées allées chacune d'elles auront la réſerve particuliére de leur juſtice ſelon leurs loix et coûtumes, & que toute diſcution qui y aurait rapport ſeront traitées par écrit entre les deux nations.

9. Que quelque ſoit le deſir de la République de donner la paix à l'Angletere où de continuer la guerre, devouloir bien le conſiderer pour toujours comme un ami et un fidèle allié; le comprendre dans tous ſes traités & de le prévenir de toutes ſes intentions.

(Signed)

10. Toutes les François quelconque qui ſont et viendront dans les états du Roi ſeront traités comme amis et alliés, ils pourront aller, venir et commercer ſans qu'il ne leur ſoit fait aucun trouble, moleſtation ou empêchement, mais au contraire de recevoir toute aſſiſtance & ſecours aû beſoin.

11. D'Emmener à mon ſervice quatre fondeurs de canon de Bronze, quatre fondeurs en fer, quatre papetiers, quatre étameurs de glace, quatre couleurs de glace, quatre verriers, deux ingenieurs de marine, deux bons conſtructeurs.

Donné dans mon palais de Sheringampatam ſous ma ſignature, celle de mon premier miniſtre et revétu du ſceau de l'état le 20 de Juille, 1798.

(Signed)

(A true copy)

(Signed) C. Macauley, Sec.

N. B. Edmonstone.

Ally Khan, be equally divided between the two nations; and according to the reſpective conventions, the ſame diviſion ſhall take place of the enemy's veſſels and the Portugueſe colonies, for the purpoſe of indemnifying the King for the expences of the war.

8. If any difficulty ſhall ariſe between the allied armies, each of them ſhall poſſeſs the right of referfering to their modes of juſtice according to their laws and cuſtoms, and every diſcretionary article ſhall be agreed upon in writing between both nations.

9. That whatever may be the wiſh of the Republic to make peace with England, or to continue the war, it ſhall always conſider the King as its friend and faithful ally, and include him in all its treaties, and communicate to him all its intentions.

10. All the French who now are in, or may come into the ſtates of the king, ſhall be treated as friends and allies, and they ſhall be empowered to come and go, and carry on trade without being liable to any trouble or moleſtation, but ſhall, on the contrary, receive every aſſiſtance of which they may ſtand in need.

11. This article relates to bringing into the ſervice of the Sultaun, ſeveral French artiſts and mechanicks ſkilled in caſting cannon, in paper and glaſs making, with ſome engineers and builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature, that of my prime miniſter, and authenticated with the ſtate ſeal, on the 20th July, 1798.

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No. 3.—*Copy of a letter from Du-Buc to the Rájah of Travancore's Minister.*

MONSEIGNEUR,

J' attends avec impatience l'arrivée de quelques navires de l'Inde pour avoir de vos nonvelles et apprendre que votre ſanté eſt parfaitement rétablie, ſi, comme on l'a dit ici, elle a été derangée.

Les occaſions ſont varies pour l'Inde. Je profite d' un bâtiment qui va à la côte de Malabar, pour écrire aù prince Tippoo Sultaun avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d' être en correſpondance. —Je le prie de vous faire parvenir ma lettre, aprés l'avoir fait traduire en langue Orientale afin que vous n'ayez pas beſoin de la communiquer à perſonne.

Je me ſuis ſouvent demandé pourquoi votre Prince n'étoit point allié aù Sultaun et en me rappellant que le grand Nabob Hyder Ally, ſon père, avoit été l'ami et l'allié de Ram Rajah, j'ai été étonné que cetté amitié derangée par quelque évenement n'eut pas été renouvellée. Il eſt très ordinaire en Europe, qu' une puiſſance, après avoir été en guerre avec un voiſin redevienne ſon allié et ſon ami. Vous avezété en guerre avec le Bacha. Je ſens qu'il, faut que tout reſſentiment ſoit oublie, qué les anciennes querelles ſoient éteintes et qu'il convient aux deux Princes de faire un traité d'alliance et d'amitié, d'une manière ſolide et convenable à leurs intêrets réciproques: ſi j'étois dans l'Inde, je vous preſſerois tant, ainſi que Sultaun, que je crois que mon déſir ſeroit rempli, mais c'eſt à' vous qu' eſt reſervé l'avantage de réunir ces deux puiſſances— Vous êtes le conſeil et l'ami de votre Roi, vous dirigez avantageuſement ſes affaires, que ſi vous trouvez cette alliance avantageuſe (et je

MY LORD,

I expect with impatience the arrival of ſome veſſels from India, to hear from you, and to learn that your health is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed, if, as it has been reported here, it has been in a bad ſtate.

As the means of ſending intelligence to India are very fluctuating. I take the opportunity of a veſſel which is ſailing for the coaſt of Malabar, to write to the prince Tippoo Sultaun, with whom I have the honour to correſpond, I requeſt he will be pleaſed to communicate my letter to you, after having cauſed it to be tranſlated into the Oriental language, that it may not be neceſſary for you to ſhew it to any one.

I have often conſidered in my own mind, why your Prince was not in alliance with the Sultaun, and in recollecting that the great Nabob Hyder Ally, his father, had been the friend and ally of Ram Rajah, I was aſtoniſhed that that friendſhip, which had been deranged by ſome event, had not been renewed. It is very common in Europe for a power which has been at war with its neighbour to become its friend and ally. You have been at war with Bacha. I feel the ſincereſt conviction that every reſentment ſhould be forgotten, that all former diſputes ſhould be conſigned to oblivion, and that it is the duty of the two princes to enter into a treaty of alliance and friendſhip, in a way ſolid and ſuitable to their reciprocal intereſts. Were I in India, I ſhould give you, as well as the Sultaun, ſuch ſubſtantial grounds for that proceeding that I am confident my wiſhes would be fulfilled; but it will be peculiarly your glory to unite theſe two powers.—You are the counſellor and the friend of your King; you

Je n'en doute pas) il vous suffira de leur en faire la proposition ; et les deux Princes s'entendront facilement. Si mes vœux sont satisfaits à cet égard, ma joie sera au comble ; car vous serez censé notre allié en devenant celui d' un Prince qui est uni à la France depuis long temps. Je, prie le ciel qu' il vous fasse couler des jours longs et heureux, et qu'il conserve ceux de votre Roi. C'est le vœu sincère de votre serviteur et ami.

you direct his affairs so advantageously, that if you find this alliance profitable (and I do not doubt but you will) it will be sufficient for you to propose it to him, and the two Princes will readily come to a good understanding.—Should my hopes be gratified in this respect, my joy will be complete, for you will be considered our ally, in becoming that of a prince, who has been for so long a time united with France. I pray heaven to grant you long and happy days, and that those of your king may be prosperous, is the sincere wish of your servant and friend.

MAL. DESCOMBERE.

MAL. DESCOMBRE.

(True Copy) C. MACAULEY, *Sec.*
N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Isle de France, 15th Ventose
An 6, 5th Mars 1798.

No. 4.—*Copy of a Letter from Du Buc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 10th December 1798, O. S.*

GRAND PACHA, *Salut et Respect!*

Les hommes sont heureusement arrivés, mais il nous manque la chose la plus essentielle, les lettres qu'ils ont laissé en route, mais j'espere qu'elles arriveront, sous peu de jours, ils ont eu si peur, que voilà quatre mois qu'ils sont en route, et vous pouvez juger de la diligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leur exactitude à vous servir. Quant à moi, je crois qu'ils se sont attachés les jambes pendant trois mois et demi. Les hircarrahs que je vous avois expédié le 11 du mois dernier, sont de retour hier avec la réponse de votre Majesté du 29 du même mois, je me hâte de vous les renvoyer, puisque se sont des gens très fidelles, et que je voudrais qu'on recompensa généreusement. La personne qui doit fournir l'argent ne paroit pas, et je n'en entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il y aura de grandes

GRAND PACHA, *Health and Respect!*

The men have fortunately arrived, but we are in want of the most essential thing—the letters which they left on their way. I however, hope, they will arrive in a few days. They have been four months on their journey, and you may judge of their dispatch and of their punctuality in their services to you. The hircarrahs whom I dispatched to you the 11th of last month, returned yesterday with your Majesty's answer of the 29th of the same month, and I hasten to send them back, as they are very faithful persons, and I wish them to be liberally rewarded. The person who was to have furnished the money has not made his appearance, and I fear there will be considerable difficulty in getting them paid. I think it indispensably necessary for you to expedite an order, for taking up immediately.

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grandes peines pour obtenir de ſe faire payer je penſe qu'il eſt très indiſpenſablement néceſſaire, que vous en expediés l'ordre, pour prendre tout l'argent qui eſt chez Mercieu's tout de ſuite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de credit, comme je vous l'avois demandé ſur la Republique. L'Importance de ma miſſion eſt telle, et dont le réſultat doit être ſi avantageux à votre Majeſté, que je ne ſçaurois trop le répéter, que l'argent doit être compté pour rien, lorſqu'il s'agit de grandes affaires; il faut que je parte et pour cela il faut de l'argent. Dans tous les pays l'argent eſt le nerf de l'intrigue et la guerre; ſi votre Majeſté ne veut pas être ruinée par les Anglois, et perdre le ſecours de ſes bons et vrais amis les François, donnez moi donc une aſſez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens. On n'arretera pas des ſocars avec de l'argent, ſur tout ſi c'eſt des pagodes à l'etoile. De la diligence à m'en envoyer, et je partirai tout de ſuite. Les étoffes ne ſont pas, non plus arrivées et je vais envoyer de gens pour les faire venir. Je demande à votre Majeſté de m'autoriſer à prendre un an d'avance d'appointements, comme elle me l'a promis pour aſſurer à ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon abſence, puiſque les ſix mois que j'ai reçu ſont finis le 3me du mois prochain, et que j'ai été forcé de dépenſer tout ce que j'avois, et il ne me reſte plus rien. Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaiſſeau et mon argent vous trouverez ma demande de toute juſtice, en ſongeant que ma famille eſt dans un pays étranger où elle n'a aucun reſſource. Je réitere donc que votre Majeſté me donne plein pouvoir à cet égard, et que l'on me faſſe tenir des moyens tout de ſuite; les hircarrahs me promettant d'être de retour dans trente jours, je *puis partir dans quarante*. Il ſerait bon d'avoir ici quelques autres

mediately, all the money which is at Mercieu's, and to annex it to a letter of credit, as I had requeſted of you, on the Republic. The importance of my miſſion is ſuch, and the reſult of it muſt prove ſo advantageous to your Majeſty, that I cannot too often repeat, money muſt be conſidered as nothing, when affairs of ſuch immenſe moment are carrying on. It will be neceſſary for me to depart, and without money I cannot. In all countries money is the ſinew of war, and if your Majeſty does not wiſh to be ruined by the Engliſh, and loſe the aſſiſtance of your good friends the French, give me a ſufficient demonſtration of your confidence in giving me the proper means of proceeding, ſocars with money will not be ſtopped, more particularly if it be in pagados, with ſtars. Uſe diſpatch in ſending it to me, and I ſhall inſtantly ſet off. The cloths are not yet come, and I have diſpatched people to forward them. I requeſt your Majeſty will authoriſe me to take a year's ſalary in advance, as you promiſed me, in order to provide for the ſubſiſtence of my family in my abſence, ſince the ſix months, for which I have been paid, expire on the 8th of next month, and that I have been compelled to expend every thing in my poſſeſſion. The Engliſh having taken my ſhip and property, you will conſider my demand juſt in every point of view, when you reflect that my family are in a foreign country, deprived of every reſource. I once more repeat my earneſt deſire that your Majeſty will give me full powers in that reſpect, and order me immediately to be provided with the neceſſary funds. The hircarrahs have promiſed to return within thirty days, and I ſhall be able to depart in forty. It would be prudent to have ſome other hircarrahs here, that you may receive intelligence every eight

comme d'habitude, pour qu'on vous donne toutes les huit jours des nouvelles, j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela. Je vous recommande le Ouaquil, il n'eſt pas aſſez payé, et voilà huit mois qui la Kacherie ne lui a rien donné, il lui faut auſſi un palanquin. L'envoyé d'un grand Prince, auſſi noble et auſſi genereux que votre Majeſté, ne doit pas aller à pied comme un cooly. Etes-vous content de moi, dites m'en un môt, vous ſavez comme je vous ſuis attaché et vous aurez de vraies preuves de ma fidelité. Je ſupplie votre Majeſté de continuer vos bontés et votre amitié, à mon bon ami et collegue, le Général Chaprus, voyez le ſouvent, plus vous le connoitrez et plus vous verrez, qu'il mérite de conſidération. C'eſt un homme d'honneur vrai et de bon conſeil.

eight days. I beg leave to recommend earneſtly to you the Ouaquil, who is not ſufficiently paid, and has received nothing for eight months paſt. He alſo ſhould have a palankeen, for the envoy of a great Prince, ſo truly noble and generous as you are, ought not to walk on foot like a cooly. Are you content with my conduct? Speak candidly. You know how much I am attached to you, and you ſhall have certain proofs of my fidelity. I beſeech your Majeſty to countenance your bounty and protection to my good friend and colleague General Chaprus. See him often, and the more you ſhall ſee him the more you ſhall know that he is worthy of your eſteem, as a man of honour and prudence.

J'ai appris que votre Majeſté à écrit au Gouvernement de Madras et au Lord Mornington. Quelle ſera l'iſſue de leurs réponſes? Tenez vous, en garde contre eux, ſoyez prêt à vous défendre, ou à attaquer; les préparatifs de la guerre ſe continuent, avec une grande rapidité, l'armée de Nizam doit déjà être en marche, il faut l'arrêter. Les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouaquil, Sadaa-Chide-varan mais j'ai découvert le complot et il n'a pas réuſſi. Il eſt neceſſaire que votre Majeſté ecrive tout de ſuite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar par un prompt courier pour lui recommander et lui demander ſa protection immédiate pour votre Général en Chef Du Buc, ſon Major Filletag, l'interprète De Bay, et votre Ouaquil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur Géneral de Bengal, et le Général Clarke doivent venir à la côte à la fin de ce mois pour entamer des négociations avec votre Majeſté, que, ſi elles ne leurs ſont pas avantageuſes, elles leur feront vous déclarer la guerre, dont le reſultat

I have learned that your Majeſty has written to the Government of Madras and to Lord Mornington. What will be the iſſue of their anſwer? Be on your guard againſt them; be ready either to defend yourſelf, or to make an attack. The preparations for war are going on with great rapidity. The army of the Nizam is already on its march; it muſt be ſtopped. The Engliſh were deſirous of carrying away Ouaquil Sadaa Chide-varan; but I diſcovered the plot, and it has not ſucceeded. It is neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould inſtantly write to the Government of Tranquebar, by a ſwift courier, to demand its immediate protection for your General in Chief Du Buc, his Major Filletag, the interpreter De Bay, and your Ouaquil.—Lord Mornington, Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are coming to the coaſt about the end of this month, for the purpoſe of entering into negociations with your Majeſty, which if they are not advantageous to them, they will cauſe

doit être d'envahir votre pays et vous detrôner en vous fubſtituant et aux heritiers de votre couronne, un Nabob de leur fabrique. Votre Majeſté voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre royaume. Il fait travailler et négocier ſurtout pour vous la maintenir juſqu'au moment ou je pourrois vous la faire affermir pour toujours et à vos auguſtes enfans, avec les intrigues que les Anglois entretiennent dans toutes les debordées de l'Inde, il leur eſt très facile de cauſer des troubles, et ils peuvent peut être vous détacher de tous vos alliés. Il eſt vraiſemblable qu'en faiſant une grande diverſion et des traités, ils peuvent réuſſir dans une nouvelle guerre contre votre Majeſté, ils viendroient à bout enſuite de détruire la puiſſance Maratte, et à leur enlever impunément tout ce qu'il leur auroit été cedé par un nouveau traité de paix. Il eſt donc évidemmant de leurs interêts, de traiter, conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une garantie ſure et mutuelle dans une ligue puiſſante, dont chaque membre doit ſe réunir pour défendre les réquiſitions ou les ceſſions, que chacun a fait à la paix, que vous vous avez ſigné dans votre capitale, avec toutes les parties contractantes. ---Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous ſoûtenir, et ne pas vous laiſſer expoſé à ſuccomber. La barriére, qui vous ſepare des premiers doit ſubſiſter ſans que rien n'arrive pour la briſer ou la rompre. Vous devez compter ſur vos alliés autant que vos intérets ſeront communs, et vous ſeriez abandonné, ſi ces interêts ceſſoient, ou à plus forte raiſon s'ils en avoient de contraire, c'eſt alors qu'ils commenceroient à vous craindre.

Le temps eſt court et précieux. Il faut pour prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois, de viteſſe, et mettre des obſtacles à leurs negociations à Poonah pour en retarder ou

you to declare war againſt them. The reſult of that meaſure will be the invaſion of your country, and the dethroning of you, by ſubſtituting for you and your heirs a Nabob of their own making. Your Majeſty muſt perceive, that nothing leſs is in agitation than the deſtruction of your kingdom. You muſt exert yourſelf and negociate every where for to maintain your power, until the moment when I ſhall be able to ſecure it forever for yourſelf and your auguſt children. It is very eaſy for the Engliſh, in conſequence of their intrigues in every part of India, to cauſe troubles of a ſerious kind, and deprive you of all your allies. Should they ſucceed in the war againſt your Majeſty, they would afterwards effect the deſtruction of the power of the Mahrattas, and deprive them of every poſſeſſion which might be ceded to them by a new treaty of peace. It is therefore evidently their intereſt to treat jointly with you for the purpoſe of finding a certain and mutual guarantee, and that each member may defend the ſtipulations and ceſſions made by each at the peace which you ſigned in your capital with the contracting parties. The Engliſh threaten you, the Mahrattas are bound to ſupport you, and not ſuffer you to be overcome. The barrier which ſeparates you from the former ſhould exiſt without any encroachment. You may rely on your allies as long as you poſſeſs intereſts in common, and you would be abandoned by them were theſe common intereſts to ceaſe.

The time is ſhort and precious. You muſt give proofs of your good intentions, and gain over the Engliſh, and at the ſame time throw obſtacles in the way of their negociations

ut empêcher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjecture les Marattes doivent faire valoir la foi des traités, ne pas oublier, à rappeller aux Anglois, les secours qu'ils leurs ont accordé contre votre Majesté c'est cequ' exige la reconnoissance, qu'ils sont en droit d'en attendre afin de concilier, tous les interêts respectifs avec les circonstances délicates où chacune d'elles se trouve pour être à l'abri des reproches et du manque de foi sur l'accomplissement du traité de paix en entier sur tout article. Alors, si les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas réussir il faut qu'ils arment en diligence, qu'ils menacent la nation infractante, et le cri arretera peut-être toutes les résolutions militaires et hostilités contre votre Majesté ; s'il en étoit autrement, il faudroit tirer l'epée, jetter le fourreau si loin, qu'on ne le trouvât plus, et le sort des armes en decidera. Si nous avons encorequelque nouvelle assez interressante d'Europe. La Republique est continuellement victorieuse sur tous les ennemis, et refusant la paix à l'Anglettere. Scindiah a déja pris Delhi, et je pense qu'il doit avoir fini la conquête Agra ; il sera bon que votre Majesté depêche des courriers, pour le prevenir tout de suite de la situation ou vous vous trouvez. Je supplie votre Majesté de bien lire ma lettre. La franchise, la verité et votre interêt l'ont dictée.

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majesté ; de qui j'ai l'honneur d'être, avec respect.

(Signé) Du Buc,

Le Général eu Chef Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible.

True Copy,

(Signed) C. Macauley, *Sec.*

Le Major Filletag vous offre l'hommage de son respect et de son attachement à votre Majesté.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone, P. T.

tions at Poonah. In such a conjuncture, the Mahrattas ought to give to the law of treaties all possible weight, and not to omit recalling to the minds of the English the assistance granted by them against your Majesty. Should their remonstrances be neglected, and the means of conciliation prove fruitless, let them instantly take up arms and threaten the nation guilty of a breach of the treaties. Such a proceeding would perhaps stop all military designs and operations against your Majesty. But if the event should prove different, the sword must be drawn, and the sheath thrown so far as to render every search for it useless.

We have no intelligence of any peculiar interest from Europe. The Republic is uniformly victorious, and continues to refuse peace to England. Scindiah has already taken Delhi, and I think that he must have also finished the conquest of Agra. It would be prudent in your Majesty to dispatch couriers to him to acquaint him with the situation in which you are placed. I intreat your Majesty to read my letter attentively. It has been dictated by candour, truth, and a sense of your interest.

I pray God to grant success to the exertions of your Majesty ; to whom I have the honour to be, with respect,

(Signed) Du Buc,

Commander in Chief, Naval Captain of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Major Filletag begs you to accept his homage and attachment to your Majesty.

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No. 16.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Mornington, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

Fort St. George, 19th May 1799.

SIR,

The Sarah Chriſtiana having been detained for a few hours, I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the diſpatches of the Secret Committee, under date 24th December.

The intelligence which I have received this day from Seringapatam, induces me to believe that I ſhall be able to effect a ſettlement of the country, without quitting this preſidency. My brother and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, are far advanced on their way towards Myſore, and I ſhall wait for their report before I move from hence. I requeſt you to apprize the Court of Directors of the probability of my being able to raiſe the inveſtment nearly to the ſtandard originally propoſed.

The advices from Egypt are by no means ſatisfactory; it appears that the French had gained ſome conſiderable advantages in Syria, and had taken the town of Joppa; it alſo appears that they had fortified Suez, and had begun to collect craft at the head of the Arabian Gulph. The Centurion and Albatroſs, and two of the Company's cruizers, were gone up the Red Sea for the purpoſe of deſtroying the craft collected, and of preventing the collection of more. The Princeſs Charlotte, Indiaman, armed, together with the Fox frigate, were probably off the Streights of Babelmandel; having quitted Bombay with that deſtination ſome time before. The laſt intelligence of Commodore Blankett, was of the month of January, when he was contending with adverſe winds off the coaſt of Africa, a very few degrees to the northward of the Line. Admiral Rainier was at Cananore on the 8th of May. It is a ſatisfactory circumſtance to reflect, that if the French ſhould be able, by any accident, to puſh a force to India by ſea, after Admiral Rainier ſhall have quitted his ſtation, they will find no friend to ſupport them. Their arrival, under our preſent circumſtances, would, I am perſuaded, only ſerve to add another triumph to the Britiſh arms in India.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With the greateſt Reſpect,
Your moſt obedient and faithful ſervant.
(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

No. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. General George Harris to the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

To the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors of the United East India Company, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honour of congratulating you and the Hon. Court, on the proſperous iſſue of the expedition committed to my charge, by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mornington.

Seringapatam was carried by ſtorm at mid-day on the 4th inſt. Tippoo Sultaun killed, with many of his principal officers, and thouſands of his adherents; and his family, with the families of his chief ſirdars, is in our poſſeſſion.

My attention is now directed to ſecure my poſition, and maintain our advantages, until I can receive farther inſtructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With Reſpect,
Your very obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Head Quarters, Seringapatam, May 6, 1799.

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PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT,

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1799.

Heads of Mr. Secretary DUNDAS's SPEECH, *in the Houſe of Commons, on the* FINANCES *of the* EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *12th March*, 1799.

THE accounts now before the Committee, exhibit the ſituation of the finances of the Eaſt-India Company, to the 30th April 1797, abroad, and to 1ſt March 1798, at home; alſo eſtimates of the proſpects entertained, in both inſtances, for the ſucceeding year. In ſtrict compliance with the preſcriptions of the act of the 33d, theſe accounts ſhould have been laid before the Houſe, during the laſt ſeſſion. The cauſe of the omiſſion was explained, at the time, to have ariſen from a diſappointment in the receipt of the moſt material documents from India: as thoſe documents have ſince been received, it has been thought proper to move for the accounts of the years abovementioned, in order to preſerve the regular and connected chain of information, on the ſubject of Indian Finance, which it has been uſual to bring annually to the view of Parliament. The next period of account muſt ſhortly come under review, when both years might be taken into conſideration at once; whereby much time would be ſaved to the Committee: but when the extenſive and complicated nature of the ſubject is attended to, as well as the abſolute neceſſity of every exactneſs practicable in a concern of ſo great importance, I truſt it will be admitted, that the mode now adopted is moſt correct, as it may not only prevent the poſſibility of confuſion, but may likewiſe prove of eſſential ſervice, in any future examination of the ſtate of the affairs of the Company.

As the nature of theſe accounts muſt, in courſe, have become familiar, it would be a waſte of time, to enter into a detailed deſcription of them in this place; I ſhall, therefore, immediately requeſt the attention of the Committee to the ſeveral obſervations which have occurred, during a very cloſe inveſtigation of the many items of reſource and expenditure, both actual and eſtimated, alſo of the debts and aſſets: and to the end that the moſt clear and diſtinct information may be afforded, I ſhall digeſt and arrange the ſubject in the ſame manner as on former occaſions, ſtating, under the ſeveral preſidencies reſpectively, —averages of the three paſt years, compared with the average laſt drawn;—compariſon of the actual accounts with the eſtimates;—eſtimates for the next year:—and after explaining the cauſes of variations, I ſhall combine the whole, in order to give a general view of the reſource and expenditure in India, both on actual account and on eſtimate, adding thoſe articles which are not uſually included in the ſtatements of revenues and charges. By this method will be aſcertained, the net ſurplus of the Indian revenue, which, with the produce of the ſale imports, &c. forms the fund deemed applicable to the purchaſe of inveſtments. The advances actually made for commercial purpoſes, and

and the amount of cargoes ſent to Europe will then be ſhewn. In the next place, the debts and aſſets in India, compared with the preceding year.

The home accounts will then be brought under remark, and the Committee will, in like manner with the foreign, be furniſhed with explanations of the differences between the eſtimated and the actual, and of the variations in the debts and aſſets. And laſtly, I ſhall draw a general compariſon of the debts and aſſets, both at home and abroad, in order to arrive at a concluſion, as accurate as poſſible, as to the ſtate of affairs, contraſted with the laſt year.

Having fulfilled all theſe intentions, I ſhall only have occaſion to treſpaſs a little farther on the time of the Committee, by requeſting their attention to a few obſervations, applying to the Company's affairs generally, both with regard to the Indian poſſeſſions, and to the ſtate of the commerce.

BENGAL.

The firſt object for conſideration, being the revenues and charges of the ſeveral Preſidencies, reſpectively, I ſhall commence with thoſe of Bengal, as contained in the accounts, No. 1, 2, and 3.

The ſtatement No. 1, exhibits a view of the Revenues for the three years 1794-5, 1795-6, and 1796-7, the average whereof is 5,778,677 *l.*; and appears to be leſs than the average drawn from the accounts one year back, 56,013*l.*

The cauſe of this defalcation is chiefly to be attributed to the declenſion of the Opium Trade, which was explained to the Houſe on a former occaſion.

It has not been cuſtomary to ſtate the average of charges, on account of fluctuations from incidents ariſing only from particular events, in ſome of the years. The propriety of the objection is peculiarly applicable to the preſent periods, on account of the war. I therefore proceed to the compariſon of the eſtimated and actual accounts of the year 1796-7, as contained in the ſtatement, No. 3.

The revenues were eſtimated to amount to 5,710,511*l.*; their actual amount was 5,703,906*l.* being leſs than eſtimated 6,605*l.*

A difference ſo trivial, would hardly appear to require any remark. The circumſtance, however, of a diſappointment in the proſpects entertained of the reſources of Bengal, where the eſtimates, for ſo many years, have been uniformly exceeded, demands particular attention; and the more, as on a view of the account referred to, it is found, that notwithſtanding the ſmall amount of the deficiency on the balance, there are ſeveral conſiderable fluctuations, ſome of the items having exceeded, and others having fallen ſhort of the expectations; but I ſhall only notice the differences in the greater branches of revennes.

The actual receipt has exceeded the eſtimate, under the heads of Benares revenue, police taxes, judicial fees, fines, &c. and the ſale of ſalt and opium.

The exceſs at Benares amounts to 13,403*l.* It ariſes partly on the cuſtoms; but the principal ſurplus is in the land revenue of the current year. The exceſs, in the firſt inſtance, is a favourable event; in the latter, a proof of the proſperity of the diſtrict. For although the balance of the year preceding, left due from a caſual circumſtance, was conſiderable, the whole has been diſcharged, and the expectation of the preſent year more than realized.

The police taxes, judicial fines, &c. were 13,778*l.* more than eſtimated. The productiveneſs of this reſource in the year 1795-6, beyond the eſtimate, was explained to have ariſen, principally, from fees on ſuits in the Dewanny Courts. The great arrear of cauſes was the occaſion of ſo large a receipt, which was not to be expected in future. The eſtimate, for the preſent year, was properly taken conſiderably below that produce, partly from the knowledge that many cauſes have been diſpoſed of, and partly from the ſuppoſition, that the intention of Government, in the inſtitution of thoſe fees, would be accompliſhed, by checking the diſpoſition to litigation, too prevalent among the natives. The police aſſeſſments were more than eſtimated 0,095*l.*, and exceeded likewiſe the actual receipts of laſt year, 9,950*l.* They have ſince been aboliſhed, as will be explained hereafter.

The ſales of ſalt have exceeded the eſtimate 88,603*l.* The expectation of an exceſs was noticed when the finances of the Eaſt-India Company were laſt under review. I have great ſatisfaction in remarking, that this valuable branch of revenue has, for ſome years, exceeded the eſtimates; as it not only evinces the caution obſerved in forming the eſtimates, but from having been brought to its preſent amount, under a wiſe and judicious ſyſtem of management, in which the rights and comforts of the manufacturers have had due conſideration, there is every proſpect of the permanency of the reſource. The preſent exceſs is owing to a larger ſale at an increaſe of price.

The proſpect of the receipts from the ſales of opium being more than eſtimated, was likewiſe ſtated on the laſt occaſion.

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The exceſs amounted to 46,550*l.* which is conſiderably more than was expected. I have great pleaſure in being enabled to ſtate, that there is every reaſon to look for the reſtoration of this article, as the cauſes of the declenſion of the trade are wearing away; and in the countries where it is principally in demand, the advices ſtate, the price is rapidly riſing.

The deficiency of expected receipts is under the heads of Oude Subſidy, Land Revenues, and Cuſtoms.

The diſappointment in the receipt from Oude amounted to 78,425*l.* This is not explained in the advices, but is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the diſordered ſituation of the finances at Lucknow, during the latter period of the life of the late Vizier. The changes ſince his death, in September 1797, and the proſpect of an additional ſubſidy, will, at the proper period, be brought to the notice of the Committee.

The proſpect of a defalcation in the revenue from the lands, was ſtated in my obſervations on the examination of the eſtimate. I am concerned to find, it has amounted to ſo large a ſum as 85,596*l.*: the deficiency has ariſen chiefly on the Jumma of the preſent year. In ſo immenſe a collection, it cannot be expected that all the rents will be paid at the exact cloſe of the year. The balances left due in the preſent year, are greater than in the laſt: the advices ſtate the proſpect of their realization with but little exception.

The deficiency in the cuſtoms is apparently ſmall, only 4,934*l.* It is proper to ſtate, that the eſtimate could not provide for an additional duty laid on exports and imports by ſea, to defray the expence of an armament for the protection of the trade, ſubſequent to its formation. The collection, on this account, amounted to 8,466*l.* the actual difference from the ſum eſtimated muſt therefore be taken at 15,400*l.* As the cuſtoms depend entirely on the quantum of the trade, their produce muſt be always ſubject to fluctuation. On the preſent occaſion, the war and other circumſtances, have been the cauſe of fewer ſhips being diſpatched. With the exception of the year 1795-6, the actual produce has nevertheleſs been, even on the reduced rate, more than in any year ſince the Government cuſtoms were aboliſhed.

It is ſtill ſatisfactory to obſerve, that notwithſtanding theſe diſappointments, the receipts in the preſent year have exceeded thoſe of the laſt, in about a lack of rupees.

The charges of the year 1796-7, were eſtimated to amount to 3,733,860*l.* They actually amounted to (by No. 3.) 3,862,942*l.*; being an exceſs above the eſtimate of 129,082*l.*

So large an exceſs calls for explanation, as it may be ſuppoſed to be an impeachment of the caution ſo frequently noticed and commended in the formation of the Bengal eſtimates. An attentive examination of the cauſes of the exceſs is the more neceſſary, as it was to be hoped that the ſum of ten lacks, in which the eſtimate exceeded the actual account of laſt year, would have amply provided for the additional expence of the military arrangements, and all contingencies, eſpecially as the charges incurred in that year were very high. The difference to be accounted for, ariſes from an accumulated increaſe on the items of charge, with very few exceptions: for the groſs exceſs is 140,637*l.* and the deficiency only 11,554*l.* Of the latter, 3,865*l.* is in the civil charges generally. In ſome articles, theſe charges were more than eſtimated; but the difference is occaſioned by the expence of durbar charges, and temporary and other embaſſies, being conſiderably below the amount expected. A deficiency of charge has likewiſe occurred in the ſupreme court, in conſequence of the eſtabliſhment not being complete. The difference in buildings and fortifications, and ſalt advances and charges, requires no remark.

The exceſs of charge is as follows, *viz.* In the defined charges of the Civil Department 9,589*l.*: of this near 20,000 rupees is in the mint. The eſtimate was ſtated below the laſt year, in conſequence of the reduction of the eſtabliſhment. The expence attending a new coinage of copper, not provided for, has occaſioned the greateſt part of the exceſs. The poſt office charges were alſo eſtimated below the laſt year; the exceſs has ariſen from an addition to the poſt maſter's ſalary, and a larger expence having been incurred, both in the direct and croſs dawks. The expence of the reſidency at Lucknow exceeded the eſtimate in a ſmall amount; but by far the moſt conſiderable part of the difference, to be accounted for, is at Benares: this is chiefly to be aſcribed to the impoſſibility of aſcertaining, with preciſion, at the time of forming the eſtimate, the expence of the judicial arrangements, recently extended to the diſtrict.

The expence of the adawluts and police exceeded the eſtimate 16,273*l.* from a variety of cauſes. In ſome inſtances, increaſe or extenſion of eſtabliſhments, in others the increaſe of Sibundy corps, in order to a more efficient police: a conſiderable part is in the diet of priſoners, and

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other contingencies, which of course cannot be eſtimated with preciſion.

The largeſt difference is in the military charges, and amounted to 56,544*l.* Having already remarked, that it was to be hoped, that the large proviſion made in the eſtimate would have been fully ſufficient for every purpoſe; I have only farther to obſerve, that the Committee muſt be aware, that in time of war, no calculation of probable expence can be made with any degree of accuracy; for the preſent exceſs has not ariſen on the regular and eſtabliſhed charges (they were below the eſtimate) but from the expence of the captured ſettlements, and from charges of various deſcriptions, abſolutely unavoidable, when in a ſtate of preparation to meet probable events, in dependencies ſo extenſive as thoſe of Bengal.

The exceſs in the marine charges, amounting to 9,696*l.* was occaſioned by the building ſome pilot ſchooners.

The revenue charges having ſo conſiderably exceeded the eſtimate, is in part to be aſcribed to the expence of repairing the bunds or embankments, in ſeveral of the diſtricts, damaged by an inundation. The greateſt part of the exceſs is on articles for which no proviſion was made in the eſtimate, as ſyer compenſations, loſs on remittances, &c.

And advances for opium, according to the terms of the contract, depend on the quantity manufactured.

Adding the exceſs of the charges to the deficiency in the receipts, the actual amount is worſe than the eſtimate 135,687*l.* And the total net revenue of the preſidency of Bengal in the year 1796-7, amounted to 1,840,964*l.*

The ſtriking variations between the eſtimates and the actual accounts, have induced me to enter more fully into detailed explanations than would otherwiſe have been requiſite. I have only to add, that as the cauſes of diſappointment in the receipt and exceſs in the diſburſement appear to be, in moſt inſtances, of a temporary nature, there is every proſpect that when thoſe cauſes ſhall ceaſe to operate, the ſurplus produce of the revenues of Bengal will amount to a ſum equal to every expectation that could be entertained, after allowing for the expence of the military arrangements.

Eſtimates, 1797-8.

The proſpects of the year 1797-8 are ſtated in the laſt columns of the accounts No. 1 and 2.

The revenues are eſtimated to amount to 5,743,848*l.* the charges to 3,893,991*l.* leaving a net revenue of 1,849,857*l.*

On the revenue ſide particularly, the eſtimate appears to be formed with great caution, the expected receipts being ſtated above the actual of the year preceding, only in the ſum of 39,942*l.*

Several variations are, of courſe, expected to occur on a compariſon with the actual receipts of the laſt year. The revenue from Benares is taken at a leſs amount, on account of the large balance received in 1796-7. The receipt from Oude this year is expected to exceed the laſt, partly from an addition to the ſubſidy, and partly from the proſpect of recovering the balance left due. A farther alteration is known to have taken place in the treaty with Oude, which will be noticed at the proper period, as already mentioned. The land revenues are eſtimated at only four lacks above the actual collection of laſt year, which is conſiderably under the eſtimate for that year.

The great alteration under the head of police taxes, &c. ariſes from the reſolution of the Government to aboliſh the police aſſeſſments; as they were diſcovered to be difficult in the collection, and oppreſſive to the inhabitants. A ſtamp duty has been ſubſtituted in lieu of it, and is eſtimated to produce 58,000*l.*

The ſalt is eſtimated at the ſame amount as for ſome years paſt, and the cuſtoms nearly on the actual collection of laſt year. The opium ſales are taken at about half a lack of rupees below the produce of laſt year. The contract was to expire only in September 1797: the effect of the new ſyſtem of management cannot be known, until the expiration of another year; but from the favourable appearance of the ſales, in conſequence of the increaſed demand, and riſing price to the eaſtward, there is every proſpect of the eſtimate being exceeded.

The charges muſt of neceſſity be very high this year: they are eſtimated to exceed the laſt in the ſum of 31,049*l.*

The mint charges are expected to be about half a lack leſs, from a reduction of ſome of the eſtabliſhments. The charges of the poſt office, of Benares and of Lucknow, are taken at nearly the amount of the actual accounts of laſt year: the other charges of the civil eſtabliſhment are eſtimated at about 4,000*l.* more; principally from the expectation of a larger expence for temporary embaſſies, and from an addition to the eſtabliſhments of the public granaries.

In the judicial departments, the charges are eſtimated, on the whole, to exceed the laſt year in about 4,005*l.* The expence of the adawluts and police eſtabliſhments is expected to be leſs, on account of ſome reductions, and of the proſpect of a ſmaller diſ-

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disbursements for contingencies: the expected increase arises entirely in the department of the supreme court, from the prospect of the arrival of the judges from England, to fill up the vacancies in the establishment.

The military charges, as naturally to be expected, are still estimated at an immense amount, although the excess beyond the last year is not more than three lacks of rupees. The prospect of so large a disbursement under this head, arises from the necessity of increasing the force stationed in Oude, and indeed the military forces in general, and the great expence of stores and extraordinaries, in consequence. The preparation for expeditions has also materially added to the estimate under this head.

The marine charges are taken at a less amount, from the expectation of a smaller advance being required for the building of pilot schooners.

The buildings and fortifications are expected to exceed the last year 14,600*l.* from the necessity of extensive repairs, and additions to the several works and barracks, both for strengthening the defences, and furnishing accommodation to the increased number of troops, European and native.

The differences in the charges of the customs, and the expences of the salt and opium departments, being small, do not require any remark.

A new head of charge has arisen, in consequence of the establishment of a stamp office: the expence is taken at 2,900*l.*

On the whole, the net revenue, estimated for the year 1797-8, is expected to exceed that of the year 1796-7, 8,893*l.* but from the many contingencies which affected the accounts of that year, to the disappointment of expectations apparently well founded, it may be improper to hazard an opinion, with regard to the complete realization of the prospects entertained in the year for which this estimate is made, and the more, as there is reason to believe, that in the latter year, the Government of Bengal has been exposed to an equal, if not a greater number of contingencies than in the former.

MADRAS.

The finances of the presidency of Madras come next under review. The accounts No. 4, 5, and 6, exhibit the state of the revenues and charges, during the years 1794-5, 1795-6 and 1796-7, and as estimated for the year 1797-8.

On former occasions, objections were stated to drawing an average of the revenues of this presidency, in like manner with Bengal, on account of receipts incidental to particular years only. From an inspection of the account, No. 4, it will appear, that the objection does not now exist, as the resources of the several years have, with the single exception of Ceylon, in 1796-7, arrived at the state at which their amount may, in general, be calculated. In this view, the average of the revenues, in the three years 1794-5, 1795-6, and 1796-7, may be stated at 1,846,074*l.*

The Company's revenues, exclusive of the several subsidies payable at this presidency in those respective years, and of Ceylon in 1796-7, amounted, on the average, to more than the average of the three years 1793-4 to 1795-6, 61,468*l.*

The obstacle to an average of charges, as stated under Bengal, applies equally to this presidency; I shall therefore beg the attention of the Committee to the account No. 6.

In that account, the actual revenues and charges of the year 1796-7 are compared with the estimate. The revenues were estimated to amount to 2,150,402*l.* their actual amount was 1,996,328*l.*; being less than the estimate 163,074*l.*

The expectations stated in the estimate were only exceeded in three instances, amounting, in the whole, to 34,009. Of this sum, 28,437*l.* is in the customs, and is owing to the estimate having included those at the presidency only: the remainder is in the post office collections, and the revenues from the ceded countries. With regard to the latter, it is satisfactory to observe, that from the flourishing state of the districts, the resources have manifested a gradual state of improvement.

The deficiency of expected receipts amounted, in the gross, to 197,082*l.* Of this, the sum of 41,982*l.* is in the several subsidies as follows;—from the Nabob of Arcot, 8,064*l.* By the treaty of 1792, a part of this subsidy is paid by peshcush from the poligars, which is collected by the Company: the greater part of the deficiency is in that article, which in common with all collections of rent, cannot be always realized to a day. The exact amount of the collections from Ramnaud was not ascertained at the time of closing the account. From the improving state of the Pollams, under the present management, there is little doubt of the recovery of the balance. The largest amount deficient is from Tanjore, 27,805. The disappointment, in this respect, may be accounted for, from the change of circumstances since the formation of the estimate. The estimate was formed on the supposition,

ſuppoſition, that in conſequence of the government having taken poſſeſſion of three diſtricts, for the ſecurity of the Company's demand, the collections would have provided, not only for the current ſubſidy, but alſo in part for the arrears. An alteration took place in the courſe of the year, and the proſpects were diſappointed: more information on this ſubject will be offered to the Committee hereafter. The ſmall deficiency in the receipt from the Nizam does not require notice, as the Company have a running account with him.

The collection of land revenues, as I have before obſerved, being a reſource of the moſt material conſequence, always occupies my particular attention. The deficiency under this head amounted to 212,640*l.* On the firſt inſpection of the eſtimate, I confeſs that I was doubtful of a compleat realization of the amount ſtated on the current revenue: as to the recovery of balances, the expectation has been exceeded. I have no heſitation in ſaying, that I think the eſtimate was rated too high; although the government appear to have been, in ſome meaſure, warranted in thus ſtating it, from the collection of the year 1795-6, and the apparently improving ſituation of many of the diſtricts. In the Jaghire there is the appearance of the utmoſt proſperity, which it is but juſt to ſtate, is owing to the abilities and integrity diſplayed in the preſent management. The eſtimate has, in this inſtance, been exceeded in 26,400*l.* The greateſt diſappointment has been in the Circars; but the principal cauſe of it is ſtated to have ariſen from the immenſe production of grain, ſo far exceeding the demand as to occaſion a fall in price, in a degree which prevents the renters from diſcharging the dues of Government. In one of the diſtricts, ſome inconvenience has been felt from a diſpute between two principal natives, and alſo by the effects of an inundation, which rendered it neceſſary to allow a remiſſion of rent. It is, however, ſatisfactory to obſerve, that notwithſtanding the produce of the land revenue has been leſs than the eſtimate, and alſo below the collection in the laſt year, it is, with the latter exception, the largeſt amount ever realized under this head.

Under farms and licences, the actual collection has fallen ſhort of the eſtimate 9,842*l.* and is partly owing to ſome interruption to the excluſive privilege held by the Arrack farmer; and to the ſhort ſales, in conſequence of the failure in the proviſion of tobacco, under the contract for that article.

The expectation from Ceylon was ſtated on very imperfect information, as noticed when the ſubject was laſt conſidered: the deficiency amounted to 32,610*l.* Part of it may be aſcribed to the aboliſhing ſome taxes, which exiſted under the Dutch government, diſcovered to be oppreſſive.

The charges of the year 1796-7 were eſtimated to amount to 2,005,225*l.* they actually amounted to, No. 3. 2,408,492*l.*; being more than eſtimated 403,267*l.*

By the account referred to, it appears, that the eſtimate has been exceeded in every item. My apprehenſions on this ſubject were ſtated to the Committee, when the eſtimate was under conſideration: for it muſt be obvious that in time of war, it is next to an impoſſibility to calculate, with preciſion, the probable expence in the courſe of the year. On an inveſtigation, it is found, that of the ten lacks, in which the actual expences have exceeded the eſtimated, near nine and a half have been from circumſtances which could not be foreſeen, at the time of making the eſtimate, or with regard to which no calculation of expence could be made. Of the nine lacks and a half of pagodas adverted to, nearly eight are in the military charges; partly from the arrival of a greater number of his Majeſty's troops, both infantry and cavalry, and the purchaſe of horſes. The completion of the new military arrangements has occaſioned ſome addition; but the major part of the expence has ariſen from expeditions and the ſupport of priſoners. The expence in the iſland of Ceylon and the Dutch ſettlements was upwards of a lack more, in conſequence of the maintenance of the priſoners, and the ſubſiſtence of the European inhabitants.

A new head of charge is ſtated, amounting to nearly 18,000, and is in conſequence of the aſſumption of the diſtricts in Tanjore, as mentioned under the revenues. As to the remaining differences, the poſt office charges do not require remark; the exceſs in the civil charges, amounting to pagodas 19,110, was in part occaſioned by the eſtabliſhment of a new court of cutcherry: the great amount of the revenue charges was owing to the extenſive repairs of the tanks in many of the diſtricts, but chiefly in the Circars: an additional expence alſo attended the collection of the aſſigned Peſhcuſh. There is a ſmall exceſs in the charges of collection in the ceded countries, and the eſtimate has been exceeded under buildings and fortifications. Adding the exceſs of charge to the deficiency of revenue, the actual account appears to be worſe than the

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the eſtimate by 566,341*l.*; and, deducting the actual revenue of the year 1796-7, from the actual charge, the net charge is found to amount, in that year, to 412,163*l.*

Eſtimates, 1797-8.

The proſpects entertained, with regard to this preſidency in the year 1797-8, are ſtated in the fourth columns of the accounts Nos. 4 and 5.

The revenues are eſtimated to amount to 2,334,676*l.*; the charges to 2,482,838*l.* being an exceſs of charge 148,162.

On the revenue ſide, the expectation is ſtated, under many of the heads, at an amount ſo fully warranted by the produce of former years, as to require no remark; I ſhall therefore only notice thoſe items, in which the probability of increaſe, in any material degree, is ſhewn.

The ſubſidy from the Nabob of Arcot is taken at a larger amount than the ſum ſtipulated by treaty, under the idea, that the deficiency in the laſt year will be paid, and that the balances of the Peſheuſh from the Polygars will be recovered. The large amount, eſtimated to be received from Tanjore, is, in conſequence of the meaſures the government have adopted, to enſure any reſource under this head. The inattention of the Rajah to fulfil the terms of his treaty with the Company, has rendered indiſpenſable, the aſſumption of the diſtricts aſſigned as ſecurity for the punctual diſcharge of his engagements. The eſtimate ſtates both the full ſubſidy and the collections of the diſtricts; but expreſſes ſome doubt, with regard to realizing the former.

The collections of land revenue and from the ceded countries, according to all preſent appearance, are likely to be realized, as well as the amount eſtimated under the head of farms and licenſes. The revenues from Ceylon and the Dutch ſettlements are eſtimated at two lacks above the preceding year: the expectation is chiefly founded on the advantageous diſpoſal of the pearl fiſhery.

On the whole, the revenues are eſtimated to exceed the laſt year by 338,347*l.*

The charges for the year in queſtion are eſtimated to exceed, generally, the actual amount of the laſt 74,347*l.*

They are but in few inſtances expected to be lower: the buildings and fortifications in a ſmall ſum; the revenue charges is about pagodas 43,000, or 17,200*l.* on account of leſs expence being likely to be incurred in tank repairs; and the charges of Ceylon and the Dutch ſettlements in about pagodas 8000, or 3200*l.* Of thoſe heads of charge, which are eſtimated above the expence of laſt year, the trivial difference in the poſt office and civil expences does not require remark. The military charges are taken at pagodas 162,430, or 64,972*l.* more, principally on account of the additional number of troops arrived from Europe. The increaſed charge on the aſſumed revenues of Tanjore, is to provide for the expence of management in thoſe diſtricts. The increaſe expected in the charges of collecting the revenues of the ceded countries, is in conſequence of diſturbances having been occaſioned by the colleries, in the neighbouring diſtricts, which would render it neceſſary to take additional meaſures for the protection of the inhabitants of the Company's provinces.

The net charge of the year 1797-8, is expected to be leſs than the year 1796-7, 264,000*l.*

Notwithſtanding the ample allowance for every eſtabliſhed and contingent charge that could be foreſeen at the time of forming this eſtimate, and notwithſtanding the caution with which the expectations on the revenue ſide are ſtated (excepting the receipt from Tanjore) the ſituation of affairs at this preſidency was ſuch, in conſequence of the great military preparations, that I am apprehenſive the ſurplus charges will rather exceed the amount here ſtated.

BOMBAY.

The ſtate of the revenues and charges of the preſidency of Bombay and its ſubordinates, in the three years 1794-5, 1795-6, and 1796-7, is ſhewn in the accounts Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

In the three firſt columns of the account No. 7, are the revenues from 1794-5 to 1796-7, incluſive, the average of which is 302,004*l.*; which exceeds the average ſtated on the three years to 1795-6, by 7,067*l.*

The actual amount of the revenues and charges of the year 1796-7, compared with the eſtimate, is ſtated in the account No. 9.

The revenues were eſtimated to amount to 284,959*l.*; the actual amount was 315,927*l.*; being more than eſtimated 30,978*l.*

The only diſappointment, in regard to the eſtimate of this preſidency, according to the account now referred to, is the ſubſidy from Travencore; but this is merely in appearance. The Company have an account with the Rajah, and pay him a much larger amount annually, on this contract for pepper, from which there is the moſt complete ſecurity for the fulfil-

ment of the ſtipulations of his treaty; and it is probable, that he has been debited for this demand in his contract account. The land revenues, including farms and licences, have exceeded in a ſmall amount; and it is very ſatisfactory to find, that the produce of the cuſtoms, and the collections from the ceded diſtricts, have again, in this year, exceeded the eſtimate. The exceſs in the cuſtoms was 15,012*l.* and has ariſen from the increaſing trade of the ſettlement. The exceſs in the revenue of the ceded diſtricts was 24,701*l.*: the gradual improvement of this head of revenue, under circumſtances from which the oppoſite effect was to be looked for, allows the hope, that as the quiet of the country is eſtabliſhed, the reſources will finally be equal to the expectations originally entertained.

The charges were eſtimated to amount to 777,973*l.*; their actual amount was 841,825*l.*; being more than eſtimated 63,852*l.*

By the account now referred to, it appears, that the eſtimate at this preſidency has been exceeded in every item, although it was formed on the ſuppoſition, that the charges would exceed the actual amount of the preceding year by four lacks of rupees. The probability of an exceſs in the military charges was ſtated when this ſubject was laſt before the Houſe, as the eſtimate was calculated on a peace eſtabliſhment. The difference under this head was 30,947*l.* and may be accounted for by the increaſed expenditure for extraordinaries in conſequence of the war, and the expence occaſioned by the diſturbances in the northern diſtrict of the Malabar province. The exceſs in the civil charges amounted nearly to a lack of rupees, and was occaſioned, in part, by a new eſtabliſhment formed at Cochin; but the greateſt difference ariſe from the increaſed expence at Buſſorah, and from the charge attending the tranſmiſſion of packets. The marine expences were increaſed by the purchaſe of armed boats, and by the acquiſition of Cochin. The charge attending the fortifications ariſe from the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the ſeveral works. The additional expence on the revenues and cuſtoms, partly originates in the new eſtabliſhment at Cochin, but chiefly in contingent articles, not provided for in the eſtimate. The exceſs in the ceded countries, amounting to upwards of 10,125*l.* was occaſioned by the diſturbed ſtate of the Malabar province, as before noticed; alſo by a marine eſtabliſhment recently formed there. Deducting the exceſs of the revenues from the ſurplus of the charges, the actual account appears more unfavourable than the eſtimate by 38,852*l.* with regard to which it may be remarked, that if the ſubſidy from Travencore, had been brought to account in the ſtatement received from Bombay, as I have reaſon to think it might, the difference would have been leſs, by a lack of rupees. From this it may be inferred, that the eſtimate was formed with a conſiderable degree of preciſion, allowing for the extraordinary ſituation of the preſidency from war, and the diſturbance in the Malabar province, which took place ſubſequent to its formation.

Deducting the actual revenue of the year 1796-7 from the actual charge, the net charge amounts to 525,888*l.*

Eſtimate, 1797-8.

This does not materially differ, in the groſs, from the actual out-turn of the 1796-7. The revenues and charges are ſtated in the laſt columns of the accounts No. 7, and 8.

The revenues are eſtimated to amount to 319,101*l.*; the charges to 844,050*l.*; making an exceſs of charge of 524,949*l.*; which is only about 8000 rupees leſs than the laſt year: ſeveral variations do, nevertheleſs, appear in the detail. The revenues and cuſtoms are taken but at a ſmall amount more. The ſubſidy from Travencore is ſtated at 19,687, the computed rate of the temporary treaty; on the ſuppoſition of the realization of the apparent arrear of laſt year, a much larger ſum might have been ſtated. The collection from the ceded diſtricts is rated at about 20,105 leſs; that of 1796-7 having been larger from the recovery of balances. The total of the eſtimated revenue is expected to exceed the actual of laſt year, by 3163*l.*

The charges are eſtimated above thoſe of the year preceeding 2,295*l.*

With the exception of the military charges, and thoſe of the revenue department, the general expences of this year are eſtimated to be leſs than their amount in the laſt. The increaſed expenditure, in the former inſtance above-mentioned, was to be expected moſtly from the continuance of the troubles in the Malabar province; but as they have completely ſubſided, the expence may be conſidered temporary. The only difference in the other items, to an amount requiring notice, is in the civil charges, about 9900*l.* leſs, and chiefly ariſes from a ſmaller expence to be incurred for Buſſorah, and for the charge of packets. The net charge is eſtimated to be leſs than the actual of laſt year, as before noticed, by 988*l.*

With regard to the revenues, I flatter myſelf little doubt need be entertained of the

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the laſt publication of the eſtimate; but the ſame objection exiſts, as to the other preſidencies, to the hazarding an opinion as to the charges.

Having afforded the committee every explanation that the accounts of the ſeveral preſidencies, reſpectively, from their almoſt unprecedented variations, appeared to demand; I ſhall proceed to point out other articles of expence, which will occaſion a farther reduction from the ſurplus of the revenues of India. Theſe are the charges of the ſettlements of

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

The amount of the revenues and the charges of Fort Marlbro' and its ſubordinates is ſtated in the account, No. 10. On the average of three years, 1794-5 to 1796-7, the revenues amounted to 4,932*l.* and the charges to 89,713*l.* being a net charge of 84,781*l.*; which is 10,967*l.* more than the average ſtated laſt year. The greateſt increaſe of charge has been in the buildings in the two laſt years; it having been found neceſſary to erect new offices at the reſidency, and a large advance having been made to rebuild a conſiderable part of the town, deſtroyed by fire.

The expences of this reſidency, and of Prince of Wales's Iſland, &c. are principally defrayed by the preſidency of Bengal. On former occaſions, the actual amount of thoſe ſupplies has been taken as the charge. Theſe ſupplies were eſtimated to amount, in the year 1796-7 to 90,364*l.* and amounted (by No. 18.) to 101,190*l.* being more than the eſtimate 10,826*l.*; from the increaſed expence at Marlbro', as before adverted to, and from a larger ſupply to St. Helena.

By No. 11, the ſupplies in the year 1797-8 are eſtimated to amount to 85,840*l.* which is leſs than the laſt year 15,350*l.* Of this difference, 7273*l.* is in conſequence of the ſettlement of the Andamans being withdrawn; the remainder is occaſioned by a leſs ſupply being intended to be ſent to the reſidency at Marlbro'.

GENERAL VIEW.

The general reſult of the revenues and charges of the ſeveral preſidencies in India, in the year 1796-7, is as follows:

REVENUES OF

	£.
Bengal, by No. 3.	5,703,906
Madras, by No. 6.	1,996,328
Bombay, by No. 9.	315,937
Total revenues	8,016,171

Total rev. brought over £. 8,016,171

CHARGES OF

	£.
Bengal, by No. 3.	3,862,942
Madras, by No. 6.	2,408,492
Bombay, by No. 9.	841,825
Total charges	7,113,259
Net revenue of the three preſidencies	902,912
Deduct, ſupplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. as before ſtated, per No. 18	101,190
The remainder is the exceſs above the civil and military charges.	801,722
From this is to be deducted the intereſt paid on the debts, as	
Bengal, by No. 18.	352,325
Madras, by No. 19.	37,040
Bombay, by No. 20.	37,482
Total In. on Debts.	426,847
The difference, amounting to is the net ſurplus of the territorial revenues.	374,875
To which is to be added, the amount received in India on the ſale of import goods and for certificates on the Court of Directors, as per No. 15	381,938
The Total is the ſum applicable in this view, to the purchaſe of inveſtments, and to the payment of the charges of the commercial department.	£. 756,813

The next object for conſideration is, the amount actually advanced for the payment of the charges of the commercial department, and the purchaſe of inveſtments; it was as follows, viz.

		£.
In Bengal, by No. 18.		
Charges of the Board of Trade at the Aurungs	C. R. 9,96,161	
Advances for the Inveſtment with commiſſion	1,07,46,208	
	1,17,42,369	
Add, ſupplies to Canton for the inveſtment there	281,575	
Total Bengal		1,202,394
At Madras, per No. 19.		
Charges, allowances, &c. in the Commercial Department	*Pags.* 1,28,459	
Carry over,	*Pags.* 1,23,459	1,202,394

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Brought over, *Pags.* 128,459		£1,202,394
Advances for the Inveſtment, with charges	14,52,661	
	15,81,120	
Add, Bills remitted to Canton, for inveſtment there	24,000	
Total Madras *Pags.* 16,05,120 *or*		642,048
At Bombay, per No. 20.		
Salaries, &c. in the Commercial Depart. *Rs.*	1,18,408	
Advances for inveſtment, with charges	21,72,778	
	22,91,186	
Add, ſupply to Canton	2,59,153	
Total Bombay *Rs.*	25,50,339 *or*	286,913
At Bencoolen, by No. 22.		18,183
Total advances for inveſtment and commercial charges		£. 2,149,538

This ſum is 251,467*l.* leſs than the amount actually applied to the purpoſes of commerce in 1795-6; the difference is in conſequence of the purchaſe of grain ſent to England in that year. It is more than the ſum above aſcertained to be forthcoming on the ſurplus of the revenues, and from the ſale of imports, 1,392,725*l.* Of this amount, near 600,000 has been ſupplied by bills drawn on the Court of Directors, and from the caſh in the treaſury at the commencement of the year: the remainder has occaſioned an addition to the debt in India, as will be noticed under that head. Theſe calculations are made on a ſuppoſition (which appears to be well-founded) that after providing for the general expenditure of the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, every rupee that can be raiſed is applied in diſcharge of the commercial engagements.

The account No. 22, ſhews the amount of the cargoes actually invoiced to Europe in 1796-7, with the charges of the commercial department, not added to the invoices; together, they amounted to 1,877,431*l.*

This is leſs than the advances 205,195*l.* after deducting the amount ſupplied to China. No compariſon however can be made, with propriety, between the advances and the cargoes in one year; becauſe it ſeldom or never happens, that thoſe cargoes wholly conſiſt of goods actually provided in the year the advances are made. The value of the export goods in warehouſe, on 30th April, 1797, beyond the preceding year, more than accounts for the difference now ſtated.

I now proceed to ſtate a general view of the proſpects of the year 1797-8, according to the ſeveral eſtimates.

REVENUES OF

	£.	
Bengal, by No. 1.	5,743,848	
Madras, by No. 4.	2,334,676	
Bombay, by No. 7.	319,101	
Total Revenues		8,397,625

CHARGES OF

	£.	
Bengal, by No. 2.	3,893,991	
Madras, by No. 5.	2,482,838	
Bombay, by No. 8.	844,050	
Total charges		7,220,879
Net eſtimated revenue of the three Preſidencies		1,176,746
Deduct, ſupplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. (by No. 21.)		85,840
The remainder is		1,090,906
and exceeds the actual amount laſt year 289,184*l.*		
Intereſt payable on debts by No. 16.		576,775
Eſtimated ſurplus from the revenues		514,131
Add, amount to be received on ſale of imports and for certificates, by No. 15.		500,336
The total		£.1,014,467

is the amount applicable, in this view, to the purpoſes of commerce, and is 257,654*l.* more than the ſum aſcertained to be thus applicable by the actual accounts of the laſt year.

Upon the preſent extenſive ſcale of the Eaſt-India commerce, to which may be added the purchaſe of ſpices at the captured iſlands, a much larger ſum is, in courſe, expected to be applied to the purchaſe of inveſtments, than that now ſtated.

By the neareſt calculations I can make, from the accounts now before the Committee, the advances in India, for the inveſtments for Europe, and the charges on the commerce, in the courſe of this year, may be eſtimated to amount to about 2,700,000*l.* including the ſupplies to Canton.

DEBTS

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DEBTS IN INDIA.

The Committee were appriſed, when the laſt ſtatements were before them, that from the increaſe of the inveſtments, the payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, and other circumſtances, a large addition was expected to be made to the Company's debts in India. The ſtate of theſe debts is ſhewn in the account No. 16.

The total, on the 30th April, 1796, amounted to 7,146,084*l.* On the 30th April, 1797, by No. 16, they amounted to 9,294,539*l.*, making an increaſe of 2,148,455*l.*

The ſubſcription to the remittance plan, by the account No. 17, was 544,402*l.*

This ſubſcription has operated to the leſſening the debt by the amount ſubſcribed: without it, the increaſe would have been 2,692,857. Of this amount, more than 1,000,000 has ariſen from the iſſue of Company's bonds; for the payment of arrears to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot: a very conſiderable part of the remainder has ariſen from the commercial advances, and will be found in the aſſets, either in India or Europe. The proviſion of funds for advances to commanders of European ſhips, the purchaſe of grain for the public granaries, &c. have alſo added to the Indian debt.

The debts bearing intereſt, by the accounts of laſt year, amounted to 5,590,142*l.* By No. 16, they amounted to 7,479,162*l.* making an increaſe in the debt at intereſt 1,889,020*l.*

By laſt year's account, the intereſt payable annually was 419,345*l.* By No. 16 of the accounts now preſented, the annual intereſt is 576,775*l.*

Increaſe of intereſt payable annually 1,57,430*l.*

The ſame rate of exchange is continued in the calculation of the debts, as in former years, in order to preſerve uniformity in the compariſon.

ASSETS IN INDIA.

The value of the aſſets in India, conſiſting of caſh, goods, ſtores, and debts owing to the Company, calculated at the like rates of exchange as the ſtate of the debts, amounted, on 30th April, 1796, to 8,958,669*l.* Their amount, on 30th April, 1797, by No. 21, was 10,531,145*l.* making an increaſe of 1,572,476*l.*

I have formerly remarked, that the increaſe of aſſets, generally, may not be taken as a fixed criterion of improvement. This remark is particularly applicable to the increaſe in the year now under conſideration; for the diſappointment noticed under the head of land revenues has produced an addition to the ſum due on balances from renters, which, though apparently an increaſe of property, is by no means a deſirable circumſtance. The increaſed value of the ſtores, in conſequence of the war, whether received from Europe, or provided in India, cannot, with propriety, be reckoned upon as an improvement. The larger amount of import goods is ſatisfactory; and the addition to the aſſets by the grain in ſtore, may account for the advances made under that head. As to the commercial aſſets, their increaſe is found to account for the effect produced on the debt by the advances for the inveſtment.

Deducting the increaſe of aſſets 1,572,476*l.*, from the increaſe of debts 2,148,455*l.*; the ſtate of the Company's affairs in India, is, in theſe reſpects, worſe than the laſt year 575,979*l.*

HOME ACCOUNTS.

I proceed, in the next place, to offer to the view of the Committee, ſome obſervations on the ſtate of the Company's affairs at home; and propoſe to introduce ſuch remarks thereon, as may appear requiſite, by way of explanation of the ſeveral variations which have occurred during the year. This branch of the finances is compriſed in the accounts No. 23, 24, and 25. As the ſales of the goods form the grand ſource from which the fund for all the diſburſements is derived, I ſhall, in the firſt place, advert to them, although the account No. 25, in which they are ſtated, does not apparently firſt come under notice.

The aggregate amount of ſales of Company's and private trade, and Dutch goods, in the year 1797-8, was by the account referred to, 6,053,401*l.* which is leſs than the ſales of the preceding year, 2,198,908*l.*

On the Company's goods alone, the difference was 1,434,488*l.*

The ſale of private trade goods exceeded the year 1796-7, 30,746*l.*, and is alſo more than any former ſale.

The remaining difference is in the ſale of the Dutch goods, and was to be expected from the nature of the concern.

The ſales of the Company's goods in this year were eſtimated to amount to 6,284,882*l.* The actual amount, by No. 25, was 4,718,822*l.*, being leſs than the eſtimate 1,566,060*l.*

The remark ſo often repeated, on the impoſſibility of forming eſtimates, with any

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any degree of precision, during war, applies with singular force upon the present occasion: it is nevertheless satisfactory to find, that although the interruption of the demand upon the Continent for some sorts of goods has, in a small degree, affected the sales; yet the principal cause of the defalcation is more to be attributed to the want of goods, especially from Bengal. This deficiency has arisen in part, from the necessity of detaining the ships in India, and in part, from the arrival of those dispatched, not being in time for the sale.

The circumstances before stated will be found to have had a very striking effect upon the receipt and expenditure at home; and considerable differences are found between the estimated and the actual accounts. The cash transactions of the Company, during the year 1797-8, are exhibited in the account No. 23. The differences on both sides of the account were to a great amount, which the Committee will observe, have been occasioned by causes mostly arising from the principal one already stated; but, in no instance, very materially implying any interruption of the flourishing state of the Company's commerce. On the receipt side, by far the greatest differences appear to have arisen, from the Company having availed themselves of resources on their own credit.

The receipt for the sale of goods was estimated to amount to 6,555,166*l.* By No 23, the amount actually received was 5,946,468*l.* making a deficiency, on the expected receipt from the sale of goods, of 608,648*l.*

This is greatly below the amount in which the actual sales varied from the estimate, or from the sales of the preceding year. The receipt was estimated on the expectation of a far greater sale, and that 1,200,000*l.* would become payable after the close of the year. The disappointment above explained, must be considered to have completely changed the ground on which the calculations, in this respect, were made; for the amount left due, on 1st March 1798, on the sale of goods, was only 314,600*l.*

The charges and profit on private trade, were estimated to amount to 196,000*l.* and actually amounted to 115,808*l.*, being less than estimated by 80,192*l.* which arises, in great part, from some accounts not having been adjusted.

The difference in the receipts or payments on private trade requires no farther remark, depending entirely upon circumstances over which the Company have no control; and the estimates, in this regard, simply state the expectation of receipt or payment on sales already made.

At the time of forming the estimate, it was in contemplation to add to the capital stock; but from the state of the times, it has been thought more prudent to provide funds, by the issue of bonds: this has been done to the amount of 1,417,000*l.* The large payments made by the purchasers at the sales in bonds, has so operated, that the bond debt, notwithstanding the above issue, is only increased 459,938*l.*

A farther resource has been found, in the sums paid by government for saltpetre, and stores and supplies to the troops, &c.; together, they amounted to 670,241*l.*: this was not stated in the estimate. The estimate did not calculate on the disposal of the loyalty loan, to the amount of 957,385*l.*; nor for the loans from the bank, amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, on different securities: so that, on the whole, the net difference, between the estimated and the actual receipts into the treasury, was 2,826,271*l.*

On the payment side, the difference will not be found, in any proportion, so great. The customs, after adjusting the private trade; were 142,000*l.* less than estimated; although a smaller sum is due, on that head, than at the close of last year. The freight, on the same adjustment, was likewise below the estimate: the difference amounted to 1,280,476*l.*, and the amount due on freight was less than the last year 644,907*l.* In both these instances, the difference has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ships. In connection with this circumstance, is likewise the smaller payment for charges of merchandize: the actual payment, on this head, was 255,200*l.* below the estimate; but of this sum, the payment to military officers, stated separate in the actual accounts to the amount of 25,225*l.*, was included in the estimate. The estimated payment of the dividends on stock was calculated, on the supposition that an additional million of capital would be raised: as this circumstance did not take place, the actual expenditure, in this instance, was above 100,000*l.* less than the estimate. The bills from India and China, beyond the estimate, amounted to 124,089*l.* and were drawn from the necessity of having recourse to this method of raising funds for the investment, as already noticed. Of the remaining differences in the estimated and actual payments, some have been adverted to in the remarks upon the receipts; the others do not appear to require notice.

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On the whole, the actual payments have exceeded the eſtimate by 449,305*l.*: and the general reſult of the compariſon of the eſtimated and actual account is as follows:

The balance of caſh was in conſequence of the large payments expected on freight, and other accounts, and reckoning only on an increaſe of capital, eſtimated to be againſt the Company on the 1ſt March, 1798, 1,836,320*l.*; whereas, by an iſſue of bonds inſtead of increaſing the capital, by loans from the bank, by receipts from government, and by ſmaller payments for freight, &c. the actual balance was in favour 540,646*l.*, making the balance better than eſtimated 2,376,966*l.*

Eſtimate, 1798-9.

The eſtimate for the year 1798-9, is likewiſe included in the account No. 23, already referred to: it was formed at the concluſion of the year 1797-8, on the principles preſcribed by the circumſtances of that time. The balance appears to be unfavourable in the extreme; but it muſt be taken into conſideration, that no expectation is ſtated of receipt, either from an iſſue of bonds or an increaſe of capital, which under the authority of parliament, the Company are completely competent to have recourſe to. On the payment ſide, the probability of a payment to the bank of 800,000*l.*, in addition to the ſhort proviſion eſtimated in the receipts, has ſwelled the amount of the balance.

The expected receipts for ſales are ſtated at 5,905,927*l.* which is about 40,000*l.* below the receipt of the laſt year.

The proſpect, in this inſtance, is ſtated on the ſuppoſition that the ſales will amount to 6,691,327*l.* That of this amount there will remain unpaid, after the 1ſt March, 1799, 1,000,000*l.*; and that there will be paid of the amount due on ſales made previous to March, 1798 214,600*l.*, making, as above, 5,905,927*l.*

On this head, I have great ſatisfaction in having it in my power to inform the Committee, that the eſtimates have been exceeded to a degree, making ample amends for the diſappointment in the laſt year. On the payment ſide, few obſervations are neceſſary. The cuſtoms are rated on the quantity of goods expected: the freight and demorage are taken at a large amount, on account of the additional number of ſhips, ſome of which had been detained in India, and others having arrived out of time, as adverted to already. Theſe circumſtances will alſo add to charges merchandiſe, which are likewiſe increaſed by the additional buildings now erecting.

The eſtimated export of bullion is known to have been exceeded; alſo that of goods and ſtores.

The reſult of the expectations of this year, in ſo far as the caſh concerns are affected, is, that in conſequence of calculating on a large payment for freight, and of 800,000*l.* to the bank, without reckoning upon any extra reſource from additional capital, or the iſſue of bonds, or loans, the balance againſt the Company, on 1ſt March 1799, is expected to amount to 1,318,937*l.*

By the eſtimates of the preceding year, the proſpects, in this view, were ſtill more unfavourable; but by the judicious management of the Court of Directors, the reſult, at the cloſe of that year, was, notwithſtanding the diſappointment in the ſales, ſuch as to exceed my moſt ſanguine expectations: this was accompliſhed by extraordinary aids derived from the credit of the Company. In the preſent year, a moſt favourable iſſue may be looked for, or rather is now known, in part, to have taken place, from the immenſe productiveneſs of the ſales.

DEBTS AT HOME.

The next ſubject for conſideration, is the ſtate of the debts at home.

The debts amounted, on the 1ſt March, 1797, to 7,016,459*l.*; on the 1ſt March, 1798, by No. 23, their amount was 7,284,694*l.*, being a decreaſe in the laſt year of 631,765*l.*

The addition to the bond debt, already mentioned, and the additional loans from the bank, in the courſe of the year 1797-8, with the bonds iſſued to the commanders whoſe ſhips were worn out; chiefly compoſe the items on which any increaſe of debt in the year has occurred. Thoſe items from which the decreaſe has been produced, have already been, in part, adverted to; as cuſtoms, and freight, and demorage. A leſs amount is due on bills of exchange, Tanjore bonds, on private trade and Dutch goods, and from the department of the committee of ſhipping.

ASSETS AT HOME AND AFLOAT.

The amelioration of the home affairs has already been made to appear, from the view of the caſh concerns, and the diminution of the debts. It is ſatisfactory to obſerve, that the ſtate of the aſſets is a farther evidence of improvement.

The value of aſſets, on the 1ſt March, 1797, was 12,476,813*l.* On the 1ſt March,

March, 1798, by account No. 23, it amounted to 13,211,370*l.*, making an increaſe in this year of 734,557*l.*

By adding this to the decreaſe of debts 631,765*l.* The ſtate of the Company's affairs at home is better this year by 1,366,322*l.*

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

The foregoing favourable view is, however, conſiderably diminiſhed, by the reverſe of ſituation in the ſtock at China.

The balance of the ſtock account at China, in the laſt year, was in favour of the Company 279,230*l.* By the account No. 24, the balance of the year 1796-7 was againſt the Company 718,945*l.*; therefore the ſituation in China has become worſe, in the preſent year, by 998,195*l.* The balance at St. Helena was, laſt year, in favour of the Company 58,463*l.* The balance in favour, 1796-7, was 54,248*l.*; ſhewing a leſs balance at St. Helena than in the former period 4,215*l.*; and exhibiting, on the compariſon with the laſt year, a more unfavourable view of China and St. Helena by 1,002,410*l.*

Here it is proper to remark, that the amount of the difference at China has been greatly enhanced, by the increaſed rate of exchange in the latter period.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW of the *Company's Debts and Aſſets in the laſt and preſent year's accounts*

Having completed the inveſtigation of the ſeveral accounts in detail, I proceed to the next object in contemplation, which is to aſcertain, whether, taking this immenſe concern at large, both abroad and at home, the actual property of the Company has improved or not, during the laſt years of account; and this end will be obtained, by combining the increaſe or decreaſe of debts and aſſets, in both inſtances, as follows:

The debts in India have appeared to increaſe 2,148,455*l.* The debts at home have decreaſed 631,765*l.*; which, deducted from the increaſe in India, ſhews a net increaſe of debt amounting to 1,516,690*l.* The aſſets in India have increaſed 1,572,476*l.* The aſſets at home have alſo increaſed 734,557*l.*; making together an increaſe of 2,307,033*l.* From which is to be deducted the decreaſe at China and St. Helena 1,002,410*l.*; the net increaſe of aſſets will then amount to 1,304,623*l.* Deducting this ſum from the above increaſe of debt, the difference is 212,067*l.* But to this ſum is to be added, the value of the cargoes of four ſhips from Bombay, arrived in England in time to be included in the home aſſets, which is diſcovered by the advices to have been included in the aſſets of that Preſidency, on 30th April, 1797, 201,153*l.* The total 413,220*l.* is the amount in which the general ſtate of the Company's affairs is become worſe, on the compariſon with the accounts of the year preceding laſt preſented to Parliament.

The account No. 24, entitled Stock by Computation, exhibits the entire ſtate of the Company's property, both in India and England; but with regard to the former, taking in the balances only of the ſtock accounts of the ſeveral preſidencies and ſettlements. It is very deſirable, that the compariſon of the balances of theſe accounts, from year to year, ſhould corroborate the general reſult on the compariſon, in the manner now drawn; but it can ſeldom happen, as the books at home are always balanced on the 1ſt March, and this balance muſt be made up on the ſtock accounts then received from India, which are not always of ſo late a date as thoſe from which the ſtate of the debts and aſſets abroad are calculated upon theſe occaſions, *viz.* the 30th April, the concluſion of the official year, in order to accord with the receipts and diſburſements. This confuſion of dates has occurred upon the preſent occaſion; from whence reſults the impoſſibility of an accordance between the two views of the Company's affairs.

The object in view, by the production of the accounts which have been under examination, having been ſtated, alſo that thoſe of the next year will be brought before Parliament in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, and having furniſhed every explanatory remark, which to my judgment appeared requiſite; I ſhall, at this time, only have occaſion to requeſt the attention of the Committee to a few ſhort obſervations, ariſing from the ſubject already diſcuſſed, or relating to the general ſituation of the affairs of the Company. It has always been my endeavour, as it has ever been my wiſh, that the ſubject of Indian finance ſhould be rendered as clear and intelligible as poſſible. By the mode now in practice, a compariſon of different periods can eaſily be effected; and whether changes occur for the better, or otherwiſe, the cauſes may be traced with great facility. It afforded me real ſatisfaction, when I laſt addreſſed the Committee, to be thereby enabled to ſtate, upon authentic documents,

deſcriptions, the improvement of this valuable concern, on a compariſon between the year 1786 and the period then under examination. By the preſent ſtatements it has appeared, that an alteration has taken place on the unfavourable ſide. The balance of property, contraſted with the laſt year, has, from a variety of circumſtances, turned out to be leſs in favour of the Company; but as the cauſes have been clearly diſcovered and pointed out, and as they appear to have been effected, in the moſt part, by means of a temporary nature, ſome of them ariſing from the preſſure of contingencies unavoidably produced by a protracted war, I truſt it will become a matter of ſurpriſe, that under ſuch events, the general ſtate of the affairs has not ſuffered a more conſiderable reverſe.

It is, however, ſtill ſatisfactory to reflect, that in India, the only inconvenience produced by the war has been upon the treaſuries, in a certain degree; but this effect, it may be preſumed, will not be permanent. The ſucceſsful termination of the ſeveral important expeditions, by which the enemies of this country have been deprived of their ſettlements in the Eaſt, has afforded additional ſecurity to the poſſeſſions of the Company, and has likewiſe opened new ſources of wealth, from which there is every reaſon to hope a full compenſation will eventually be derived, for the pecuniary ſacrifices that have been made.

The immediate effect of theſe meaſures has been to abſorb the major part of the funds, which would have been derived from the Indian revenue, towards the proviſion of the inveſtment. The immenſely increaſed demand, on this account, has enhanced the value of money, ſo as to occaſion the neceſſity of having recourſe to loans, at higher intereſts than formerly in practice: the rate of exchange has alſo increaſed in proportion. The additional call upon the treaſuries for intereſt will, for a time, operate unfavourably, and the prime coſt of goods muſt incur ſome increaſe. The reſult of all theſe events, however temporarily diſtreſſing, is not to be mentioned, in a compariſon with the more ſubſtantial and permanent benefits which may ultimately be expected, both abroad and at home. At home, an increaſe of aſſets, and a decreaſe of debts, has clearly been demonſtrated, and the net improvement aſcertained to be 1,866,329*l.* Although the Indian concern has been ſo conſiderably affected by the circumſtances above pointed out, and although the balance of ſtock at China is more unfavourable, by near a million, the general balance, on the compariſon with laſt year, is only 413,000*l.* worſe. Againſt this ſtatement it may be objected, that credit is taken, in the calculations, for articles in India, which cannot juſtly be reckoned upon as an improvement of property; but, on the other hand, it is fair to ſtate, when making a compariſon, that the debts have increaſed more than a million, from a circumſtance which by no means applies to the concerns of the year, *viz.* the iſſue of bonds, for payment of arrears to the private creditors of the Nabob of Arcot.

The improvement at home would have ſtill been more conſiderable, if diſappointment had not occurred, as to the arrival of the goods: the property in India, it is true, would have been leſſened, but not in proportion. The ſhort amount of the ſales has been ſtated to ariſe from this circumſtance alone; and it is ſatisfactory to find, that ſo far as the commerce is concerned, there is every appearance of proſperity. The immenſe ſale of private trade goods, affords a diſplay of the riſing commercial proſperity and increaſing wealth of the ſettlements abroad, and proves the advantage derived, and to be derived, from the extenſion of privilege to private traders, by the act of 1793. The increaſing demand for almoſt every ſpecies of Indian produce, whether raw or manufactured, ſtrengthens the probability, that in this point of view, the proſpects formerly held out will ultimately be completely realized.

But as it may, with apparent truth, be aſſerted, that the improvement of the concern at home has been accompliſhed at the expence of that abroad, and in a manner which may bring in queſtion the prudence or the propriety of extending the trade; becauſe the purchaſe of inveſtments has been made principally by money raiſed on loans, at a high rate of intereſt, from which the debts in India have increaſed beyond all reaſonable bounds, and of courſe the demands for intereſt, ſo as to intrench, in an alarming degree, upon the reſources which the revenues ſhould ſupply towards the proviſion of inveſtment. It is expedient to obſerve, that it was certainly the duty of the Company to embrace the favourable opportunity of adding to their trade, which offered by the removal, for the moſt part, of foreign competition. My opinion, to that effect, was formerly given, and I have now to add, that if they had not done it, diſaſtrous effects might have been produced; the induſtry of the natives would have been cramped, the cultivation of the raw material diſcouraged, and the manufactu-

regs deprived of support. The conſequence in the Company's provinces, in theſe caſes, is ſo ſelf-evident, as to require no explanation: and if it be aſked, how the ſituation of the Company has been, or will be affected, by the meaſure of extending the trade at this time, and by the means now adopted?—the reply is, an undue proportion of advantage will fall to the home concern; becauſe a conſiderable part of the prime coſt of the cargoes is paid for in India, by the addition to the debt there. The inconvenience produced thereby is great, but may not be looked upon as laſting, as meaſures may be adopted to ſupply from Europe the deficiency. The produce of the ſales muſt furniſh conſiderable means, and the Court of Directors are empowered, by Act of Parliament, to raiſe money, by an addition to the capital ſtock. The ſatisfactory accounts from India, of the increaſing demand and profitable ſale of the produce and manufactures of this country, encourage the proſpect of great advantage by an enlarged export, ſo that, by a ſuitable application of the funds, which muſt be forthcoming, eſſential relief may be afforded to the financial ſyſtem in India, and the ſtate of the concern, abroad and at home, reſtored to a proper level.

The internal ſituation of all the diſtricts, under the immediate government of the Company, continues to exhibit the appearance of increaſing proſperity, of which I was enabled to congratulate the Committee when I laſt addreſſed them. Having been protected by the ſucceſsful operations of our fleets and armies, from becoming the theatre of war, no interruption has offered itſelf to the exertions of the induſtrious inhabitants. The encouragement afforded in all inſtances where a proſpect of general advantage exiſted, has been productive of the happieſt conſequences. By accounts received from Bengal it is found, that articles, ſcarcely known a few years ago as an export, have been manufactured and ſhipped, to an immenſe amount; and that the export trade of thoſe provinces by ſea has been increaſed, in a quintuple degree, within the laſt twenty years, and has been doubled in the laſt ten: it muſt therefore appear, that the events of an unfavourable nature, which have been explained to the Committee, are not of a deſcription to affect the proſperity or the wealth of the ſubjects under the Britiſh dominion in India.

My remarks upon the accounts in detail have been ſo much at length, that it is only requiſite to make very few obſervations upon the ſubject of the revenue. The productiveneſs of the reſources ariſing from the lands have continued, from year to year, at an amount which admits the hope of permanency. In Bengal, the preſent ſyſtem is ſo well underſtood, and is ſo acceptable to the zemindars and renters, that no oppoſition is ever offered to the authority of government; neither does any other interruption occur to the collection of the public demands, than what muſt always be expected on a rental ſo extenſive. Under the preſent regulations, proviſion is made for the realization of balances, and ſecurity is found in the improved value of the lands.

The idea of the precarious tenure of the reſource from ſalt has been done away for ſome years. Under the preſent ſyſtem of management, which took place in 1793, the improvement has been ſubſtantial; becauſe the objections which might, with a great degree of reaſon, be raiſed to the principles, on which the monopoly was upheld, can no longer be ſaid to exiſt. The labour of the molungees, or ſalt-makers, is not now compulſory: diſtinctions in the ſeveral claſſes are aboliſhed; and each receives a juſt and equal reward of induſtry. The laws againſt illicit trade having been effectually put in force, the purchaſer at the ſales reaps the expected profit from his dealing; and although the price has, within the two laſt years, ſuffered an augmentation, the conſumer is not expoſed to the inconvenience formerly known, becauſe, from the increaſing wealth of the provinces, more profitable means of employ are daily found.

Every advice from India ſtates, the riſing price of opium. The contract, under which this article was furniſhed, expired in September 1797, and the ſyſtem of agency has been ſubſtituted. No judgment can be formed, till the expiration of 1798-9, of the effect of the change; but as meaſures are taken to remove a very material cauſe of the firſt declenſion of the trade, the debaſed quality of the drug, and as the markets are again opening, it may be expected that the profit will ſoon equal its former amount.

I have had great pleaſure in remarking, the attention of the Company's Government to the happineſs and comfort of the natives, and the endeavours always manifeſted to remove every ſpecies of oppreſſion. They have appeared, in a particular degree, in the abolition of the police aſſeſſment. This was a tax levied on the houſes of the inhabitants, in the diſtricts, for the expreſs purpoſe of maintaining an efficient police. The charges have, from

the laſt inſtitution, greatly exceeded the receipts; but notwithſtanding the gradual increaſe of the latter, as the mode in which, of neceſſity, the collections were raiſed, was repreſented to be oppreſſive, the tax has been altogether abolliſhed, and a ſtamp-duty ſubſtituted, for defraying the expence of this eſtabliſhment.

In the diſtricts under the Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay, although it has not yet been practicable to carry into full effect the beneficial regulations eſtabliſhed in Bengal; reſiſtance againſt the Company's authority is leſs frequent, and the improvement of the land revenues becomes each year more apparent. The diſturbance in a northern diſtrict of the Malabar Province, noticed in my laſt addreſs to the Committee, has been quelled, and the refractory Rajah reduced to terms of ſubmiſſion: meaſures have alſo been taken to prevent a ſimilar occurrence in future.

From my obſervations on the accounts of the laſt year, as well as on the preſent occaſion, the Committee will have been led to expect ſome additional information of the ſituation with the Princes in alliance with the Company, who are under engagements for the payment of ſubſidies. The changes at Oude will come more properly under remark, when the accounts of the next year ſhall be brought forward. The Princes to whom I particularly allude at this time, are the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. Their territories are ſo contiguous to thoſe of the Company, and the terms on which the connexion with them exiſts are of ſuch a nature, that although, under the treaties, the Preſidency of Madras have no authority to interfere in their governments, while their engagements are diſcharged, yet they cannot but be eſſentially intereſted in the proſperity of their countries. For many reaſons, a modification of thoſe treaties was deſirable, both as it concerned the Company, and the intereſt of the Princes themſelves. Repreſentations and remonſtrances to that effect have been made to the Nabob of Arcot. As to the Rajah of Tanjore, the Committee are already appriſed of the ſummary meaſures reſorted to with him. In the year 1796, he was prevailed upon to agree to terms of an arrangement, from which there was every reaſon to expect the moſt beneficial conſequences, both to his country and to the Company; but from ſome particular circumſtances, this arrangement was ſet aſide. The long train of evils, ariſing from the groſſeſt extravagance and miſmanagement, which had occaſioned the neceſſity of this interference, ſoon produced the effect naturally to be expected: the ſtipulated engagements were not diſcharged; and in 1797 it was found requiſite to enforce the treaty of 1792, and to take poſſeſſion of the three diſtricts aſſigned as ſecurity for the Company's demand.

My remarks upon the charges have, in like manner with the revenues, been very full; I have therefore only to add, that the expences in India have been, and for a time muſt continue to be, very burthenſome; but with the exception of the new military arrangements, and ſome others of a judicial nature, a large amount may be conſidered temporary. Economy is enjoined in every department; but in the preſent ſituation of affairs, it would be completely unwiſe to relax in attention to every meaſure, requiſite to a ſtate of readineſs to meet the attempts of the enemy on any part of the dominions.

From what has been ſtated, the inference is perfectly juſt, that the wealth of the Indian Provinces has been progreſſively improving, and that the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company have derived every advantage that could be expected from this improvement, on contraſting the amount of the balance of property at this time with what it was ten years back.

There can be no difference of opinion, as to the propriety of the Company's availing themſelves, to the utmoſt extent of their means, of the commerce, the monopoly of which they hold by their excluſive privilege; but it is to be recollected, that the imperial intereſts of the country muſt likewiſe come under the conſideration of thoſe to whom the control over this great concern is committed: for if a ſtatement, which has been made to me, be correct, that the export of the wealth of India to Europe amounts to no leſs a ſum than five millions ſterling annually, of which it appears that the Company are not able to bring to this country much more than two millions, while the reſt finds its way to the ſeveral ports of Europe in other veſſels than thoſe which ſhould form a part of the ſtrength of the Empire; there is nothing deſerves more the attention and ardent exertions of His Majeſty's Miniſters, than to deviſe ſome mode to remedy an evil of ſo great magnitude. The intereſts of our commerce, our navigation, and our power, call for it; and if the plan at preſent in contemplation, with regard to the regulation of the duties, ſhould not be ſufficient, ſomething farther muſt be brought forward, before the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

The pre-eminence eſtabliſhed by this

country in India is truly gratifying; and it is the duty, both of the Government and of the Company, ſo to frame their regulations, that no part of the advantages to be derived from it be loſt. The act of 1793 had this for its leading object, and it was hoped, that the port of London would have become the grand receptacle of Indian produce. Why this object has not been more fully obtained, muſt be made a ſubject of the moſt minute examination. The right of monopoly, veſted in the Eaſt-India Company by their charter, ſhould be ſupported to the fulleſt extent; and it is my wiſh their means were equal to the bringing home the entire wealth of India: but if it ſhall appear, that all the funds they can command will not embrace more than the half of it, the neceſſity of an arrangement, by which the remainder ſhall be ſecured to the country, muſt be admitted, as of the firſt importance.

Colonel MARK WOOD obſerved that Ceylon was not in the account, like the other parts.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS ſaid, that it was in the account, but he begged the Committee to remember, that the accounts in general were made of eſtimates ariſing upon an average of three years. That could not be done with reſpect to Ceylon, becauſe Ceylon had not been in our poſſeſſion for three years.

Colonel MARK WOOD ſaid he was glad that the ſurplus wealth of India amounted to five millions ſterling, but there was a part of what the right honourable gentleman ſaid, on which he wiſhed him to be more explicit, for if it ſhould go abroad as he had ſtated, there would be a great alarm among the Proprietors of India ſtock. They had hitherto looked to the right honourable gentleman as the protector of their chartered rights. He had given a ſort of notice of bringing forward ſome meaſure that might affect them in the poſſeſſion of thoſe rights. He agreed with the right honourable gentleman that if, by the preſent arrangement of affairs of the Eaſt India Company, they cannot bring home all that wealth, ſome other arrangements muſt be made; but he begged the right honourable gentleman would be more explicit on that head. Did he intend that, if poſſible, the Eaſt India Company ſhould have entire the monopoly, that they ſhould continue to be the carriers from India—or did he intend that the trade from India ſhould in any manner be thrown open to the country in general? If the right honourable gentleman had no ſuch intention as that of throwing the Eaſt India trade open, he hoped he would explain himſelf, and prevent the alarm which muſt otherwiſe ariſe among Eaſt India Proprietors upon the going abroad of part of what he had ſaid to-night.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS—The honourable Member ſeems to have miſapprehended me. It never entered my imagination to deſtroy, or even to attack, the monopoly of the Eaſt India Company.

I might be acquitted of any ſuſpicion of that ſort, for it is not long ſince I came forward for (and the Legiſlature granted) a renewal of the charter of the Eaſt India Company; and therefore I can hardly be ſuſpected of having a wiſh to attack that charter. But I will go farther, and declare, that I am perfectly clear the Eaſt India Company's monopoly muſt be ſupported to the full extent of enabling them to bring over to this country every ſingle rupee of Indian wealth which they can by poſſibility bring home. I have not ſaid they cannot do ſo; I wiſh they may. But as to what I have ſaid, going abroad, I confeſs I wiſh it to go very widely abroad—that I hope the Eaſt India Company will continue to flouriſh in their commerce, and be able to bring home all the wealth of India; but if the Eaſt India Company ſhall not be able to bring home that wealth, ſome means muſt be provided by which that wealth, in ſome ſhape or other, ſhall come to Great Britain, rather than let it go in foreign ſhips to ſome foreign ports.

Colonel MARK WOOD was glad, he ſaid, to hear this explanation.

The reſolutions were then put and carried in the uſual form, and the Houſe being reſumed, the report was ordered to be received on the following day.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 13.

Mr. STRACHEY (according to order) reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider of the ſeveral accounts and papers which were preſented to the Houſe upon the 22d day of January laſt, by Mr. Owen (from the Directors of the Eaſt India Company) the reſolutions, which the Committee had directed him to report to the Houſe; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where

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where the same were read, and are as followeth, viz.

Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, customs, and the receipts from the sales of salt and opium, amounted on the average of three years, 1794–5 to 1796–7, both inclusive, to the sum of five crores seventy-seven lacks eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-two current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the same heads, which were estimated for the year 1796–7, to amount to five crores seventy-one lacks five thousand one hundred and thirteen current rupees, amounted to five crores seventy-one lacks thirty-nine thousand and sixty current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military, and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, which were estimated, for the year 1796–7, at three crores seventy-three lacks thirty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-eight current rupees, amounted to three crores eighty-six lacks twenty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, customs, and the receipts from the sales of salt and opium, for the year 1797–8, are estimated by the Governor General and Council to amount to the sum of five crores seventy-four lacks thirty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-seven current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the charges to be defrayed by the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military, and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, for the year 1797–8, are estimated, by the Governor General and Council, to amount to the sum of three crores eighty-nine lacks thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ten current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, exclusive of Ceylon, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, sea and land customs, subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nizam, land revenues and farms, and licences, amounted on the average of three years, 1794–5 to 1796–7, both inclusive, to the sum of forty-six lacks fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-six pagodas.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and the Northern Circars, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, sea and land customs, subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nizam, land revenues and farms, and licences, which were estimated, for the year 1796–7, to amount to fifty-three lacks, ninety-eight thousand five hundred and six pagodas, amounted to forty-nine lacks ninety thousand eight hundred and twenty-one pagodas.

That it appears to this Committee, that the charges incurred by the the East-India Company at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads of post-office, civil, military, and revenue charges, for buildings and fortifications, which were estimated, for the year 1796–7, to amount to fifty lacks thirteen thousand and sixty-two pagodas, amounted to sixty lacks twenty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pagodas.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads aforesaid, for the year 1797–8, are estimated, by the Governor and Council of Madras, to amount to fifty-eight lacks thirty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-nine pagodas.

That

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That it appears to this Committee, that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company at the Presidency of Fort Saint-George, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads aforesaid, in the year 1797–8, are estimated, by the Governor and Council of Madras, to amount to the sum of sixty-two lacks seven thousand and ninety-six pagodas.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, amounted, on an average of three years, 1794–5 to 1796–7, both inclusive, to the sum of twenty-six lacks eighty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-six rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated, for the year 1796–7, to amount to twenty-five lacks thirty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four rupees, amounted to twenty-eight lacks eight thousand three hundred and thirty rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated, for the year 1796–7, to amount to sixty-nine lacks fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two rupees, amounted to seventy-four lacks eighty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, for the year 1797–8, are estimated, by the Governor and Council of Bombay, to amount to twenty-eight lacks thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1797–8, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Bombay, to amount to seventy-five lacks two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the Residency of Fort Marlborough, and its dependencies, arising from customs, farms, and licences, amounted, on an average of three years, from 1794–5 to 1796–7, both inclusive, to nineteen thousand seven hundred and thirty Spanish dollars.

That it appears to this Committee, that the debts owing by the East India Company at the several settlements in India amounted, on the 30th of April, 1797, to the sum of nine crores twenty-nine lacks forty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-four current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the part of the aforesaid debts, bearing interest, amounted to seven crores forty-seven lacks ninety-one thousand six hundred and twenty-six current rupees, and that the interest thereon amounted to fifty-seven lacks sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-two current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the value of assets in India, consisting of cash in the treasuries, of bills receivable, of goods provided to be shipped for England, of goods imported to be sold in India, of salt, opium, &c. and of stores for use or sale, amounted, on the 30th of April, 1797 (including current rupees five crores forty-three lacks forty thousand five hundred and sixty-eight of debts stated to be owing to the Company there) to ten crores fifty-three lacks eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-three current rupees.

That it appears to this Committee, that the balance of stock against the East India Company's commerce in China, amounted on the 31st of May 1797, to the sum of seven hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and forty-five pounds.

That it appears to this Committee, that the debts owing by the East India Company in Great Britain (including one million and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five pounds of debt transferred from India) amounted, on the 1st of March 1798, to seven millions two hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-four pounds.

That it appears to this Committee, that the effects of the East India Company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in the treasury, goods sold, not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, on the 1st of March 1798, to the sum of thirteen millions two hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and seventy pounds.

That it appears to this Committee, that the sales of the East India Company's goods, which, in February 1793, were estimated on an average to amount to four millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred pounds, amounted, in the year 1797–8, to the sum of four millions seven hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-two pounds,

Ordered,

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Ordered, That the ſaid report be taken into farther conſideration upon Friday morning next.

TUESDAY, *June* 18.

Lord HAWKESBURY moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the bill for prohibiting the export of copper by the Eaſt India Company, for a time to be limited. He then ſtated, that a longer time having been occupied in the diſcuſſion of the buſineſs than was expected, and ſeveral alterations and new proviſions having been found neceſſary, he ſhould, on account of the advanced period of the ſeſſion, move to defer the buſineſs to another ſeſſion, when, he aſſerted, he would bring it forward. He noticed a paper which had been publiſhed, called an Impartial Statement of the Evidence on the Copper Trade, by a Birmingham Manufacturer; which paper he conſidered as an *ex parte* ſtatement, and he concluded by moving the ſecond reading of the bill on this day three months.

Mr. GREGOR ſaid, that the copper ſales were free and open, and that the riſe in the article ſprung from competition alone. He, therefore, conceived it to be unfair that Parliament ſhould interfere in order to reduce the value of the article.

Mr. WILLIAMS mentioned that he had ſeen the paper alluded to by Lord Hawkeſbury, in the hands of a Birmingham manufacturer, who avowed it to be his production.

Mr. Chancellor PITT could hardly conceive that the paper could come from a perſon intereſted in the preſent proſperity of Birmingham. The meaſure did not tend arbitrarily to fix the price of copper; Parliament might fix the exports and imports of copper, as they did thoſe of corn and wool; and, indeed, it was their duty to take care that no article increaſed in price in ſuch a manner as to injure the home manufacturers. With reſpect to copper, it had riſen, even whilſt this bill was pending, from 113l. to 128l. a ton. It had been aſſerted that the biddings were open; but as he had heard that nearly all the purchaſes were made on account of one company, it would be right to prevent ſo neceſſary an article from falling into a few hands.

Mr. RASHLEIGH ſaid that he had juſt been informed, that one mine in particular could ſcarcely maintain itſelf at the preſent ſtandard.

Sir J. MORDAUNT ſaid he was glad to find the matter was not to be abandoned, as a careful peruſal of the report would ſhew that the ſituation of the manufacturers evidently required relief.

The bill was then ordered to be read a ſecond time this day three months.

FRIDAY, *June* 21.

Mr. TAYLOR, purſuant to a notice which he had given on a former day, called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of the depoſition of the late Nabob of Oude. He entered into the particulars of that tranſaction; and ſtated his reaſons for apprehending that Vizier Ally, was improperly depoſed. His preſent object he ſtated to be, only an inquiry into this meaſure, preparatory to a diſcuſſion of it next ſeſſion of Parliament.—He concluded with moving in ſubſtance, that there be laid before the Houſe, copies of all the diſpatches, documents, or other papers received from India, relative to the appointment of the Nabob of Oude: and alſo of the depoſition of the Vizier Ally, together with ſuch diſpatches of the Court of Directors, and Board

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of

of Control, as may relate to the above ſubject.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS admitted, that if there was any thing wrong in this tranſaction, as far as the Government was implicated in it, the Board of Control was anſwerable. He juſtified entirely, and applauded highly, the conduct of Lord Teignmouth in India. And if any rumours went thither that there was any doubt of the propriety of the ſucceſſion of Aſoph ud Dowlah to the province of Oude, the government of this country were ſo far from entertaining that doubt, that it was determined to ſupport him in it to the utmoſt extent of force that would be neceſſary for that purpoſe. He entered into a long account of the affairs of India, as they related to the particulars of this ſucceſſion; and maintained that, beyond all doubt, Vizier Ally was not a legitimate ſon of Aſoph ud Dowlah. He then obſerved, that he had a deſire that this ſubject ſhould be clearly explained: but he ſubmitted to the good ſenſe of the Honourable Gentleman, whether the preſent motion ſhould not be confined to the minute of Lord Teignmouth: for, if it ſhould appear that they were ſufficient, the granting copies of any other documents would then be unneceſſary. He was apprehenſive this minute would be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Honourable Gentleman, and he knew his candour would ſay ſo when he felt it. If they did not, he could call for others, and others he might have, unleſs it ſhould appear that they could not be granted without a public inconvenience, which would outweigh the advantages to be afforded by the farther inveſtigation of this ſubject. At all events, he recommended to the Honourable Gentleman a peruſal of this minute, and he recommended that peruſal with a perfect confidence it would ſatisfy the Honourable Gentleman.

Major METCALF defended the conduct of the government of India; and entered into a ſhort hiſtory of the circumſtances of the caſe before the Houſe. He praiſed the character of Lord Teignmouth, and agreed with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the minute he alluded to would be ſufficient for the general underſtanding of the ſubject. If the Honourable Gentleman ſhould think any papers in poſſeſſion of the Directors of the India Company were neceſſary for elucidation, he believed he did not undertake too much when he promiſed they would be ſhewn to him with readineſs, without any motion in the Houſe for that purpoſe.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, in reply, ſaid, that he was entitled to expect every information on the ſubject before the Houſe. It was by no means his intention to arraign the conduct of Lord Teignmouth; but he could not regard his ſtatement as ſufficient in a tranſaction where his Lordſhip himſelf was engaged.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS ſaid, that what he had offered was the minute of the Council, accompanied by all the evidence and documents, and this was all that could be requiſite in the preſent caſe.

Mr. TAYLOR was ſatisfied with the offer, and withdrew his motion; upon which Mr. Dundas moved for the minutes of the Council, dated January 13th, 1798—Ordered.

THURSDAY, *July* 11.

Mr. BROGDEN expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that no notice had been taken in the Houſe, of the Eaſt India private trade. There was a conſiderable portion of the Eaſt India trade, which the capital of the Eaſt India Company would not admit of their carrying

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carrying on; and other persons being prevented by their charter from engaging in it, the consequence was, it fell into the hands of foreign merchants. This was an evil, for which he thought some remedy ought to be provided; and therefore early next session he should submit a motion on the subject.

FRIDAY, *July* 12.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS said, that if the papers respecting the exports from this country to India, and the imports from thence, which were now laid before the House, had been produced sooner, he should, in consequence of the notice he had given at an early part of this session, have entered upon the subject of the trade between Great Britain and India. At this period, however, while the House was about breaking up, he would not trouble them farther than to state, that, in his opinion, the Court of Directors as the East India Company had sufficiently the means in their own hands, to grant such facilities to the private trade, and establish such regulations as would with great benefit to themselves and to the state at large, secure to this country the whole of the trade from British India; and which trade, certainly would naturally find its way to the port of London, if proper arrangements were made. At all events, if measures were not taken soon to effect this desirable object, he should deem it his duty to call the attention of the House to the subject as soon as they met again.

Fourth Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *October* 4.

WAR IN INDIA.

Lord GRENVILLE, immediately after prayers were over, rose to make the motion for the discussion of which he had moved that their Lordships be summoned. The task he had undertaken to perform, he perfectly felt to be as arduous as it was satisfactory; and he had only to lament his inability to do any thing like justice to the claims of superior merit and unrivalled services which he had this day to recommend to the attention of their Lordships, and to the gratitude of the Nation at large. In his endeavours to discharge the duty he had imposed upon himself, he would begin by tracing the origin and progress, and marking the event of a war which had been embarked in after repeated and anxious attempts at amicable negociation had proved unavailing, and which terminated in the total annihilation of a power that had perfidiously planned every measure of mischief and hostility against the British interests in India, of which it had meditated the extinction, by combining with our most powerful and inveterate foe to effect our total expulsion from that country.—It was also a task, (a task which he had undertaken with peculiar delight), to call their Lordships' attention to the merits of those, by whose vigilance these menaced mischiefs were averted, and by whose courage and energy the most glorious triumphs were achieved. He was thoroughly sensible how inadequate

adequate he was to the performance of ſuch a taſk, and how ſhort even the moſt forcible expreſſion muſt fall of the public merits and ſervices which diſtinguiſhed the names and exertions of thoſe to whom he intended to move the thanks of their Lordſhips. Nor did he imagine that the great degree of intimacy and friendſhip in which, without the leaſt interruption, he paſſed his life with the preſent Governor General of Bengal, could in the leaſt tend to weaken the faint tribute of praiſe which he was anxious to pay to his very ſignal deſerts. In attempting the panegyric of that diſtinguiſhed noble Lord, he obeyed the call of his public duty, and of the gratitude of the public, full as much as any private propenſity, and inſtead of any danger that his private friendſhip might prompt him to think like exaggerated praiſe, he was conſcious, on the contrary, that the higheſt ſtrain of eulogy in which he could indulge, would but very inadequately repreſent the talents and virtues which he had ſo long loved and admired. They happily, however, loudly ſpoke for themſelves, and evinced themſelves in actions, the reſult of which has proved ſo glorious and ſo ſerviceable to the country. A detail of theſe actions might be deemed neceſſary to ſhew the extent and ſolidity of theſe ſervices, and the wiſdom and honour of thoſe by whom they were performed.

His Lordſhip then entered into an hiſtorical retroſpect of the time and manner in which Lord Mornington had undertaken a general and uncontroled ſuperintendance over the Britiſh dominions in India. On his arrival in India, Lord Mornington found the Princes of the country at peace with our India Company; but that peace was not to be of long duration. Their Lordſhips were well acquainted with the great efforts that had been made by France, to fit out the formidable expedition which ſailed from Toulon; nor was any man here ignorant of its deſtination and object—it meditated hoſtility and deſtruction to the Britiſh Empire in India, which France aimed at effecting, by gaining over ſome of the native powers to co-operate in her plans. Tippoo Sultaun was the firſt, and the moſt eager to go every length to derive advantage from that expedition, and to lend it every aſſiſtance in his power. For this purpoſe, he ſent an embaſſy to the Iſle of France, not with a view to complain of any grievance, or to ſolicit any redreſs, or to prefer any complaint, but to encourage and urge the attempts of the French, and embark himſelf in the deſign, for our utter expulſion from our Indian poſſeſſions—ſuch was his perfidious conduct towards thoſe from whom he had ſo frequently experienced the utmoſt forbearance, the moſt unparalleled magnanimity. The motives of this embaſſy, Tippoo did not endeavour to conceal: —They were avowedly an attachment to the cauſe of the French Republic—hatred and hoſtility to the intereſts of England. His letters, addreſſed not only to the Government of the Iſle of France, but to the Executive Directory of France, openly invited them to conclude an offenſive and defenſive alliance with him, and offered to ſubſidize whatever troops France might furniſh him with, to enable him to commence hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh forces, and by their joint efforts and co-operation to realize the ardent anxiety which he felt of expelling the Britiſh nation from India. The firſt notice which Lord Mornington received of this propoſed alliance, was in the month of

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June,

June, 1798; and, complying with the information he had likewise received of the naval expedition which sailed from Toulon, he immediately took every measure which prudence could suggest, and activity and decision could enforce. On the 18th of June, 1798, the Governor General received an authentic account of the proclamation that had been issued in the Isle of France, and of the design which that proclamation unfolded and was calculated to realize. He then formed the resolution (a resolution evidently springing from wisdom and foresight) not to await, but to anticipate the attack of the enemy. He accordingly dispatched orders to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, to prepare for the event; and so forward were the preparations, that a decisive blow was struck even that year. Great doubts and difficulties however arose in assembling the army at Madras, and it was much feared that long before it was in readiness to act, Tippoo's alarms might be excited, which would defeat all the measures which the Governor General was concerting. No situation could be more critical, or more full of perplexing anxiety, than that in which Lord Mornington was then placed—to await the danger with his eyes open to its approach, would be a flagrant neglect of his duty; to attempt to avert it by a sudden and abrupt attack, seemed to the most experienced military men a measure of very doubtful and hazardous issue.—Such was the trying dilemma in which the Governor General was entangled; and whatever side he was to embrace, he felt that he must incur the whole of the responsibility. The co-operation he was to expect from the native powers in alliance with Great Britain, was either doubtful, or of little advantage. The Mahrattas were considered unable to afford any substantial assistance; nor was their good will to be called in question. The absence of their support arose from real and undisguised inability—from the co-operation of the Nizam, little or nothing could be expected; his councils and army were at that period under the influence of a French faction, and two French officers were at the head of the sepoys in the Nizam's service; and indeed the whole of his military force was at the disposal of the French officers. The aspect of these difficulties created neither despondency nor fear in the heart of the Governor General—he, on the contrary, adopted the most spirited and decisive measures: an armed force was immediately detached into the territories of the Nizam; the French army was not only surrounded and made prisoners, but a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam, by which the disposal of his forces were put into the hands of the British; and that very army which had been raised and destined to attack them, was immediately turned against the enemy. What could display greater ability than this masterly manœuvre? But if it was great in ability, how much more useful was it in its consequences, which so powerfully contributed to our subsequent successes, by placing us in a situation to frustrate all the plans, and defeat all the attacks that had been meditated against us. Till this was accomplished, nothing was safe; but as soon as it was achieved, a negociation was opened. Lord Mornington was not unmindful that it was the best policy to remain contented with our situation in India; to offend no power by our encroachments, or give umbrage to them by any plan of ambition or aggrandizement; but faithfully and punctually

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ly to obſerve the faith of exiſting treaties.—Such, indeed, was the nature and tendency of the orders under which, as Governor General, he was bound to act. He had, however, ample juſtification for purſuing an oppoſite plan: for what more clear and undiſguiſed hoſtility could there be than that which he experienced from thoſe who would negociate with our worſt enemy for our ruin, and enter into offenſive alliance with him for our deſtruction? who ſtood forward in military array againſt our troops, and who aſſumed, if not the meaſures of actual hoſtility, at the leaſt the attitude of hoſtile preparation and menace; who propoſed to France that if ſhe would ſuccour them with a military force from Europe, they would favour their landing at Porto-Novo; they would lead them into the heart of the Dutch territories, into which they were ready to penetrate themſelves, and co-operate with the French arms, in expelling us from every foot of ground, and every trace of our dominion in India? Nor was it againſt the Britiſh eſtabliſhments alone that they concerted this hoſtile attack, but alſo againſt thoſe of Portugal, on account of her alliance with Great Britain. In the ſtorming of that capital, where theſe machinations were hatched againſt us, and in the fall of that power who acted ſuch a perfidious part againſt us, not only, therefore, great military ſkill and talent have been exerted and diſplayed, but the moſt conſummate wiſdom and firmneſs, and the moſt ſober juſtice had been evinced. With this crafty and perfidious power, Lord Mornington had, however, propoſed to open a negociation, even when Tippoo was doing all the evil and miſchief in his power, without uttering one word of grievance or complaint. Notwithſtanding his flagrant violations of all faith towards the Engliſh Government, Lord Mornington ſtill repeated and renewed his offers to remove every cauſe of difference and diſaffection, if any really exiſted. The whole of theſe patient and pacific offers were received either with ſullen ſilence or ſtudied duplicity, and at laſt with open preparations of hoſtile aggreſſion. When Tippoo ſaw the ruin he was drawing down upon his own head, his inveterate and rancorous animoſity ſuggeſted to his wicked imagination, that he already ſaw the gigantic plan of the French Republic on the eve of being realized, and that the hour was come for the ſubverſion and downfal of the Britiſh dominions in India. He was alſo anxious to gain time, and defer the meaſures that were taking againſt him, in order that the ſeaſon of the year might intervene, and allow time to receive the ſuccours with which he was to co-operate in our overthrow. But was it not unneceſſary, the Noble Lord obſerved, to dwell any longer on theſe details; or on the wiſdom, firmneſs, and ſound policy of the meaſures adopted by the Governor General, who months after months had made propoſals for negociation to an enemy, who, inſtead of a ſincere deſire to eſtabliſh peace, was ſecretly endeavouring to diſable and deſtroy us? And if, after theſe repeated provocations, and avowed preparations for hoſtilities, his Noble Friend had reſolved upon offenſive operations, it was eaſy to relieve the Governor General from all reſponſibility for his conduct—a conduct which, when rightly viewed and appreciated, will be diſcovered not only to have averted the formidable perils and ruin which hung over our Indian Empire, but, moreover, eſtabliſhed it on a baſis of more permanent ſecurity than it ever

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ever before enjoyed. He trusted their Lordships shared with him in the sense he felt of these solid and memorable achievements, and that they would unite with him in expressing the thanks which he had to propose, and which such signal services so justly and so imperiously called for. There was one point more, and that a very striking one, to which he would beg leave to advert, and that was the judicious manner in which the Governor General had proceeded to compose and reconcile all the jarring and discordant opinions which formerly prevailed among the servants of the India Company. In this he succeeded, by a wise and temperate use of the sole controling power with which he was invested; and a greater and more refined satisfaction arose in his breast, from observing this salutary effect, when he perceived that this jar and discord of sentiment were silenced, not merely by the interposition of this superior control, but by an appeal to the wisdom and good sense of the different Governors. Among them, the conduct of Lord Clive stood peculiarly eminent, and reflected the greatest honour on his heart and head. That Noble Lord, spurning all little jealousies, and all suggestions of mortified pride, when obliged to stoop to superior power, has not only expressed a very decided opinion, in favour of the propriety of the measures pursued by the Governor General, but by his zeal and spirit had principally contributed to promote the views, and secure the benefits which the adoption of these measures had in contemplation. The same spirit guided the conduct, and animated the exertions of the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Duncan, who equally concurred in forwarding the ends of the Earl of Mornington, and in securing the support of the English government and establishments. In consequence of these wise, spirited, and well-concerted measures, when the army was put in motion, it evidently appeared to be composed of troops the best disciplined and appointed of any that was ever collected in India. The event, indeed, best shews the zeal and spirit, the courage and intrepidity with which it glowed, and by which all its movements were directed. It was not his intention to attempt detailing its different operations, or the successes with which they were crowned. He could not, however, forbear mentioning the gallant action of the 6th of March, when a small division of the British army attacked and defeated a powerful and numerous force of the enemy, and by that victory laid the ground of the subsequent successful actions, which were closed by that final and brilliant event which was brought about by an army composed almost entirely of Europeans, who, during the intense heat of the day, attacked, and took by assault, one of the strongest fortresses that exists, and, in the space of two hours, made themselves masters of the capital of the most implacable and perfidious foe, whom the British interests had to dread in India. These were achievements which baffled all description, and soared above all praise: he would not, therefore, attempt a word more in their commendation. He trusted that the House was convinced of the merits of the Governor General, and of those who acted under him on this glorious occasion, as he was, and he therefore did not doubt of their most cordial concurrence in the vote which he would have the honour to propose. Whatever he might have omitted to throw light upon the operations he had been describing, would

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would be found in the papers on their Lordſhips table, which, they would obſerve, were written with the ſame ſpirit and ability with which were accompliſhed the glorious events they ſo forcibly record.

His Lordſhip concluded by moving Reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe moved by Mr. Secretary DUNDAS in the Houſe of Commons, (for which ſee p. 146); which were carried *nemine diſſentiente*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *October* 4.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS roſe to move the thanks of the Houſe to a Noble Perſon who had a great ſhare in the late glorious war in India; and ſpoke, in ſubſtance, nearly as follows:

"I confeſs I am at a loſs adequately to expreſs all I feel on this glorious occaſion; and probably the beſt way would be for me to confine myſelf within a very narrow compaſs. It was with this view that I moved for the papers which are now upon the table, relating to the ſubject; and which will fully enable every perſon who has peruſed them, to judge of the merits of this important buſineſs.

"The Houſe will recollect, that at the commencement of the adminiſtration of my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Pitt), the affairs of that part of the globe were a good deal diſcuſſed; for it was a topic on which Gentlemen differed, particularly with regard to the mode in which thoſe invaluable poſſeſſions ſhould be governed. But there was one topic on which there was no difference of opinion in the Houſe;—it was, in truth, a point on which all underſtandings were completely ſatisfied;—that where there was an immenſe territory, ſo far removed from the mother-country, it was in vain to imagine it could ever be governed otherwiſe than by a mixture of different ingredients;—that, on the one hand, there ſhould be a powerful and energetic force, capable of reſiſting thoſe, whoſe very ſyſtem made them the eternal enemies of civiliſed ſociety, and the unceaſing diſturbers of the peace and harmony of the world; while, on the other, this force and energy ſhould be balanced and tempered by juſtice, humanity, and moderation, together with a due attention to the intereſts of ſurrounding nations, without which our mere power would ill anſwer the purpoſe that induced us to maintain a government in India. Theſe were points on which the common underſtanding of mankind were ſatisfied; and, without a due regard to them, it was impoſſible we ſhould continue our power in India. It is with this view that I think it neceſſary theſe papers ſhould be produced; and I am confident I do not ſay too much, when I affirm, that the peruſal of them will give ſatisfaction to every one who has at heart the intereſts of his country, and who knows the value of its poſſeſſions.

"The propoſition eſtabliſhed by theſe papers was, that every exertion was made, that could be made, on our part, to avoid hoſtilities with Tippoo Sultaun; and there does not remain any doubt on the face of theſe papers, that while he was profeſſing an unlimited friendſhip for England, there was ſtrong preſumptive evidence, now brought clearly to light by the unequivocal diſcovery which has been made, that, at that very period, and when he was evading every explanation with this country, poſtponing it under futile and idle pretences, he was determined to do every thing in his power to work our deſtruction in India:

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India, he endeavoured to amuse us until he thought the military preparations he had made would be fit for open hostility: and while he was thus striving to impose upon the government of India, he was secretly (as he thought) entering into an agreement with our most implacable enemy.

"I do not take notice of the papers, to which I refer you, for the truth of these assertions; because, in fact, the matter is too clear to require any illustration.

"Under such circumstances, our Government in India was critically situated. The Governor General was not to enter hastily into an attack; nor was he to wait, at all events, until the attack was made on us, or until an advantage was obtained against us. The first thing to be said of the Earl of Mornington was, that, in this delicate and critical situation, there was to be observed, on his part, an accurate medium, suitable to the real interest and dignity of the British empire. On the one hand, he was forcible and dignified; and on the other, moderate and cautious; and wishing always to avoid an open rupture which had long been determined by the enemy. This he perhaps carried beyond the verge of prudence; but where there was complete success in the result, it was never gracious to complain of the moderation and forbearance of the successful party. God forbid I should say any thing against the moderation of my Noble Friend, when the support of the dignity of Great Britain was his object! and, without adverting to particulars, I shall only say, that the conduct of Lord Mornington was of the most masterly kind. Yet, when speaking of that conduct, I cannot forbear to observe, that it was in train, and was part of a system which he found established on his arrival in India; he walked in the footsteps of that illustrious person whose conduct in the former war was highly honourable to the British name. Upon the whole, it is sufficient to say, that, on both occasions, the conduct of each of these distinguished persons was complete, and directly tending to the glory, as well as the most valuable interests, of the British empire—whether considered as to its moderation and dignity on the one hand, or for its promptitude and vigour on the other.

"These observations apply merely to the *Mysore;* but there is another part of the conduct of Lord Mornington, and that which, in my opinion, forms the most prominent feature of his character as a judicious statesman. There was an army of 14,000 men, well-disciplined and trained, and guided by French officers, intended to act upon a plan of general confederacy, and which was to co-operate with the French army in Egypt, for the purpose of accomplishing our destruction in India. But Lord Mornington, by his admirable foresight, promptitude, and address, annihilated the influence of the French, and turned this army, thus intended for our destruction, into an engine for our support. This is a circumstance for which I think we ought to be thankful to Providence.

"I must now advert to another Noble and Illustrious Character, who has acted in a manner so glorious, that persons of little minds will scarcely believe it of an human character—I mean the conduct of Lord Clive:—it was not the conduct of a man affected by little jealousy, or peevish ambition; but it was at once plain, direct, open, honourable, cordial, and manly—such as

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was worthy of the breaſt that pants for the glory of its country. He joined his efforts to thoſe of the Governor General, for the common good. I ſay this for various reaſons; I know the private ſentiments and feelings of that Nobleman; and they were expreſſed in private correſpondence, which he did not intend to reach his Majeſty's miniſters, but which, as well as his actions, prove that he wiſhes to emulate the glory of his illuſtrious anceſtor, who long ago laid the foundation of the Britiſh glory in India.

"With regard to the military, I can only ſay, that from the higheſt of them to the loweſt, they vied with each other in doing ſervice to their country; to all of whom a proper acknowledgement ſhould be made by this Houſe. But I cannot help juſt obſerving here, the great praiſe that is due to General Baird, for his brave conduct at the ſtorming of Seringapatam. It is ſingular that this heroic officer was three years in impriſonment in irons, by the order of the very Tyrant whoſe barbarity, in this inſtance, he was the inſtrument of Providence to avenge!

"Before I ſit down, I muſt again ſay, that the papers before the Houſe prove, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that this war on our part was purely defenſive: and the actions alſo prove, that all the perſons employed in it did their duty in the moſt gallant manner:—they are entitled to the beſt thanks their Country can give them; for, by their efforts, the Britiſh power in India is placed in a ſituation of ſo much ſecurity and permanence, that nothing but miſmanagement can ever endanger it. The world muſt know that we are great and powerful in India; that, when neceſſary, we can repel an aggreſſion, or puniſh an inſult, and that we can call forth the vengeance of a great empire, when any attack is made either on its intereſt, or its honour. But, above all, let the world know, that we exerciſe our power with juſtice, and temper our reſentment with moderation. Let us bring the minds of the people of India to this reflection—that we are guided by humanity and mildneſs; that they will be ſafe, only as they ſubmit to us; and that the happineſs of themſelves and their poſterity will depend on their being ſubjects of the Britiſh empire."

Mr. DUNDAS then moved the following reſolutions, which were adopted by the Houſe, *nemine contradicente*, viz.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Houſe be given to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Wellelley, Earl of Mornington in the kingdom of Ireland, and Governor General of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, for the wiſdom, deciſion, and energy, with which he diſcharged the arduous duties of his ſtation, from the time of his taking upon him the ſaid Government to the glorious termination of the late war by the capture of Seringapatam; during which period, by oppoſing to the perfidy of the late Sultaun of Myſore an uniform moderation, dignity, and firmneſs, and by counteracting with equal promptitude and ability the dangerous intrigues and projects of the French, particularly by deſtroying their power and influence in the Deccan, he prepared the way for the rapid and brilliant operations carried on under his ſuperintendance and direction, the reſult of which has finally diſappointed all the deſigns of our enemies in that quarter, and has eſtabliſhed, on a baſis of permanent ſecurity, the tranquillity and proſperity of the Britiſh empire in India.

That the thanks of this Houſe be given to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of the ſettlement of Fort St. George, for his zealous, cordial, and honourable concurrence, in forwarding the wiſe and dignified views of the Governor General in Council, by which he has furniſhed a ſalutary and memorable example of the advantage of unanimity and concord among the perſons employed in high ſtations in the Britiſh dominions in the Eaſt Indies, and has, to the utmoſt

of

of his power, promoted the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures from which the moſt important public benefits have reſulted to this country.

That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Jonathan Duncan, Eſq. Governor of Bombay, for the zeal and promptitude of his conduct in preparing the army of that preſidency for the field, agreeably to the orders of the Governor General in Council, whereby that army was enabled materially to contribute to the ſucceſsful and glorious termination of the late war in India.

That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Lieut. General George Harris, for the whole of his able and meritorious conduct in the command of the forces of His Majeſty and of the Eaſt India Company, during the late glorious and deciſive war with the Sultaun of Myſore, and particularly for the ability, judgment, and energy, with which he planned and directed the aſſault of Seringapatam; the ſucceſs of which brilliant achievement has ſo highly contributed to the glory of the Britiſh name, and to the permanent tranquillity of our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt.

That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Lieutenant General James Stuart, Commander in Chief of the Bombay army, which ſo glorioufly co-operated in the ſucceſs of the late campaign in India; and alſo to Major Generals John Floyd, Thomas Bridges, William Popham, James Hartley, and David Baird, and to the reſpective officers of the armies employed on that occaſion againſt the enemy, for their diſtinguiſhed and meritorious ſervices.

That this Houſe doth highly approve of, and acknowledge, the ſervices of the non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers employed againſt the enemy in the late glorious and deciſive war in the Eaſt Indies; and that the ſame be ſignified to them by the commanders of the ſeveral corps, who are deſired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

It was then ordered, That Mr. Speaker do tranſmit the ſaid reſolutions to the Right Honourable the Governor General; and that his Lordſhip be requeſted, by Mr. Speaker, to ſignify the ſame to the Governors, Generals, and other officers referred to therein.

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PROCEEDINGS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE,

FROM DECEMBER 1798, TO JANUARY 1800.

WE have the advantage of commencing this part of our Publication in a year which has been as fruitful in interesting domestic occurrences, as any in the whole Annals of the EAST INDIA COMPANY. Some of the subjects which are discussed in the following details, are of the utmost moment to every person who is in any way concerned with the affairs of our Indian Empire, as well as of no small importance to the Nation at large: and the manner in which the subjects are treated, while it reflects great credit on the talents and liberal views of the different Gentlemen who debated them, throws considerable light both on the Politics and Commerce of Asia, as they are connected with Europe. We have, therefore, endeavoured to give the Debates as much at length as the limits of our Work would permit; and although we have been under the necessity of abridging some very able and eloquent speeches, it will be found that the substance of them has been preserved entire.

A precise statement has been given of the Proceedings of the Honourable The COURT of DIRECTORS relative to the investigation concerning the Illicit Trade; and we cannot but express our sincere satisfaction, that this delicate business has terminated so much to the honour of every party concerned in it.

December 6.

A GENERAL COURT was held at the India-House, for the purpose of reconsidering an unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 8th of August last, for granting a pension of 1500*l. per annum* to the Right Honourable ROBERT Lord HOBART, late Governor of Fort St. George.

The letter signed by ten Proprietors, for calling the Court, having been read by the desire of the Chairman, the business was opened by Sir JOHN COX HIPPISLEY; who, after an elegant apology for taking the lead, and a very handsome encomium on General Caillaud, proceeded to mention the situation of the Company, more particularly as it referred to Buonaparte's expedition into Egypt, at the time when the unanimous vote of its Executive Government was negatived in a General Court of Proprietors, without a reason assigned, or even a word offered, for withdrawing their confidence. After some further preliminary observations, Sir John Cox Hippisley moved for the production of the following papers, which were immediately read:—

1. Mi-

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1. Minutes of the Court of Directors, 23d October 1798, unanimously appointing Lord Hobart to succeed Sir Charles Oakley in the Goverment of Madras.
2. Minutes of the Court of Directors, 24th December 1793, appointing Lord Hobart (by ballot) to succeed to the Government General of Bengal, on the resignation of Lord Cornwallis.
3. The public letter of the Directors to Fort Saint George, dated 22d March 1797, paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7, announcing the re-appointment of Marquis Cornwallis to be Governor-General.
4. The public letter of the Directors to Fort Saint George, dated 18th October 1797, paragraphs 3 and 4, noticing the appointment of Earl Mornington to be Governor-General, in lieu of Marquis Cornwallis, for reasons of a peculiar nature, and expressing an high sense of Lord Hobart's services.
5. Minutes of the Court of Directors, dated 8th August 1798, containing their unanimous thanks to Lord Hobart, for his conduct as Governor of Madras; and stating their opinion, that, it having been expedient to revoke his succession to the Government-General, it was incumbent on them to bestow a mark of their favour, as a testimony of his conduct, and recommending a pension of 1500*l. per annum.*
6. The motion made at the General Court on the 28th August 1798, for confirming the above resolution passed in the negative———For the motion 27—Against it, 35—Majority 8.

Sir J. C. Hippisley then said, that, with these strong and reiterated testimonials before the Court, it would be wholly unnecessary to enter into any minute detail of Lord Hobart's Oriental administration: Yet there were certain prominent features of his government, which it was neither just to the Company, nor to his Lordship, to pass over without some particular observation. Sir J. C. Hippisley then proceeded to state Lord Hobart's services in promoting the capture of the Dutch settlements in Ceylon, &c. the vigour of the measures which were adopted to secure those conquests, and the rapid exertions which had been employed in them. He next adverted to the conduct of Lord Hobart, respecting the proposed expedition to the Manillas. He trusted the Court would be strongly impressed with the merit of this act of his Lordship's administration, which had been marked with no less discretion and forbearance, than he had manifested vigour and perseverance in the direction of other more important enterprizes. It was a most delicate and trying exigency, attaching to it an uncommon share of responsibility, which his Lordship willingly invited. This expedition had been positively ordered from home, and Lord Hobart felt every disposition to give effect to a measure so strongly enjoined by the Company and his Majesty's Ministers. The troops and stores were embarked, and the whole expedition on the eve of sailing, when Lord Hobart received information from the Company's agent at Constantinople, that the treaty between the Emperor and the French Republic had been signed at Campo Formio. He anticipated, in a moment, all the serious consequences which might eventually result from this material change of the political situation of affairs in Europe.—Nearly the whole of the naval force, and a very large proportion of the troops, were to be detached from the coast, on a very distant enterprize. The domestic risk to be hazarded, by perseverance in such an expedition, would not, in his Lordship's estimation, be compensated by any advantage to be derived even from complete success. Relieved, as it appeared, from the burthen of a continental war, it would be highly irrational to suppose, that France would not resume those plans of Conquest in India, which were certainly in her contemplation, when she had to contend with powerful and vigorous armies; and the records of

the Company proved, that a conſtant communication had been maintained between the French Directory, and the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun. Such were the reflections that preſented themſelves to Lord Hobart's mind; and his determination was inſtantly made. He communicated his ſentiments to the Commander in Chief, avowing it to be his decided opinion, that it was now become his duty to oppoſe the further progreſs of the expedition; and to diſembark the forces, for the additional ſecurity of our valuable ſettlements in the Carnatic. He then ſtated to the Admiral the probable conſequences of depriving India of the protection of her naval force at ſuch a conjuncture. The Admiral conſidered the ſubject in the ſame point of view, and the enterprize was relinquiſhed. Thus did the Noble Lord, by a judicious and rare forbearance, dictated by what he conſidered an imperious duty, directly oppoſe the letter of his inſtructions, and though preſiding over a ſubordinate ſettlement, invited all the weighty reſponſibility attached to the contravention of ſuperior orders. Lord Hobart diſcovered, on this occaſion, the intelligence of a profound ſtateſman: His foreſight anticipated the events which afterwards occurred in the menacing expedition of Buonaparte; and this act of wiſe forbearance, might eventually have conſtituted the ſalvation of India. Sir J. C. Hippiſley dwelt with great force on this circumſtance, which, he contended, taken apart from his general meritorious adminiſtration, fully deſerved the acknowledgment, which had been voted by the Court of Directors.—After the many ſignal ſervices of Lord Hobart, he was aſſured that the oppoſition which had been ſo unexpectedly made to the motion at the laſt General Court, could not have ariſen from any want of liberality in the Proprietors, but becauſe the nature and extent of thoſe ſervices had not been authoritatively ſtated to them. That Court had never been ſlow in attaching rewards to eminent ſervices; and he flattered himſelf that they would not, on the preſent occaſion, deviate from their accuſtomed generoſity. Sir J. C. Hippiſley then proceeded to take notice of ſome expreſſions that had fallen from the Chair in opening the proceedings of the former General Court, on Lord Hobart's ſubject, where it was ſaid, that the diſputes and differences, which had exiſted between his Lordſhip and the Supreme Government, had occaſioned his ſupercceſſion. If, continued he, ſuch expreſſions are paſſed by unnoticed, as they have found their way into moſt of the public papers, whether correctly or not, conſtructions extremely unfavourable to his Lordſhip's temper and judgment might poſſibly obtain, and operate injuriouſly in the minds of ſome Proprietors, even in the deciſion of the preſent queſtion. In vindicating Lord Hobart, he was far from imputing blame to any one. He could well imagine the difficult ſituation of the Court of Directors as well as of another Board, in coming to a deciſion on the differences which had prevailed: he could well appreciate the importance of harmony between the Governments in India, eſpecially at ſuch a criſis, when embarraſſments connected with the ſituation of the military eſtabliſhment wore a ſerious aſpect. It was but common juſtice to ſay of Lord Hobart, that, with a ſtrong and ardent mind, a man of more eaſy and amiable manners did not exiſt. It was fairly to be preſumed, therefore, that the differences and diſputes

pates in queſtion, were incident to the ſituation in which he was placed; and ſcarcely to be avoided. Was there any Proprietor preſent who was unacquainted with the difficulties and embarraſſments which another Noble Lord had experienced in the ſame ſituation; and under whoſe meritorious Government he himſelf had the honour of ſerving the Company?—Sir J. C. Hippiſley here took a review of Lord Macartney's ſituation in the Government of Madras. That Noble Lord, he ſaid, had not only differences with the Durbar of the Carnatic, and the Supreme Government, but alſo with the King's Commanders in Chief both by ſea and land. Few will think that the contention of a Madras Governor with the Durbar of the Carnatic, is to be taken as a proof, that ſuch Governor prefers his own intereſt to thoſe of his conſtituents. Thus was Lord Macartney circumſtanced. The ſituations of the two Noble Lords were, in many reſpects, ſimilar,—the diſputes in which they were involved originated from the ſame cauſes: from a zealous exertion to realize the large balances due to the Company from the native Durbars, and to bring into action for the Company's ſupport, the reſources of the Carnatic. Such was the ſimilitude of the ſituations of the two Noble Lords; but the conduct obſerved towards them differed in the extreme. One Noble Lord received his appointment to the Government of Bengal ſubſequent to the report of theſe differences to his conſtituents; and it was by his Lordſhip's own act that the Company was deprived of his future ſervices in the ſupreme Government. The Noble Lord who was the object of the preſent diſcuſſion, and had accepted the ſubordinate Government, on condition that he ſhould ſucceed to the Government General, is, by an act of the Company, deprived of all the advantages and honour which had been ſo ſolemnly granted to him; and no other motives have ever been aſſigned for the ſuperſeding his appointment to that eminent ſtation, but the exiſtence of theſe differences.

Sir J. C. Hippiſley proceeded to obſerve, that it had been maintained, and might that day be urged, that it was the act of the King's Miniſters, not of the Company, which had ſuperſeded his Lordſhip, and that the King's Miniſters, therefore, ought to indemnify him. Such reaſoning, however, could only obtain, from not adverting to the preſent conſtitution of the Company. The act of 1784, had conſtituted a Board of Commiſſioners, having the ſuperintendance of the revenues and principal affairs of the Company; and ſuch a Board was an integral part of the Company's preſent conſtitution. Formerly it was not ſo. But in the preſent day, the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, having a legal control over the acts of the Company, on addreſſing the Court of Directors, muſt not be conſidered as a Miniſter of the Crown, but as preſiding over a conſtituted and controling department of the Company. Such was the letter and ſpirit of the act of parliament under which the Company held its excluſive privileges. As well might Mr. Dundas, when acting as Preſident of that Board, be conſidered merely as the Miniſter of the Crown, when he delivers his balloting liſt as a Proprietor. Sir J. C. Hippiſley truſted there could be no difference of opinion on this ſubject; but even ſuppoſing the poſſibility of it, let it not operate to the prejudice of the Noble Lord; let his caſe ſtand on its own merits; and let not the injurious opinion prevail, that the Miniſter

fifters of the Crown are willing to make the *amende honorable* to the Noble Lord, at the expence of the Company. Neither let it be concluded, that by voting a penſion to Lord Hobart, we are eſtabliſhing a miſchievous precedent, for penſioning every Governor who returns from a ſituation of great and liberal allowance, on the bare plea, that he has not neglected the duties of his ſituation. Lord Hobart's pretenſions are founded on different and very ſuperior claims. It was alſo fair to ſtate, in juſtice to the Noble Lord, that he had quitted a very high ſtation in the ſiſter kingdom, expreſsly to receive the commands of the Company. He was at that moment miniſter of Ireland: and even in that ſituation, it was the fate of the Company to be materially indebted to his miniſterial exertions; as he had there carried through a bill of the utmoſt importance to their particular intereſts, ſecuring them the full effects of their EXCLUSIVE trade.

The learned Baronet then proceeded to ſtate the ſervices of the Noble Lord by his reſiſtance to the deſtructive ſyſtem of advances on uſurious loans to the ſubjects of the country powers, and the recognition of the Court of Directors of that important ſervice. He then ſaid that he would only intrude further on the General Court, by adverting to the ſeveral addreſſes which Lord Hobart had received on quitting his Government; which were more peculiarly grateful, as the private intereſts of ſo many of the individuals as had ſigned them, muſt have been materially circumſcribed by that meaſure of his Lordſhip's government, to which he had juſt adverted. Yet theſe addreſſes came from every deſcription of perſons, to an unexampled extent; from the King's and Company's military officers; from the Company's civil ſervants; from the Britiſh and native inhabitants in general; all expreſſing their regret at his departure, and their high ſenſe of the merit of his government. As theſe addreſſes had appeared in print; he ſhould only particularize the addreſs from the whole body of the army ſtationed in the provinces of the Carnatic, which was the more flattering, as it originated after his Lordſhip's departure, and was tranſmitted to him ſince his return to this country, when no motives of perſonal intereſt could have influenced the meaſure. This teſtimony was the more valuable, as Lord Hobart's government had been marked by a vigorous ſyſtem of check and control in the military department. If, therefore, in times of peculiar turbulence and agitation, in many parts of the world, the government of Madras had been remarkable for the due reſpect which had been paid to its authority, ſome merit may be allowed to thoſe by whom it had been conducted.

Sir J. C. Hippiſley expreſſed his anxious hopes that Lord Hobart had not quitted India for ever, and that, at ſome future period, the wiſdom of the Company would urge him to accept the high appointment which had before been allotted to him.

After declaring his expectation of hearing, from behind the bar, the detail of thoſe eminent ſervices of Lord Hobart, on which they had founded their own reſolutions, Sir J. C. Hippiſley concluded a very able and much admired ſpeech by moving—

"That this Court doth approve and confirm the Reſolution of the Court of Directors of the 8th day of Auguſt laſt, whereby a penſion of 1500*l. per annum* is granted to the Right Honourable Lord HOBART, payable out of the territorial revenues in India, for the period of the Company's excluſive trade, if he ſhall ſo long live, and to commence from the time of his quitting the government of Madras."

Mr.

Mr. WATSON roſe to ſecond the motion. He truſted, he ſaid, that the whole Court would feel it to be equally their intereſt and their duty to indemnify Lord Hobart for the diſappointment he had ſuſtained, and to reward him for the ſervices he had performed. He urged the propriety of ſupporting the reſolution of the Court of Directors, on the principles of juſtice, and from the conſiderations of intereſt. The faith of the Company had been pledged to Lord Hobart, that he ſhould ſucceed the Marquis Cornwallis as Governor General, and if ſubſequent circumſtances had compelled them to violate the engagement, it became a duty in them to give him an equivalent ſome way or other: and when an implacable and inſatiable enemy threatened the Malabar coaſt, it was their intereſt to hold out to their ſervants the proſpect of future reward, for inſtances of meritorious exertion. He concluded, by expreſſing his opinion, that it was, in every point of view, moſt conducive to the honour and advantage of the Company, to ſupport the recommendation of the Directors, and he ſhould cheerfully give his vote for the penſion, not becauſe Lord Hobart had been Governor of Madras, but for the zeal, promtitude, and energy, which had diſtinguiſhed the acts of his government.

Mr. BOSANQUET (the Chairman) ſaid, that at a Court ſo reſpectably attended, he thought it right to explain the general outline of the motives which had induced the Directors to make the recommendation in favour of Lord Hobart, which was now ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Proprietors.

The Noble Lord had, in the year 1793 been recommended to the Court of Directors by his Majeſty's Miniſters, and had been accordingly appointed to the government of Madras. He had been taken from a ſituation of high reſpectability, and at the ſame time, had been nominated, by the Directors, to ſucceed as Governor General. He thought it would hardly admit of a queſtion, whether the Directors did or did not do right, in nominating his Lordſhip to the ſucceſſion: but if there was any fault, the Directors were anſwerable for it, and not Lord Hobart. It is certain that nothing ſhort of that ſucceſſion would have tempted him to proceed to India. Under theſe circumſtances, his Lordſhip went to Madras, in the government of which he preſided three years; during which time, the Chairman aſſured the Proprietors, that he had done his duty as an able, active, and meritorious ſervant. To the enquiry, why Lord Hobart was not appointed Governor General, he ſhould only ſpeak in a general way. All who were acquainted with the circumſtances which called for the return of Marquis Cornwallis to India, will feel the delicacy of the diſcuſſion. During the adminiſtration of Lord Hobart, an event had happened which could not have been foreſeen on his appointment;—the death of the Nabob of Arcot. His Lordſhip thought this a proper opportunity to reſcue the rich and beautiful country of the Carnatic from the oppreſſion it had long groaned under, and to place it under the protection of the Company; but, whether owing to the ardour of Lord Hobart, or ſome other cauſe, the attempt unfortunately failed; and this failure involved his Lordſhip in an altercation with the Supreme Government. Though the Court of Directors thought it right to ſupport their Government General, and to recal Lord Hobart, much might be ſaid on both ſides of the queſtion; and it would be highly unjuſt to have recalled him, without making ſome compenſation for

what he had loſt, by their deciſion of a point of conſiderable difficulty. Whether the Directors were wrong in the preſent recommendation, was for the Proprietors to decide. Lord Hobart's character was well eſtabliſhed before he proceeded to India; and as a governor of an important ſettlement, he had ſhewn himſelf completely equal to the taſk; if therefore, ſome compenſation were due to Lord Hobart for the ſervices which he had rendered the Company, and for the diſappointment which he had experienced, he would aſk the Court, whether the ſum now propoſed was too large? In eſtimating this, nothing had been ſaid of the honours he had loſt by the ſuperceſſion, although their attainment formed a conſiderable part of his motives. Viewing it in a pecuniary light, it ſhould be conſidered that one year's emoluments as Governor General, would have enabled his Lordſhip to purchaſe an annuity equivalent to the penſion now propoſed. For his own part, Mr. Boſanquet ſaid, his object in recommending the penſion had been more with a view to the intereſts of the Company, than with any reference to Lord Hobart. He thought it moſt material to the proſperity of the Company, that Governors ſhould go out to India with perfect dependance on the liberality of their employers. This object appeared ſo important to his mind, that if the rectitude and exertions of Governors, could be ſecured by doubling or trebling their ſalaries, he ſhould conſider ſuch expenditure as the beſt applied diſburſement the Company could make.

Mr. INGLIS (late Chairman) followed Mr. Boſanquet, with a warm eulogium on Lord Hobart's character and ſervices; and obſerved that there was on the records of the Company more than ſufficient to warrant the recommendation of the Directors. The zeal he had ſhewn in the equipment of the expedition againſt Ceylon, was a memorable inſtance: but it was not in ſchemes of conqueſt alone, he ſaid, that Lord Hobart had ſhewn himſelf an able governor. In the adminiſtration of the revenues he had been indefatigable: his exertions had been conſpicuous in our own provinces, and had been acknowledged by our tributaries as well as by the Carnatic at large. In matters of commerce, his exertions ſtood unrivalled in the annals of the Eaſt. During his three years adminiſtration, inveſtments, amounting to forty-two lacks and ten thouſand pagodas, had been actually furniſhed, and he left to the amount of two lacks of pagodas ready to come home on his departure, making a ſum of forty-four lacks of pagodas, realized in inveſtments, during the period of his holding the reins of government; being, on an average, twelve lacks, ſixty-eight thouſand pagodas *per annum*: while the average of the ſeven years preceding his adminiſtration, had been only four lacks, five thouſand pagodas. His earneſt endeavours to ſuppreſs thoſe uſurious loans, ſo injurious to the Company, and ſo pernicious to the native powers with whom they were entered into, deſerved the utmoſt praiſe. He knew that infinite injury had ariſen from the ſtatement made of theſe diſputes between the Noble Lord and the Nabob and Rajah of Tanjore. But he alſo knew, that had Lord Hobart been leſs attentive to the Company's intereſts, and leſs mindful of his own honour, he need not have been before the Court for a penſion that day: and it was but juſtice to the Noble Lord, to ſhew him, that though injurious circumſtances had baffled his expectations, the Company were not unmindful of his merits. Mr. Inglis concluded

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concluded with expreſſing his hopes, that, on this occaſion, the Court would act with dignity and liberality.

Sir FRANCIS BARING enforced the arguments of thoſe Gentlemen who had preceded him; and wiſhed particularly to impreſs on the mind of the Court, the perfect unanimity which governed the recommendation in favour of Lord Hobart. He ſaid that thoſe Directors who were out by rotation, as well as thoſe who were in, concurred in entertaining a due ſenſe of Lord Hobart's claims and ſervices, and of the juſtice of rewarding them.

Mr. BENSLEY (a Director) took the ſame line of argument; and aſſured the Court, that, in giving his concurrence to the meaſure in queſtion, he had not conſidered the individual who was to be benefited, but the intereſt of the Company's Governments in India, which would be eſſentially promoted, by rewarding upright and meritorious ſervices.

Mr. CHISHOLME obſerved, that, if Lord Hobart had done nothing more than attempt to ſuppreſs uſurious loans, he ſhould have thought him entitled not only to the thanks of the Company, but to a conſiderable reward. When Governors, he ſaid, have it in their power to make money, and do not, they were moſt deſerving of the notice of the Court.—He thought a grant like the preſent the beſt way in which the Company could ſpend its money. His only objection was, that it was too little.

Mr. PETER MOORE oppoſed the motion, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length. He declared it to be very unpleaſant to his own feelings to oppoſe the gratuity moved to be granted to Lord Hobart, and to withhold aſſent to a penſion ſo meritoriouſly deſerved;—He did not however oppoſe it, from the quantum of the ſum, which he did not think ſufficient, but becauſe they were not then called upon to remunerate the noble Lord for ſervices performed, but to make good the Miniſter's breach of faith, in ſuperſeding him in the regular ſucceſſion to the Government General to which he ſtood appointed. Mr. Moore then begged leave to conſider ſome of the leading arguments of Sir J. C. Hippiſley's ſpeech, and began by enlarging on the utility and efficacy of General Courts, whoſe rights and powers did not appear to him to have been conſidered by the Honourable Baronet, as poſſeſſing the importance which belonged to them; he accordingly warned the Directors againſt encouraging any attempts to leſſen the conſideration of the Court of Proprietors, as their own exiſtence depended on that of th General Courts.—He then proceeded to defend the conduct of the laſt Court, which had been accuſed of over-ruling the unanimous recommendation of the Court of Directors, *in ſilence*; and this he attributed to their conduct. Without the production of any written evidence in proof of the Noble Lord's ſervices, when their own records were overcharged with it, a dry queſtion, he ſaid, was brought forward, which was moved and ſeconded by the two Chairs, without any other document than perſonal recommendation, and not one argument adduced either on one ſide of the bar or the other.

After a ſeries of preliminary obſervations, Mr. Moore reverted to the leading principle of his argument. He ſaid, if the Marquis Cornwallis, who had been again appointed to the Government General, had proceeded to India, there might have been ſome ſtate plea for ſuperſeding Lord Hobart: when, however

however, the noble Marquis refuſed to go, why was not Lord Hobart then ſent forward to Bengal? but inſtead of benefiting the public ſervice by his experience, another noble Lord is fixed upon, and without any one of the pretended reaſons of ſtate-neceſſity aſſigned for ſending the Marquis Cornwallis, the covenant with Lord Hobart is violently broken, by an unexpected ſupercession. This, ſaid Mr. Moore, I term the breach of faith, for which we are now called upon to make indemnity; but it was the act of the Miniſter, and not of the India Company, and the indemnity ought not to be made here. The penſion liſts of England and Ireland are full; it is therefore in this quarter that Miniſters wiſh to ſupply the deficiency; and, day after day, are we called upon to vote away that property which ought to be divided among the Proprietary.

Mr. Moore then proceeded to conſider the penſion liſt of the Company; which he ſtated to amount to nearly thirty thouſand pounds *per annum;* the whole of which had been incurred ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Board of Control; but before he entered into the particulars, he reprobated at large the inſtitution, conduct, and views of that Board, ſtated the upright conduct of former Governors under the old ſyſtem, who remained unpenſioned and unrewarded, and continued a ſtrain of invective againſt the influence of Miniſters in the Eaſt India Company, till he was called to order by ſeveral of the Proprietors. He, however, proceeded to repreſent the change which had taken place in the affairs of the Company in the following manner.

Let the Proprietary recollect, that their excluſive trade and chartered rights, of which they have always been ſo jealous, have been opened to all the world, *except Britiſh ſubjects;* that Miniſters have attempted to deprive them of their army; that the Board of Control has obtained large ſalaries not deſigned by their original inſtitution; that, failing in the attempt to take the army from us, they withheld the power to recruit, ſo that the army might moulder away, while they have been pouring the King's forces without number into India; and that they have eſtabliſhed additional Courts of Judicature, at a burthenſome expence to us, with a perpetual penſion-liſt tacked to the tail of that bill.—There are many more of theſe encroachments, ſaid Mr. Moore, of which you may be hereafter reminded; but, at preſent, I ſhall bring up the rear with the penſion liſt, which is the ſubject of this day's meeting, but does not afford a ſingle precedent for the penſion that is now the ſubject of our conſideration.

The penſion moſt in point on this occaſion, Mr. Moore ſtated to be that which had been granted to Lord Macartney, as Governor of Madras: but ſtill it did not bear ſuch an affinity as to juſtify the grant propoſed on the preſent occaſion. This opinion he ſupported by a very enlarged view of that Nobleman's conduct in India, of the cauſe in which his penſion more immediately originated, and his pre-eminent ſervices, none of which appeared to bear the being cited as an example for the reward which was claimed for Lord Hobart. From circumſtances which he enumerated, Mr. Moore did not think the company was in a ſtate to grant penſions, and eſpecially on an occaſion which did not originate with them. He could not comprehend why penſions are to be always granted to Governors returning to England; and wiſhed to know if

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there

there was no department, in which the experience of those who had served the Company in India could be appropriated to the public benefit. Lord Hobart, he thought, could be more honourably rewarded by being placed at the Board of Controul, the salary of which was equal to the pension then asked, than to receive the latter in the manner which was the object of the present motion. After repeating his former favourable opinion of Lord Hobart, Mr. Moore moved to adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN, wished to explain himself relative to the pension list, which he had no doubt, whatever might have been said by the last speaker, would be found highly creditable to the Company, when it was fairly and justly represented. He could not suppose that the Court would think an annual disbursement of 26,000*l.* for that was the utmost amount of it, an exorbitant sum, to be distributed in rewards for meritorious services, when it referred to the administration of the Government of a country producing seven millions. From the 26,000*l.* was to be deducted 14,000*l.* which went in pensions to Officers under the new military regulations, and could not be fairly included: of the remaining 24,000*l.* nine thousand had been granted by the Court of Proprietors, by two votes, one to Marquis Cornwallis, who, by a single act of his Government had added 120,000*l.* annually to the Company's income; the other to Mr. Hastings, who, setting aside the consideration of his services, had suffered under an unmerited prosecution. Deducting these two sums, there would remain about 14 or 15,000*l.* of which 4000*l.* was appropriated to retired servants of the House, and to their fatherless children and widows. This would reduce the pension list to no more than 10,000*l. per annum*, and he thought that, when the magnitude of the administration of the Company was considered, if their concerns could be carried on with no heavier burthen for pensions, the amount could never deserve to be called enormous, or those who had the care of the Company's purse, extravagant. The unlimited power of granting pensions, till within these three or fours years, had centered in the Directors. They had never abused it; and when it was proposed to be taken from them, they had made no objection to the measure.

The CHAIRMAN concluded this information relative to the pension-list, with offering to the Proprietors the most satisfactory assurance of the prosperity and security of the Company.

Mr. DURANT said, the question resolved itself into two considerations; the merit of Lord Hobart, and the compact which had been made with him. These were distinct grounds; but they had been blended from the commencement of the debate, and were made to help one another. The first topic was the compact; and before he proceeded to observe upon this, he would put a question of law to the Company's Counsel, the solving of which was material to the opinion he should form—Whether it was consistent with law, and whether there was any precedent for such a provisional appointment as Lord Hobart had received from the Directors?

The CHAIRMAN, said, if the Court required any information, it would be the duty of the Counsel to give it; and the honourable Proprietor might put it to the vote, whether the question should be asked.

Alderman LUSHINGTON observed, that the opposition of Mr. Moore, so far as it stood connected with the subject of the debate, involved this

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monstrous

monſtrous inconſiſtency; that it admitted in the moſt ample terms, the high pretenſions of Lord Hobart, and then oppoſed to their reward the queſtion of adjournment. It was objected that this was a meaſure of the Board of Control, who ought to beſtow the reward, and not the Company; but was it not by an unanimous vote of the Directors, that the ſervices of Lord Hobart came recommended to them? He would not dwell upon ſervices that were ſo conſpicuous, and had been ſo fully acknowledged. To the luſtre of conquered dominion, had been added the merit of reducing diſordered provinces to order and obedience. The Noble Lord had alſo adopted the moſt ſalutary regulations, for the aſcertainment and collection of the revenues. He was ſure if the laſt General Court had heard only half of what had been ſaid, by the Honourable Proprietor himſelf (Mr. Moore), who oppoſed the penſion, they would have voted for it. For his part, he ſhould ever conſider penſions beſtowed as the reward of merit, both the ſoundeſt policy, and the beſt directed economy.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT ſaid, that having had the honour to fill the chair at the time of Lord Hobart's appointment, he felt himſelf called upon to explain the grounds of it. It had been ſaid, that the India Board having made the appointment, and ſuperſeded Lord Hobart, ought, therefore, to indemnify him. He could aſſure the Court, on the contrary, that the Company made the appointment, and recalled Lord Hobart. Both acts were their own. It is true, that theſe meaſures were taken in concert with the Commiſſioners for India Affairs, but not on their authority. The Directors were acquainted with the abilities and high character of Lord Hobart before he went to India; and they pointed him out as the fitteſt man to ſucceed to the Government General. He had no heſitation to ſay, from the experience which had confirmed the high opinion he entertained of his Lordſhip, that he thought him the fitteſt man to fill that high ſtation, with honour and advantage to the Company. The Directors were impreſſed with this opinion at the moment they recalled him: it was a cruel act of expediency which they were compelled by unforeſeen events to adopt. Lord Hobart's government had been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt eminent ſervices. He had ſcarce landed, when, by an act of ſupererogation, he afforded them a moſt ſeaſonable relief. He found, on his arrival at Madras, three Indiamen lying in the roads. He immediately ordered rich inveſtments to be made of articles he knew the Company to be much in want of, the produce of which, by a profitable ſale, was of the utmoſt uſe in recruiting their treaſury. During his whole adminiſtration, his intelligence graſped every branch of government, with a comprehenſive mind; while his conduct was mild, judicious and upright. His arduous exertions to deſtroy the pernicious loans of the native powers, which he found to interfere with the collection of the public revenues, deſerved the higheſt praiſe. At the ſame time, the expeditions which took place during his adminiſtration were planned with judgment, and executed with the utmoſt energy and promptitude.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY, after a few general obſervations in anſwer to Mr. Peter Moore, informed the Court, that he had omitted to ſtate a circumſtance, which he thought, in juſtice, ought to be ſtated,—that Lord

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Lord Hobart had not only himself voluntarily made oath of the extent of his fortune; but that his private secretary, alſo, through whom his Lordſhip's communications with the Durbar had been carried on, and who was a near connection, had taken a ſimilar oath, which was on record with that of his Lordſhip.

The previous queſtion of adjournment, as moved by Mr. Moore, was then put, and carried in the negative.

The original queſtion, as moved by Sir J. C. Hippiſley, was then put and carried, not more than three or four hands being held up againſt it.

Sir J. C. Hippiſley, then moved—

"That the thanks of the General Court be given to Lord HOBART, for his Lordſhip's able and meritorious conduct in the adminiſtration of the Company's Affairs in the Government of Madras."

Sir J. C. Hippiſley, at the ſame time expreſſed his confidence that the worthy Proprietor (Mr. Moore), who had oppoſed his former motion, would, nevertheleſs, prove the ſincerity of thoſe ſentiments which he had avowed in favour of Lord Hobart's government, by riſing to ſecond the motion of general thanks.

Mr. MOORE ſaid, he thought his Lordſhip highly merited them, and ſhould with the greateſt cordiality ſecond the motion; which was immediately carried *nemine contradicente*, and the Court then adjourned.

At a quarterly General Court, held at the East India Houſe, on Wedneſday, March 20, 1799,

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, that this being a Quarterly General Court, according to the 3d, 4th, and 6th chapters of the By-laws, he laid before them ſundry accounts, together with the accounts which had been ſent to the Houſe of Commons, agreeable to the fifth ſection of the late Act of Parliament. He alſo conſidered it as his duty to ſtate ſome deviation, which it had been neceſſary to make from the ſyſtem of open competition. The Secret Committee, on the 2d June 1798, had agreed to take up from ſix to ten thouſand tonnage of ſhipping for a particular ſervice; on the 8th of July following, they had actually taken up three of the largeſt of their regular ſhips, and ſeveral of their extra-ſhips as tranſports; the extra ſhips at the rate of 22l. *per* ton, for their freight. Theſe proceedings of the Secret Committee had been ſubmitted to the General Court of Directors, who had approved of what had been done. He had alſo to communicate to the Court, that, in conſequence of the differences which had ſo long ſubſiſted between his Majeſty's Miniſters and the Company, and to put an end to them in future, reſpecting the recruiting their forces, the Court of Directors had unanimouſly agreed to a plan propoſed to them by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. It provided that the recruits in future ſhould be raiſed under his Majeſty's officers, in the ſame manner as the King's troops were. He had no doubt but they would get as good men, and as cheap, as by their former mode of recruiting. To carry this plan into effect, it had been neceſſary to prepare a bill, becauſe the men raiſed at preſent in this country are not ſubject to military law.

The bill having been read, the Chairman ſtated that the Court had been made ſpecial, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the eminent ſervices rendered by Lord Nelſon to the Eaſt India Company: and having introduced the ſubject by certain preliminary obſervations,

Mr. HENCHMAN opened this intereſting and important debate.

He

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He said, that when the General Court last met, he had stated his intention, on some future day, to notice the eminent services of Admiral Lord Nelson, and to suggest the propriety of their being distinguished by some appropriate reward.—When he recollected the nature of the service that had been performed by the Noble Lord, not only to the nation at large, but in particular to the East India Company; when he referred to the time of the expedition to Egypt having taken place; when he called to mind the excessive and well-grounded alarm it excited in that House; when he considered that, to ward off the threatened blow, a large sum of money, to the amount, he believed, of one million sterling, had actually been sent to India, for its defence against the threatened invasion;—when he considered that an Admiral and several ships had been dispatched under the same apprehension to the Red Sea; when messenger after messenger had been sent to advise our Governments in India, of the circumstances of the expedition; when he considered the situation of our most formidable enemy in that quarter of the globe, who had put himself in an hostile position, upon the first notice of this attack, to act in conjunction with a still more formidable enemy, by whom it was planned; that our army, on the coast of Coromandel, had been placed on a field establishment, and that the fruits of this memorable victory had been the complete removal of all these alarms,—he found it difficult to express the fulness of his feelings. From what he had stated, some idea, he said, might be formed of the dangers to which the Company would have been exposed, if Lord Nelson had not been victorious. It could not be supposed, therefore, that there was a single Proprietor in that Court, who would not cheerfully agree with him, that the Noble Admiral was really, fairly and honestly entitled, not only to the thanks, but to some valuable and appropriate testimony of the grateful sense the Company entertained of such distinguished services.

Mr. Henchman said, that, on conversing with various Proprietors on the subject, he found them differ so widely with respect to the remuneration to be bestowed on Lord Nelson, some advancing their notions to a pension of 2000*l. per annum*, while others contracted theirs to a solitary piece of plate, that he had thought it more expedient not to state in his motion any particular grant, but to refer that point entirely to the Directors. They, from their situation, were better able to judge of the real nature and extent of the services which the noble Lord had rendered to the Company. He, however, thought it right to say, that the gift ought to be very valuable, or it would not be suited to the occasion.

He then moved,—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to rear Admiral Lord Nelson, for the great services he has rendered to the East India Company, by the decisive victory obtained over the French fleet, near the mouth of the Nile, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August last; and—that this Court do recommend to the Court of Directors, to take those services into their consideration, and present to Lord Nelson some valuable and appropriate acknowledgment, in testimony of the grateful sense this Company entertains of the important benefits arising to them from his Lordship's magnanimous conduct in that glorious event."

Mr. JOHNSTONE concluded a very eloquent and energetic speech, in which he took an ample view of the state of Belligerent Europe, and the expe-

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expedition to Egypt, particularly as it might affect the security of our dominions in the East, by seconding the motion.

Mr. JONES ADAIR, wished the motion might be so modified that the expression of the sense and the suffrage of that assembly should go together; and that every idea which related to the subject might be unanimous. He hoped some resolution would be framed, which, while it steered clear of lavish profession, should bear an honourable memorial of the merits of the Noble Lord. He should greatly deplore, if, in consequence of the proposed reference to the Directors, a report should be brought forward, and the Proprietors should not agree in their sentiments upon it. We may, now, he said, come to a point of the utmost unanimity. If this were not attainable, he should rather wish that the subject had never been mentioned. At any rate, he trusted that some specific directions would be given by the Court, and that the proposal would not be bandied about from one side of the bar to the other. Lord Kinnaird declared that he never felt more complete satisfaction than on the present occasion, both from the subject itself, and the manner in which it had been introduced to the Court. No man felt more deeply than he did the exalted merits of the Noble Lord, whose services were under their consideration. He wished, however, that they might at once determine on some substantial mark for distinguishing the great admiration that was unanimously felt for the Noble Lord; some liberal gift which should be consistent with the character and constitution of the East India Company, and which should be handed down to the posterity of the Noble Lord, as a lasting token of the gratitude of the Company, for the eminent and transcendent services that he had rendered to them. It was his design, therefore, to propose an amendment to the motion, in order to make it more specific.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the point of view in which the contemplation of the subject seemed to press, was, the mode which should be adopted in order to carry into effect the measure now under their consideration: but before the Court adopted any specific gratuity, he would beg of them to recollect, that by the act of 1793, the funds of the Company were appropriated, and it was not competent for them to act without the concurrence of his Majesty's Ministers. He hoped, therefore, that the Court would abandon the idea of defining what the remuneration should be, because, after the subject had been discussed in that Court, if any specific plan was proposed which his Majesty's Ministers should disapprove, a very unpleasant predicament might be produced; and he should therefore wish that the general recommendation of the Court, might not be clogged by any specification.

Lord KINNAIRD continued to urge the necessity of some specific declaration, that the Board of Control might know what the general sense of the Proprietors was, and any future difference of opinion in the Court be prevented, when the Directors should come for confirmation or rejection. He should therefore propose, that after the word "appropriate," in the original motion, something specific should be introduced, such as 3000*l.* for a service of plate.

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON did not think 3000*l.* in plate, an adequate mark of gratitude. At the same time he thought it better that the business should be canvassed

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behind

behind the bar, where the numbers were fewer, and more likely to come to an agreement upon it.

Sir FRANCIS BARING thought, that, on this occaſion, they would do well to look to the ſtatues over their heads; and to place the Hero of the Nile by the ſide of the Heroes of the Ganges. This he conſidered as a more appropriate mode of recognizing the brilliant exploits of the Noble Lord, as it would tranſmit his actions to diſtant generations, and tell their ſucceſſors in that Court, to whom they ſtand indebted for the preſervation of their Eaſtern poſſeſſions.

Mr. Alderman LUSHINGTON contended, that it was the right and privilege of that Court to be the guardians of the funds of the Company; and he could not reſolve to leave the nature and amount of the gift excluſively to the Directors. With every due diſpoſition to reward the ſervices of the gallant Admiral, which were the theme of general admiration, he could not forget the nature of the connexion between the public and the India Company. Before the Proprietors ſubject the funds of the Company to an increaſed burthen, it behoved them to deliberate. Not as a Proprietor of Eaſt India Stock, but as a member of an opulent ſociety of individuals, he had no objection to ſay generally, that ſome reward ſhould be given to Lord Nelſon: but at all events, he ſhould decidedly object to a penſion, as they might be made to feel the preſſure of the precedent, in caſes where the ſervices were not ſo ſignally eminent. He thought that ſome emblem expreſſive of the Company's gratitude ought to be preſented; that its extent ought to originate with the Court of Proprietors; that it ought, as far as was conſiſtent with the ſituation of the Company, to be commenſurate with the glory of the action; but that it ought not, in its nature, to trench on the conſtitution of the Company.

Lord KINNAIRD ſaid, he was not very earneſt about limiting the ſum to 3000*l.* or to confine the expenditure of it. He therefore propoſed to alter it to 5000*l.* to be expended in plate, or in any other manner the Noble Lord ſhould think fit.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY thought that none of the ideas which had been ſtarted were equal to what ought to be done on the occaſion, and recommended that a ſum not leſs than 10,000*l.* ſhould be granted to Lord Nelſon.

Mr. ROBERT THORNTON was of opinion, that a ſword of 100*l.* value, was as high a teſtimony of the meritorious achievements of the Noble Lord, as a ſervice of plate of 5000*l.* value, and that all which was given beyond it, ought to be ſubſtantially uſeful and of ſolid benefit. Mr. Thornton at the ſame time requeſted, that the Proprietors would leave to their executive body, the value of the grant; and be perſuaded, that they would neither deviate into extravagance, or be wanting in liberality, becoming ſo great a body for ſuch eminent ſervices.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON ſaid, that they muſt firſt conſult the honour of the Noble Lord, and next their charter. In expreſſing their gratitude, they muſt conſider their circumſtances and their conſtitution. If the ſituation of Lord Nelſon was ſuch as to require pecuniary aid, he was ſorry for the honour of the country who ſuffered it to continue. He thought the Noble Lord ought to be ſuperbly rewarded: and that it would be highly becoming the General Court, to ſpecify the grant: but he would not agree to any propoſition inconſiſtent with the conſtitution and funds of the Company.

Mr.

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Mr. TWINING wiſhed to leave the matter for the deciſion of the Court of Directors, who, he had no doubt, would meet the wiſhes of the Proprietors at large.

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON ſaid, it was neceſſary for the Directors and Government, that they ſhould not differ in opinion on ſuch a ſubject. He begged leave to aſſure the Court, that the idea of a penſion had never been in the contemplation of any one of the Directors. If the Proprietors were not diſpoſed to meet the Directors, the reſult was evident from the difference of opinion which had appeared that day. Whether the Directors ſettled the ſum at five or ten thouſand pounds, they were not bound to come back to the Proprietors for their concurrence; while the General Court had not the power to make any grant, in the firſt inſtance, conſiſtent with the By-Laws, without giving fourteen days previous notice of their intention. And it was extremely deſirable, that the grant on the preſent occaſion, ſhould receive all the promptitude of which it was ſuſceptible.

Mr. JACKSON was happy to find that the Court of Directors had no thought whatever of granting a penſion to Lord Nelſon: and as to the power of the Directors to diſpoſe of any part of the funds of the Company, without the concurrence of the Proprietors, he muſt deny its exiſtence.

Mr. TOLFREY lamented that any ſum had been mentioned which was unworthy of the occaſion. He wiſhed that the amount of the grant had either been ſuggeſted by the original motion, or was left entirely to the Directors. As different ſums, however, had been mentioned, he earneſtly hoped, that the Proprietors would at once agree to the largeſt ſum, as propoſed by the Honourable Baronet. He did not think that ten thouſand pounds was equal to what he thought the Company ſhould beſtow on this diſtinguiſhed occaſion.

Mr. HENCHMAN ſaid, that when he had conſidered in what manner he ſhould bring forward his motion, it had ſtruck his mind, that there would be great preſumption in his fixing upon any particular ſum, as the meaſure of the Court's gratitude towards the gallant Admiral; and reflecting on the probability that there might be many different opinions on the ſubject, he had been induced to make his propoſition general, and to leave the quantum of remuneration to the Court of Directors. What had paſſed that day fully confirmed him in the propriety of his opinion. Nothing like unanimity, which was ſo extremely deſirable, had appeared in ſettling the remuneration, whatever it might be. He thought the Court of Directors, from their peculiar knowledge and information, were beſt qualified to judge of the whole effect of the noble Lord's ſervices, as they operated on the affairs of the Company, and that they ſhould be accordingly truſted with the final arrangement of what it had been the object of his motion to propoſe.

Mr. IMPEY ſaid, as to the quantum of the gift, which ſeemed to be the only point about which there was any difference of opinion, he could not agree that the proper way of eſtimating it was, to enquire concerning the neceſſities of the Noble Lord: this was an offering to his glory, and not to his poverty. how then was it to be eſtimated, but by the extent of the ſervice which had been performed; by conſidering what was proper for him to take, and what was fit for them to offer.

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Mr. LAW was of opinion, that, if the propoſed grant to Lord Nelſon was left excluſively to the Directors, it would be an abandonment of the deliberative rights of the Court of Proprietors. He alſo reminded the Court, that the public had not been altogether inattentive to the ſervices of Lord Nelſon; as a penſion of 2000*l. per annum* had been ſettled on him by Parliament, and 1000*l. per annum* on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.

On a general cry, to withdraw the amendment, the CHAIRMAN ſtated the legal difficulty that would occur, if the amendment was perſiſted in, from the By-Law which required that a notice of fourteen days ſhould be given, before any reſolution for a grant of money could be made by the Proprietors.

Mr. ROUS confirmed what had been ſtated by the Chairman.—Upon looking into the notice that had been given, he found that it was to conſider, generally, of the ſervices of Lord Nelſon. But though it was well underſtood, that the conſideration of thoſe ſervices was to lead to a grant of money, he did not think it ſufficiently manifeſt to meet the words of the By-Law. The words of the motion, he ſaid, did not imply a direct grant on the part of the Proprietors; but only a recommendation to the Court of Directors, to take ſuch a meaſure into their conſideration; and the By-Laws made a clear diſtinction in the limitation of the powers preſcribed for the Directors, and thoſe preſcribed for the Proprietors.—The Directors, with the concurrence of the Board of Control, were, therefore, perfectly competent to carry the intentions of the Proprietors into effect, without reverting to the General Court.

Lord KINNAIRD withdrew his amendment, and the original reſolutions, moved by Mr. Henchman, were unanimouſly carried.

A motion was then brought forward, to return the thanks of the Court to Admiral Earl St. Vincent, for his exertions in the equipment of the fleet, and the ſelection of officers, for Lord Nelſon's expedition. But though the merits of the Noble Lord were, on this occaſion, highly extolled, and univerſally acknowledged, the motion was withdrawn, as it had not been preceded by ſuch notice as was uſual, when any queſtion of a ſpecific nature was intended to be brought forward.

ILLICIT TRADE.

Mr. TWINING moved, "That all the papers and proceedings on the ſubject of illicit trade, ſhould be printed for the uſe of the Proprietors."

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON conſidered the motion as premature, and wiſhed the conſideration of the ſubject to be poſtponed to a future time, when the Directors had completed their inquiry.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE ſupported the motion, in order that the Proprietors might not be miſled by the publications.

Mr. TWINING ſaid, if he had remained ſilent in the preſent caſe, when papers, evidently partial, had been ſpread abroad, the minds of Proprietors might receive a wrong impreſſion of the buſineſs. There was no medium to be obſerved: if any opinion was to be formed, it was perfectly fair, that it ſhould be the reſult of a thorough inveſtigation, and that the communication ſhould be complete and general.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT now roſe. The Proprietors, he ſaid, muſt have heard, that a moſt heinous charge had been brought againſt him. He was accuſed of treaſon, breach of his duty, and violation of his oath, as a Director and Member of the Secret

Secret Committee, and of Illicit Commerce. While he was at Bath, ſecret Courts were held, by which his reputation was daily aſſaſſinated; —reports were ſpread abroad, and though the Courts were ſecret, ſome account of them every day tranſpired at Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe. At length, he received a letter from the Secretary, which forced him to town, in a very bad ſtate of health; but before he could reach the India-Houſe, his character had been greatly impaired; and a reſpectable houſe in the city of London, had been attacked, becauſe his ſon had an intereſt in it. Notwithſtanding he was a Director, he could obtain no information at the India-Houſe, as to the ſubject of the ſecret Courts. At length, he ſurmounted all the obſtacles which were thrown in his way, and got a ſight of the charges, which were ſigned *Jacob Boſanquet*.—Before he left town, he had himſelf moved, that all the papers reſpecting the illcit commerce, ſhould be immediately referred to a Committee of Correſpondence, which, after ſome oppoſition, in favour of Secret Committee, was agreed to. Soon after this, the acting partner of the houſe of David Scott and Co. ſtated to him, that the character of that houſe was ſeverely injured, by intelligence which was reported to have been received by ſecret diſpatches at the India-Houſe: that it was ſaid, they had property to the amount of one hundred and forty thouſand pounds, on board one ſhip, which had been ſeized for illicit trading, and immenſe ſums in others; and deſired him, in juſtice to the houſe, to make enquiries into the foundation of theſe extraordinary charges. Mr. Scott accordingly applied to the Deputy Chairman, who aſſured him, he knew of no ſuch ſecret papers, or any ſecret examinations. But theſe whiſpers encreaſing, and treaſon being now added to the crime of illicit trade, he went to the Secretary of State's office, to know if any treaſonable papers had been ſtopped, of the nature deſcribed.—But that office knew of none: nor did the Commiſſioners for India Affairs, or the Directors, know of any. Mr. Lennox (the acting partner) went, therefore, by his advice, to the Chairman himſelf, and having received information that a letter, addreſſed to his houſe, had been intercepted at St. Helena, and forwarded to the Court of Directors, demanded the letter, and ſtated the ſtrange and injurious reports which had been circulated on the ſubject. The Chairman aſſured Mr. Lennox of his friendly diſpoſition, but refuſed to give up the letter, as it reſted with more than him. Accordingly, Mr. Lennox having no motives for concealment, carried all his papers, which related to the ſubject of the packet, to the India-Houſe, and gave them to the Chairman, to do away whatever ſuſpicion there might be. But theſe papers were never returned. On ſome of theſe papers, added Mr. Scott, thus given in confidence to Mr. Boſanquet, the charges afterwards brought forward by him, were partly founded.

Mr. Scott ſaid, that after having paſſed a few weeks at Bath, he received a letter from the Secretary, to acquaint him, that ſeveral papers were under the inſpection of a Secret Court of Directors, reſpecting a trade carried on from Bengal to Batavia, from thence to Europe, and alſo to Manilla, by a ſhip called the Helſingoer, in which his name was implicated, in a great degree, both as a partner in the houſe of David Scott and Co. and alſo as a Member of the Secret Committee.

When he came to town, which was in the courſe of a few days after the receipt of this letter, he

learned what had happened, and ſaw by whom the charge had been fabricated and ſigned. Mr. Boſanquet and he were not upon good terms; nor did he think that another man would, in ſuch circumſtances, have taken upon himſelf, contrary to all uſage, the ſingle reſponſibility of ſuch a meaſure; and have ſecreted from his colleagues what they had a right to know. The papers, Mr. Scott ſaid, in which his name was introduced, arrived ſo far back as the 19th of December, and were not known to exiſt for ſix or ſeven weeks after their arrival, by any one of the Directors, except Mr. Boſanquet, though they were ſent by the Governor of St. Helena, addreſſed to the Court of Directors.—He, as Chairman, took the papers into his own hands, with which, unleſs they had been regularly diſcuſſed and reported upon by the Committee, he had no right to interfere. Such a mode of proceeding had no example in the annals of the Company. The papers thus obtained, and kept back, were employed to found a charge againſt him on vague conjecture, coupled with others, of having betrayed the ſecrets of the Secret Committee, and thus hazarded the ſucceſs of the expedition againſt Manilla, which he had himſelf ſent orders, by different expreſſes overland, for being carried into execution. The fact was, he had ſent out the expreſs to India, directing the attack of Manilla; and the anſwers from India were abſolutely received in London, in duplicate, before the ſhip Helſingoer had ſailed, by which he was accuſed of ſending this traitorous account to Manilla. He had loſt his health in the active diſcharge of his duty; and while he was endeavouring, by a ſhort interval of abſence and repoſe, to reſtore it, his character was attacked in the dark; while the opinion of Counſel was taken on queſtions involving the honour of his life, without his knowing that there were any proceedings againſt him. There was one circumſtance, Mr. Scott ſaid, that he muſt particularly mention. The Batavia imputation againſt him, was a fabricated paper of information laid before Counſel, and no one could tell from whence it came, or how it had been obtained. He had diſcovered, only within theſe three days, that it had been taken by the Company's Solicitor, by order of the Chairman, ſo long ſince as the 22d of November laſt; and this examination was a ſecret to all, except two perſons. It was not entruſted to the Deputy Chairman, the Secret Committee, or the Secretary; and, which is very ſingular, except in this ſtrange production, unſigned, unſworn to, and unauthenticated, the name of David Scott, jun. and Co. does not once appear in all the letters intercepted at the Cape of Good Hope. The Court of Directors, on his entreaties, had at length over-ruled this injurious plan of ſecrecy; but they had done it too late, to prevent the injurious reports of his enemies. It had been a queſtion on the Royal Exchange, whether he was not totally ruined, and whether the houſe of David Scott, jun. and Co. might be ſafely truſted any more. At length, when the queſtion of his guilt came fairly before the Directors, it appeared to demonſtration, that he was not in any way whatever implicated in the facts with which he ſtood charged; and he was acquitted by a majority of ſeventeen to two. When he had been thus honourably acquitted, the Chairman expreſſed his ſorrow for the part he had taken, in terms of the moſt afflicting compunction.

So far, ſaid Mr. Scott, had the ſyſtem of ſecrecy been carried.—That

That ſecrecy had been impoſed upon him reſpecting his own charge.—The inſtant, however, he had finiſhed it, he had carried it to his Counſel, and inſtructed him to draw up an affidavit, denying every part of it in the ſtrongeſt and moſt unequivocal terms; and when he had ſworn to it, he laid it before the Court of Directors. His Counſel had adviſed him not to think of denying the charges, till he ſaw the papers on which they were grounded; but he inſiſted upon an immediate deference to his inſtructions, becauſe the papers could not be found; and, beſides, no papers on earth could make the innocent guilty.—To give more publicity to the real circumſtances of the caſe, ſo far as he was concerned, and as they were without his knowledge, he had collected in a pamphlet, every letter, and every thing he knew, reſpecting the charge, and had printed, and ordered it to be circulated, with the charge itſelf, to every Proprietor except three; Mr. Jacob Boſanquet, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Mr. Cotton. He took this ſtep to prevent the growth and progreſs of ſuſpicion, till he was enabled to gain a clear inſight into the grounds of the charge, in order that he might publiſh a fair and ample defence. As all that reſpected him, in the general charges of the illicit trade, aroſe from the ſhip Helſingoer, which had been diſpatched to Manilla, he had collected the only eſſential papers which related to every part of this tranſaction, and ſent them round to the Proprietors. His reaſon for giving the charge ſuch a ſolemn denial, as he had done, Mr. Scott continued, was the honourable character which his accuſer general maintained in the world; and the diſadvantages which muſt reſult to him, in the public opinion, from being accuſed by ſuch a perſon. It was natural to aſk, what motives could induce Mr. Boſanquet, filling ſuch a ſituation as he does, to attack a brother Director, unleſs he could prove his charges. Mr. Scott ſaid, it was from the preſſure of theſe and ſimilar obſervations, that he thought it neceſſary to publiſh the papers which he had circulated, that he might be judged from the facts themſelves, and not from any influence the name of his accuſer might have on the public mind. Though he did not believe that any would heſitate to acquit him of the charge of high treaſon, there were ſome who would wiſh to attach to him the imputation of being an illicit trader. Mr. Scott reprobated the charge of being engaged in any trade. He had quitted the commercial houſe in which he had been concerned in 1794. He had made an affidavit of his not having directly or indirectly, any concern or intereſt in it, ſince that period; all of which had been corroborated by what the truſtees of his ſon had written to the Directors; and that no man, of a liberal mind, would conceive, after the aſſurances he had given to the contrary, that he derived any profits from the houſe.

The Chairman (Mr. BOSANQUET) expreſſed his hopes, that the Court would not be influenced by the aſſertions of the Honourable Director, any more than by his own. He would appeal to the evidence of facts, and by them he would ſtand or fall.

The tranſactions, he ſaid, which gave riſe to the inquiry, had been a ſubject of converſation among the Proprietors, long before the attention of the Directors was called to them, by a letter from one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, who, on ſeveral ſhips being ſtopped at St. Helena, ſuſpected of being concerned in a clandeſtine trade with the enemies

of this country, conſulted the Attorney and Solicitor General: and not being able to proceed further, without the co-operation of the Company, they forwarded the anſwers of the Learned Gentlemen, which recommended, that a tranſaction of ſuch a criminal complexion, ſhould be ſtrictly enquired into by the Company, both at home and abroad. Theſe papers were tranſmitted to the Court of Directors in November laſt, and the ſubject was repeatedly mentioned there; and as ſoon as time would permit, the buſineſs was referred to the Committee of Correſpondence, to collect the whole of the evidence, and to lay it before the Court.

One part of the papers relates to an attempt to convey Dutch property from Batavia to Europe, in which it appears, that one houſe at Calcutta, that of Gilmore, Farlie, and Co. were deeply concerned. Farlie, one of the partners in this houſe, either was, or is, a partner in the houſe of David Scott and Co. On a peruſal of the whole papers, the buſineſs appeared to him of ſo criminal a nature, that he was determined to bring it to the moſt deciſive iſſue, and in the moſt public manner. An Engliſh agent had been ſtopped at St. Helena, who was the bearer of diſpatches to the houſe of David Scott and Co. from Manilla, and alſo of ſeveral Spaniſh letters, conveying intelligence under cover to Fermin de Taſtet and Co. of London, and under cover to Scott's houſe, were likewiſe letters to the Spaniſh Government, under the cover of a houſe at Liſbon, to be forwarded by Scott's houſe to Liſbon, and thence to Spain. This packet alſo contained the proceedings on a trial at Manilla, on a ſhip ſtopped there under the idea of its being Britiſh property. It appeared in evidence, that it was navigated by an Engliſhman under Daniſh colours; and that on its arrival at Manilla, there was the moſt direct and poſitive evidence, that the Captain had entertained a confident opinion, that he would find Manilla in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. It therefore became his duty, Mr. Boſanquet ſaid, to inſtitute an inquiry reſpecting the ſource of the information which the Captain had received; and it appeared from evidence, that the Captain had ſailed from this country, and had been ſent by the houſe of David Scott and Co. The intelligence thus communicated, might have defeated the whole object of the intended expedition. He could not, therefore, paſs over ſuch an occurrence, but felt it his duty to bring it forward in an open and manly way. As to the examination which had been taken by the Company's Solicitor, it was in conſequence of poſitive directions from the Secret Committee, and no blame, therefore, was imputable to him.

There was ſomething in the papers, he ſaid, which he could not like, and he ſhould do every thing in his power to bring the inveſtigation to a concluſion. As to the charge made by Mr. Scott, that he had kept to himſelf the whole of the papers, he ſhould anſwer, that all the papers reſpecting the freights from Batavia, except thoſe which had been received from the Commons, all that related to the Manilla ſhip, except the trial, had been ſent to the Deputy Chairman. The trial being in Spaniſh, he had ſent it to a Spaniſh Tranſlator, who had kept it five weeks; when it was tranſlated, he brought it immediately to the Directors. He declared that he had no object in view, through the whole of this diſtreſſing buſineſs, but the faithful diſcharge of his duty: and concluded by deſiring

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firing that the reſolutions of the Directors might be read.

Mr. Scott ſaid, no one could be more anxious than himſelf, not only that the reſolutions, but that all the papers ſhould be fully before the Court, in order to elucidate the true complexion of the charge. After ſome general remarks in ſupport of the opinions he had already given on the conduct of the Chairman, he proceeded to obſerve, that, when the Court of Directors, contrary to the wiſhes of the Chairman, had inſiſted upon having the whole of the papers brought before them, and had read them through with attention, it appeared that the name of David Scott, or of the houſe of David Scott and Co. was not mentioned in any other proceeding on paper, than in the Manilla trial; the reſult of which had been a regular deciſion, after full inveſtigation, that neither the ſhip or cargo belonged to David Scott and Co. but that both were Daniſh property. The name of Farlie was then endeavoured to be connected with the houſe of David Scott and Co. by way of rendering them reſponſible for Farlie's acts. But although he ſaw no reaſon to think Mr. Farlie in the danger he was repreſented to be, from his illicit trade, or indeed in any danger at all, he ſhould declare, in order to prevent the operation of any miſchievous reports, that the houſe of David Scott and Co. was not reſponſible for Mr. Farlie; that he could not ſign the firm of the houſe, nor pledge, or implicate it in his acts, in any way whatever. Much had been ſaid about an agent of the houſe of David Scott and Co. who had been ſtopped at St. Helena. The plain fact was, that a man who had been ſent out to Botany Bay, with ſome employment under Government there, diſliking his ſituation, had quitted the place, and had embarked on board a ſhip to get a paſſage home. Having been ſhipwrecked near Manilla, and getting aſhore on that iſland, the Spaniſh Government allowed him to return in an American ſhip. He had been requeſted by a houſe at Manilla, to take charge of a packet to Duntzfield and Co. Copenhagen, under cover to their agents, the houſe of David Scott and Co. containing the proceedings, and an account of what had paſſed relative to the detenſion and trial of the ſhip Helſingoer. Of this letter he made no ſecret, on his arrival at St. Helena, but, on its being propoſed to ſhow it to the Governor, delivered it into his hands, when that officer broke it open in his preſence, and forwarded it to the Court of Directors. Much curious examination took place at the India Houſe, on the arrival of this packet, reſpecting this ſuppoſed agent, who was all the time ſo near as Woolwich yard, to which he belonged, and was ready to have anſwered for himſelf. He had made an affidavit, that he had never ſeen David Scott, nor the houſe of David Scott and Co. and yet, in order to give colour to the charge, he was repreſented as their confidential agent.

The connexion of the houſe of David Scott and Co. with Duntzfield and Co. of Copenhagen, is alſo ſet forth as a circumſtance of ſuſpicion, as if it had originated in this recent plan for aſſiſting the enemy. The fact is, Duntzfield is an old Bengal merchant, and a friend of Mr. Ferguſon, formerly a partner in the houſe of David Scott. From the firſt eſtabliſhment of the houſe, they were the agents of Duntzfield and Co. and continued to be ſo after Mr. Ferguſon's death: the letters ſent to and from India for them,

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had

had always been ſent under cover to the houſe of David Scott and Co.; and this packet was forwarded in the uſual form. The charge takes notice of ſuch parts of the evidence on this trial as are favourable to the ſuſpicion of the ſhip and cargo being his property; but it never ſtates that the witneſſes who depoſe to this fact were a mutinous crew, who, on their arrival at Manilla, applied for juſtice againſt the Captain, and charged him with having killed two men; that on their firſt examination, every man declared her a Daniſh ſhip; but, on finding the mutiny would be proved, and that they would be puniſhed, they had, in concert with the Fiſcal, denied their former affirmation, and lodged information that ſhe was an Engliſh ſhip. The reſult of the trial was, that the ſhip was declared to be Daniſh property, and the Captain cleared: the incompetency of the witneſſes who depoſed againſt the Captain and the property, having been pronounced by the Court. It is true that the Fiſcal appealed from the decree to the Spaniſh Court; but it ought to be known, that he would have received one third of the property to be confiſcated, in caſe he ſhould ſet aſide the decree, and therefore it was worth his while, at all events, to make the attempt. There was only one man whoſe evidence gave colour to the charge; this was the ſupercargo: he had been the ringleader in the mutiny, and was an enemy of the Captain's—was a jacobin, and formerly had been a member of the French National Guards: he depoſed to have ſeen bills in the name of David Scott and Co. for part of the cargo; but the Court conſidered this, if any proof at all, an evidence of the contrary effect to that for which it was adduced; yet this evidence, which the perſon who gave it contradicts, is ſtated in the charge, without noticing the contradictions, or the character of the man, or his perſonal enmity to the Captain againſt whom he had depoſed.—The Chairman has dwelt on the dangerous conſequences that might have reſulted from the confidence expreſſed by the Captain, and detailed in the evidence, that he ſhould find Manilla in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. It does not appear from any part of the evidence, that he expreſſed himſelf in ſuch ſtrong and poſitive terms; and the evidence, as was before obſerved, was utterly undeſerving of credit, and was not credited: but if it had been, what miſchief could have been expected from its being communicated by a ſhip which did not ſail till June 1797? The expedition had been planned and directed in July 1796; and when the anſwers from India to the orders for the expedition had reached London, before the Helſingoer ſailed from Europe. The name of David Scott was ſo well known throughout India, that it was the moſt likely name to be uſed by perſons wanting to give a falſe colour to a fair tranſaction, by aſcribing to an Engliſh houſe the property in the ſhip and cargo, and to obtain its condemnation, as a gratification of their reſentment againſt the Captain. Mr. Scott concluded his ſpeech with ſome ſtrong obſervations on the conduct of the Chairman, who, though aſſuming the character of his accuſer, ſat in the chair on the occaſion, nay, even entered into the diſcuſſions, brought forward queſtions, and voted againſt the accuſed on each queſtion. The trial, he repeated, was the paper on which all his charges were fabricated; and this he did not ſend to his deputy, nor to a ſingle member of the Direction.

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Mr. SMITH (the Company's Solicitor) ſuppoſed, that the ſecret information ſtated to have been taken by him, alluded to the examination of Mr. Swinton, who was an officer belonging to the ſhip Rhoneſberg, that arrived at St. Helena under Daniſh colours; and which the Governor had reaſon to ſuſpect belonged to the houſe of Farlie and Co. at Calcutta, while the cargo belonged to the Dutch Governor of Batavia. It was, therefore, in an official way that he had examined Mr. Swinton, to ſee what he could make of his evidence. The minutes he made on the occaſion, he delivered to the Chairman.

The following reſolutions of the Directors were then read.

At a Court of Directors, held on Tueſday the 5th of March 1799,—It was reſolved, "That it is the opinion of this Court, that it appears by documents now before the Court, that enterprizes of very conſiderable magnitude have been ſet on foot, which have had for object to convey to Europe, under the falſe cover of neutral papers and flags, the property of his Majeſty's enemies, from Batavia; in which enterprizes, it appears that many Britiſh ſubjects have been concerned, either as principals or agents, and alſo ſeveral Members of the Daniſh College of Commerce at Copenhagen, and other perſons. That it alſo appears, that ſhips and Britiſh ſeamen have been engaged in India by Meſſrs. Farlie, Gilmore, and Company, Lambert and Roſs, and others, to proceed to Batavia, for the purpoſe of being engaged in this clandeſtine commerce; and that it is the duty of this Court, as guardians of the rights and privileges of the Eaſt India Company, as well as of the Britiſh intereſts in India, to uſe all their endeavours to put a ſtop to ſuch practices."

It was alſo further reſolved, after a motion made and carried to that effect,

"That this Court, having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration the minute laid before them, by the Chairman, on the 8th of February, in which the name of a Member of this Court is implicated, as having been the means of carrying intelligence to Manilla, by the channel of Captain Murray, of the Helſingoer, do reſolve,—"That with regard to the inferences contained in the ſaid minute, which apply to David Scott, Eſq. a Member of this Court, although the Court would willingly afford Mr. Scott the ſatisfaction he has deſired of delaying an opinion on this ſubject until he has given in his defence more at large; yet, conſidering that his character ſtands deeply implicated by thoſe inferences, and that thoſe inferences might make the ſtronger impreſſion on the public mind, if the Court were without determining upon them, to proceed firſt to the general conſideration of the illicit trade, they declare their opinion to be, That it does not appear to the Court that there is any the ſmalleſt reaſon whatever, to ſuſpect him of having communicated the ſecret and confidential knowledge which he poſſeſſed as a Director, or as a Member of the Secret Committees, of the deſign of this country againſt the ſettlement of Manilla, and they do totally and entirely acquit him of the ſame."

The following motion was then made:

"That with regard to the ſhip Helſingoer, which went from Copenhagen to Manilla, as Daniſh property, and was there proſecuted as being Engliſh property, belonging to the houſe of David Scott and Co. of London, or to David Scott ſingly, and releaſed from that accuſation by the decree of the governor of Manilla, from which decree the Fiſcal has appealed to the Court of Madrid, this Court do not believe that the ſaid David Scott had any concern whatever in the ſaid ſhip or her cargo, and do wholly acquit him of the ſame."

It was propoſed to amend the ſaid motion, by omitting all the words after the word "That," and ſubſtituting the following words, viz.

"It is the opinion of this Court, that it appears by the documents now before the Court, that there exiſts ſtrong grounds of ſuſpicion that a trade, contrary to the rights of the Eaſt India Company, has been carried on to Manilla, by the houſe of David Scott and Co. and that, in purſuance of the opinion of the Company's ſtanding Counſel, a bill or bills of diſcovery be filed againſt the aforeſaid houſe, for a diſcloſure of the whole of their tranſactions, in reſpect of a ſhip called the

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the Helſingoer and her cargo, as alſo in reſpect of a bill of exchange remitted to the ſame houſe from Manilla, and ſtated to be the produce of ſtores lying at that place."

Some other papers were read, and the Court adjourned.

At a Court of Directors held the following day, the motion made, and the amendment moved, were withdrawn by common conſent.—It was then reſolved,

"That from the period when David Scott ceaſed to have an intereſt in the houſe of David Scott and Co. and from the cauſe of that delay which occurred in executing the formal deed of ſeparation, this Court is fully perſuaded that David Scott, ſen. had no perſonal knowledge of the ſhip Helſingoer, or of any tranſactions relative to the trade of the ſaid houſe, and do acquit him of all perſonal imputation; yet the Court is of opinion, the name of David Scott continuing in the firm of the houſe, renders him civilly reſponſible for the acts of that houſe,

It was afterwards reſolved,

"That a bill be filed againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. to diſcover their concerns in the ſhip Helſingoer and cargo, or of any other illicit trade within the limits of the Company's charter."

It was then reſolved,

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Jacob Boſanquet, Eſq. Chairman of the Company, for his upright diſcharge of a painful duty in the inveſtigation of this ſubject; and that this Court are of opinion that a ſenſe of duty alone, in the high ſtation he fills, has exacted from him the part he has taken throughout this very invidious buſineſs."

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday the 15th of March, 1799, it was reſolved,

"That, in explanation of this Court of the 6th inſtant, that a bill be filed againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. to diſcover their concerns in the ſhip Helſingoer and cargo, or of any other illicit trade within the limits of the Company's charter, it is the intent and opinion of this Court, that a bill of diſcovery ſhould be filed againſt the actual partners in the houſe of trade carried on under the firm of David Scott and Co. at the time the tranſactions of the Helſingoer, or any other illicit trade took place.

After a long, and rather deſultory debate, on the point of order, and whether the caſe ſubmitted by Mr. Scott to Counſel ſhould be read, the latter was moved by Mr. Henchman and carried.—The caſe was then read, and it appeared to be the opinion of Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Jackſon, that it was neither neceſſary or juſt to make him party to a bill, the only object of which is to pray a diſcovery of, and retribution for thoſe very illicit practices, in reſpect of which the Company, who are to file it, have diſcharged Mr. David Scott from all connection or imputation. They further conſidered it to be neither neceſſary or juſt, becauſe, even ſuppoſing Mr. David Scott to have continued a partner at the periods to be comprehended within the bill, and, as ſuch, civilly reſponſible for the debts of the houſe contracted in the ordinary courſe of trade, he would certainly not be therefore amenable to the Eaſt India Company, either for penalties or damages to be recovered againſt his partners for their illicit traffic, ſuppoſing them to have been engaged in any without his knowledge, conſent, or privity. But ſuppoſing the Eaſt-India Company to be ſatisfied, that Mr. David Scott, ſen. had not only no ſhare in, or privity, or knowledge of the illicit practices to be inquired into, but that even the partnerſhip at that period no longer exiſted, further than might, under circumſtances, be a legal conſequence from his ſuffering his name to remain in the firm, it ſeems to furniſh an additional and ſubſtantial reaſon for not including him in the bill which is propoſed to he filed againſt the houſe.

After a farther converſation of ſome length, Mr. JACKSON moved an amendment to the original motion; which was carried, and produced the following reſolution: "Re-

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Reſolved, "That this Court recommend to the Court of Directors, not to file any bill againſt David Scott, Eſq. until they ſhall ſee reaſon to revoke their reſolution of acquittal from all ſuſpicion or perſonal imputation; and that all papers, which have been under the conſideration of the Court of Directors, relating to illicit trade to and from India, and their proceedings thereon, be printed, for the uſe of the Proprietors."

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS ON THE ILLICIT TRADE.

Wedneſday, June 19, 1799.

A General Quarterly Court was held at the India-Houſe, to take into conſideration the papers reſpecting Illicit Trade, which had been printed in conſequence of a reſolution of the General Court, on the 20th of March laſt, and other purpoſes, for which the Court was made ſpecial.

After the ordinary buſineſs of the General Quarterly Court, had been diſpatched, and a communication made to it of the aſſent of the Board of Control, to the reſolution of the Court of Directors, requeſting Rear Admiral Lord Nelſon's acceptance of 10,000*l.* &c. &c.—the Chairman informed the Court, that the notice for taking into their conſideration the printed papers on the Illicit Trade of the Company, had been made ſpecial, at the requeſt of an Honourable Director, whoſe name was alluded to in thoſe papers.

Mr. SCOTT ſaid, that, as the Honourable Chairman had juſt acquainted them, this Court had been made ſpecial at Mr. Scott's particular deſire, for the diſcuſſion of a ſubject in which he was ſo deeply intereſted; and he would briefly ſtate his reaſons for having made this requeſt. The Proprietors had long been in poſſeſſion of the charges made againſt him, and were well acquainted with the enormity of the crimes of which he had been accuſed. They had alſo read the papers on which theſe charges were ſaid to have been grounded. The whole of theſe papers had been ſeveral weeks before them; it was therefore unneceſſary for him to comment upon them. The Proprietors had likewiſe been furniſhed with the minutes of his defence; theſe minutes he had only delivered into the Court of Directors a few days ago, having been prevented from ſending them ſooner by bad health: he ſtooped not to recrimination, for he ſtood on higher ground. The papers had no ſooner been read in the Court of Directors, on which the charges were founded, than he, Mr. Scott, was exculpated to the complete ſatisfaction of the Court, who had acquitted him, by an almoſt unanimous deciſion, of every ſhadow of imputation. But Mr. Scott added, he felt ſomething further due to the Proprietors, to the public, and to himſelf: this had occaſioned the minutes of defence, and led him this day before them, to requeſt their deciſion on the ſubject. He ſought no favour, he only claimed their juſtice, and conſcious rectitude gave him no anxiety for the reſult. He flattered himſelf, that after the heavy imputations caſt upon him, gentlemen would think with him, that his calling upon his conſtituents to determine upon his conduct, was natural, as it was right; that it was a duty he equally owed to them and to himſelf.

Mr. CHISHOLME ſaid, the papers had been printed, and, he preſumed, peruſed by the Proprietors. He had read them with the utmoſt attention, and was thoroughly convinced, that there was not the leaſt foundation for the charges brought forward againſt Mr. Scott. Being thus completely ſatisfied of the innocence of the Honourable Director, he felt it to be his duty, to bring forward a declaration to that effect;

effect; as juſtice required that his acquittal ſhould be equally public and general as the charge which had been brought againſt him. He then moved the following reſolution.—

"Reſolved,—That it does not appear to the ſatisfaction of this Court, from the papers printed for their conſideration, that it was neceſſary to include the name of David Scott, ſenior, in any bill of diſcovery; but as the Court of Directors have thought proper, at the requeſt of Mr. Scott himſelf (although not conſiſtent with the reſolution of the laſt General Court), to prepare a bill including his name, and to ſubmit the ſame to his Majeſty's Attorney General, this Court do acquieſce therein; but they think it incumbent upon them, at the ſame time, to declare, that they do not ſee, from theſe papers, the ſmalleſt reaſon to ſuſpect Mr. Scott of having betrayed any confidential knowledge, which he poſſeſſed as a member of the Secret Committee, or any part of his duty as a Director of this Company, or of having any perſonal knowledge of the ſhip Helſingoer, or of tranſactions relative to the trade of the houſe of David Scott and Co. and that they entirely concur with the Court of Directors in acquitting him of all perſonal imputations."

Mr. WILLIAM LUSHINGTON roſe to ſecond the motion. He wiſhed, in common with every other Proprietor, to contribute to retrieve an highly honourable and reſpectable character, from the unjuſt imputations to which it had been ſubjected. He did not mean to arraign the ſenſe of duty which had brought forward the charges; but highly as he reſpected the author of them, and much as he approved of his general conduct, he could not help expreſſing, on this occaſion, his aſtoniſhment that he ſhould have entertained and brought forward ſuſpicions ſo unwarranted and unjuſt. His only objection to the motion which had been made by his honourable friend was, that it did not go far enough. He had riſen to ſecond it, becauſe ſo far as it did proceed, he entirely approved of it; but he regretted that it had not gone farther: for, in his opinion, there was not only no grounds of ſuſpicion againſt Mr. Scott, but that there was no foundation for a bill of diſcovery againſt any of the parties implicated in the accuſation. The charges, ſo far as the Honourable Director was concerned in them, preſented three principal and ſtriking points, and he had attentively gone through the maſs of papers on which they were founded, without having been able to diſcover any ſolid grounds by which any one of them could be ſupported. The firſt charge was of a moſt ſerious nature, that of making public the ſecrets of the Company and the State.

The ſecond pretends to include Mr. Scott as a partner in the houſe of David Scott, junior, and Co.

The third is an attack upon the houſe of David Scott and Co. diſconnected from the name of David Scott, ſenior.

In looking over the papers, Mr. Luſhington ſaid, it was perfectly clear to his mind, that there was not a ſingle act imputed to the houſe of David Scott and Co. which was not ſimply and fairly an act of agency. While Government allow imports and exports, it is ſtrictly juſtifiable in any houſe of agency to act in behalf of foreign neutral nations, on commiſſion. The ſhip Helſingoer proceeds from hence to Copenhagen; what did her cargo conſiſt of? Articles of Britiſh manufacture; ſuch articles as it is the buſineſs of Government to protect and encourage the diſpoſal of. She afterwards ſailed to Manilla; and becauſe the Captain is charged with having ſaid that he expected to find the place in the hands of the Engliſh, it is imputed to Mr. Scott to have given him information of the intention of this country to attack it! And this, though it appears upon the face of the proceedings from whence the charge is made, that the Captain collected his information

mation from a newſpaper put on board his ſhip as he paſſed through the channel. If, as had been contended, the tranſactions reſpecting the Helſingoer were mere acts of agency, what grounds of imputation were there either againſt Mr. Scott, or the houſe of D. Scott, junior, and Co? That the ſhip and cargo belonged to the houſe of D. Scott and Co. reſted ſo lely upon one teſtimony, and that one, the evidence of a man, one of the National Guards under Roberſpierre. What had been the conduct of this man (Rahling)? Firſt, he charges his Captain with having been guilty of groſs violence during the voyage, which occaſioned the death of two of the ſeamen; and at the ſame time, deliberately declares the ſhip and cargo to be Daniſh property: had they not been ſo, his avowed hoſtility to the Captain would then have led him to have denounced the ſhip and cargo Britiſh property, and at once to have gratified his revenge and promoted his intereſt. Afterwards, finding he had failed in the ſerious charge he had brought forward, of murder, he endeavours, by the threat of getting the ſhip and cargo condemned as Britiſh property, to extort money from the Captain. Mr. Luſhington aſked, if the uncorroborated oath of ſuch a man were deſerving of the leaſt credit; who, in oppoſition to his own previous and deliberate declaration, ſwears that the property of the ſhip and cargo was in the houſe of D. Scott and Co.? Mr. Luſhington ſaid, he muſt repeat, that the motion ought to have entirely annihilated the proceedings for filing the bill of diſcovery; as if they were perſiſted in, they muſt entirely diſgrace the Proprietors and the Company in another quarter. As long as Government permits the exportation of ſtores, it is allowable for Britiſh merchants to purchaſe them for foreigners on commiſſion: if they ultimately go to Breſt, the agent in this country is not anſwerable; he ſends them to his principal at Copenhagen. The papers, which had been printed, plainly proved that there was no ground for any imputation either againſt Mr. D. Scott, ſenior, or the houſe of D. Scott and Co. The Weſt India merchants, he ſaid, had recently obtained a licence from Miniſters to ſend ſtores to the Spaniſh Weſt India Iſlands, which was granted on the principle of giving additional vent to the manufactures of Great Britain. He conſidered Mr. Scott to be altogether unimpeachable, and that the houſe of D. Scott and Co. had acted as any mercantile houſe would, and might have done, under ſimilar circumſtances.

Mr. IMPEY ſaid, that the whole charge reſolved itſelf into the unſupported evidence of Rahling; which was contradicted by as reſpectable men as could be collected to concur in their teſtimony of any tranſaction. The charge is this,—that the property of the whole ſhip and cargo of the Helſingoer, is in David Scott and Co. not of a *part only*, but the whole ſhip and cargo. But if Rahling is perjured in this part of his evidence, he cannot be believed as to the reſt. In oppoſition to that man's oath, there are, in the firſt place, the ſhip's papers, which are acknowledged to be regular and authentic, and compriſing the oath of Mr. Duntzfeldt, a moſt reſpectable merchant of Copenhagen, who ſwears, poſitively, that both the ſhip and cargo are his property. There is alſo the oath of Mr. Lennox, a gentleman of unimpeached character, to the ſame effect. There is alſo a bill of ſale of the ſhip, regularly atteſted by a notary public in London, as executed

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in his poſſeſſion. Unleſs theſe papers are forged from beginning to the end, there can be no doubt that the houſe of D. Scott, junior, and Co. never had any thing to do with the ſhip, either as principals or agents. In ſhort, he ſaid, the houſe of David Scott and Co. would ſtand acquitted by any Court in Europe.

When the hiſtory of the voyage, continued Mr. Impey, is added to the hiſtory of the tranſactions at Manilla, it makes one of the cleareſt caſes that ever occurred in a court of juſtice. During the courſe of the voyage, the Captain accuſes Rahling of mutiny; on its concluſion Rahling accuſes the Captain of murder. Thus the ſafety of Rahling and the Captain had become incompatible, and the former tries to get rid of the latter; firſt by accuſing him of cruelty, and even murder; and when this would not do, he endeavours to ruin him, and his own employers, by the confiſcation of the ſhip and cargo. Had he merely ſaid, that a part of the cargo was Britiſh property, for which there might have been ſome colour, as part of the cargo is admitted to have been purchaſed in London, by the houſe of David Scott and Co. as agents for Duntzfeldt, he might poſſibly have ſucceeded; but a part only would not ſatisfy his appetite for plunder, and by graſping at the whole, he has, luckily for the houſe of David Scott and Co. furniſhed the means of confuting himſelf. But in no way whatever, Mr. Impey ſaid, was the guilt or innocence of the Honourable Director connected with that of the houſe of David Scott, junior, and Co. except in this, that if they were innocent, it was impoſſible for him to be guilty; for admitting Rahling's evidence to be true, for the ſake of argument, in its fulleſt extent, he would defy any gentleman not acquainted with the charge itſelf, from the papers which had been printed, as the ground work of it, to connect Mr. David Scott, the Director, in any manner whatever, with the ſhip Helſingoer, the cargo, or the Captain. As to the manner in which Mr. Scott's name had been introduced into the tranſaction, by connecting him with the expectations expreſſed by the Captain, that he ſhould find Manilla in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, he never heard of ſo extraordinary and groundleſs a ſuſpicion. The expedition againſt Manilla had been projected here, and orders ſent out to India in the ſummer of 1796. In the ſummer of 1797, the preparations that had been made for it, were known in this country, and all over the world. It was the ſubject of daily diſcuſſion in the newſpapers at that time; and it appears upon the proceedings at the trial, that this very ſhip had a newſpaper on board, which mentioned the circumſtance. In June 1797, a month before the Helſingoer left Europe, the Governor of Manilla had direct advice from China of the expedition, and was prepared to repel it. Mr. Impey aſked whether any fact was brought forward to prove, that the communication had been made to the Captain by Mr. Scott.—There is not the ſmalleſt ground for this moſt extraordinary charge of Mr. Scott's having betrayed the Company and his Country. It ſometimes happened, that there was a balance of imputation againſt the acquitted; but, in this caſe, he was clearly and decidedly of opinion, that there was not the ſmalleſt reaſon to impute them either to the Honourable Director, or to the houſe of David Scott and Co. upon the face of the proceedings.

Mr. TWINING ſaid, he had read the whole of the printed papers, with the

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the greateſt attention: when he proceeded to obſerve on the conduct of the laſt General Court with ſome degree of diſapprobation, for interpoſing what he conſidered as an haſty reſolution, to prevent Mr. Scott's name from being included in the bill of diſcovery. He appeared to accuſe Mr. Scott of ſhrinking from inquiry, and of not purſuing the conduct which an innocent man would have adopted, who had been unjuſtly accuſed. He then entered upon a juſtification of the motives and inducements which influenced Mr. Boſanquet to bring forward the charge againſt Mr. Scott, though he could not entirely exculpate him from erroneous conduct on the occaſion.

The firſt branch of the charge, continued Mr. Twining, accuſes the houſe of David Scott, jun. and Co. (which he ſhould always conſider as David Scott, for a father's intereſt and his ſon's was the ſame), with trading to different parts of Europe and Aſia, under the character of agents, though, in fact, they were principals: he had, however, the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to ſay, that the charge againſt the Honourable Director's houſe of commerce had not been made out: on the contrary, David Scott and Co. appeared to have acted only as agents, and not as principals. He could not, however, but add, that he diſapproved of the trade, which it was evident had been carrying on for ſome time paſt. There was nothing more clear, than that the property of the enemy had been brought home to Europe by neutral flags; nor than that the houſe of David Scott and Co. (which he conſidered the ſame as David Scott), did act as agents to a houſe in Copenhagen, engaged in bringing home that property; nor than that another houſe in Bengal, connected with it, if not with the houſe of David Scott and Co. was materially concerned in promoting that trade. It was impoſſible for him to approve of the Honourable Director's interference in that trade; he even thought lending the influence of his name to ſuch tranſactions highly improper. He had been told that in judging of the conduct of others, we ſhould place ourſelves in the ſame ſituation with thoſe whom we arraign. He hoped he ſhould be excuſed the momentary preſumption of imagining himſelf to be placed behind that bar, entruſted with the management of the Company's trade, and carrying on at the ſame time a ſeparate commerce of his own of the ſame nature; that after having pretty ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to preſerve both his ſituation as a Director, and his commerce as a merchant, he had been compelled to relinquiſh either the one or the other, and in ſo doing, and abiding by his ſeat in the Direction, he had placed his infant ſon at the head of his houſe of commerce—he then aſked himſelf if he had done ſo, what he ſhould have thought of his own conduct, and what he ſhould have expected the world to think of it? What could he have thought, or what could the world have thought, but that his withdrawing his name, and ſubſtituting that of his infant ſon, was a mere ſubterfuge?

Mr. Twining ſaid, with reſpect to that part of the reſolution which had been moved, and which went to confirm the reſolution of the Directors, acquitting Mr. Scott of perſonal imputation, he had not the ſlighteſt objection to it. As to that part which alluded to withdrawing the Honourable Director's name from the bill of diſcovery, he muſt object to that; and he begged leave to ſupport his objection by alluding to the opinion of the Attorney and So-

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licitor General on the papers referred to them. They had ſtated, that though they did not contain preciſe grounds for a proſecution, they excited ſtrong ſuſpicions, which due diligence might bring to light. With this opinion before us, ſaid Mr. Twining, ſhall we ſtop inquiry? Nor is it neceſſary; for the Honourable Director himſelf has, ſince the laſt General Court, deſired that his name may be included in the bill of diſcovery. The motion therefore goes unneceſſarily far. If however, it is to be ſuffered to paſs in its preſent form, he ſhould think it right immediately after to move another, ſimilar to that which had paſſed the Court of Directors, expreſſing the ſenſe of the Court of the integrity of their late Chairman, and thanking him for his conduct.

Mr. WATSON expreſſed his perfect conviction of the innocence of Mr. David Scott; and as to his placing his ſon in his houſe of agency, he drew a different concluſion from the Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Twining); he conſidered it as an actual change of property, and not a colourable relinquiſhment, privately fabricated for ſiniſter purpoſes: That the Honourable Director, in the face of the world, had diveſted himſelf, and veſted in truſtees all his property in the houſe, beyond the power of redemption; intending fairly and honourably to have done with the houſe altogether. At the ſame time, he thought it would be better to confine the motion to what went to approve of the reſolution of the Directors, acquitting Mr. Scott.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON ſaid, he could not concur with the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Twining), who had originally moved for the printing of the papers, as, though he felt himſelf compelled, by the force of truth, to acquit the Honourable Director of the heavy and unfounded charges brought againſt him, he had ſo interwoven the acquittal with heavy imputations on the character of the Honourable Director, that he ſtood almoſt as much affected by thoſe inſinuations, as by the imputations from which he profeſſed to exonerate him. If the Honourable Director was innocent, let him be declared ſo unequivocally. If he thought him guilty, it was the Honourable Gentleman's duty, who had called for the papers, to move for his diſmiſſion; but ſurely it was not candid to accompany his acquittal by ſuch inſinuations. Would this ſort of acquittal ſatisfy Mr. Scott's mind? Would it ſatisfy his friends? Every newſpaper contained paragraphs, goading him to a ſtep, which Mr. Jackſon regretted that he had taken, that of deſiring to have his name included in the bill of diſcovery. This he had endeavoured, at the laſt General Court, to prevent, becauſe he thought it vexatious and oppreſſive. He was aſtoniſhed that the Hon. Proprietor had treated the conduct of the laſt General Court as unjuſt and indecorous; as if a motion, which had been founded in truth and juſtice, had been carried by the mere influence of private friendſhip. It was not the object of that motion, nor the terms of it, to prevent proſecution, where proſecution could be made the medium of diſcovery. All that had been ſaid to the Directors, by that motion, was, "While you confeſs, on your own records, that Mr. Scott is innocent, do not treat him as if he was guilty. So long as you declare that Mr. Scott knows nothing, why file a bill againſt him for diſcovery?" The words of the motion gave a latitude to the Directors, if they ſaw reaſon to revoke their opinion, to proceed accordingly; but the Honourable

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Proprietor had uncandidly argued, as if avoiding a bill in Chancery was of itſelf a deciſive proof of guilt. How had Mr. Scott conducted himſelf? Had he ſhrunk from inquiry? No. He had always promoted it; it was he who had ſupported a general inveſtigation of the illicit trade ſaid to be carried on, before it was known whom it might implicate. He had repeatedly challenged and entreated publicity, as ſoon as it was hinted that himſelf was a party; he had met the charge by a moſt ſolemn and inſtant denial upon oath before God and the magiſtracy; he had ſince refuted it article by article; he had profeſſed his readineſs to anſwer any queſtion which courts or committees might propound to him; to produce to them any papers which they might require, or to reveal to them every particular of his arrangement with his late houſe, of however private or delicate a nature; but both himſelf and his friends had ſeen the drift of the propoſed bill of diſcovery. They ſaw it was to reſtrain, if not ſuſpend, his directorial functions, and prevent him from being a candidate for the chair. The laſt General Court had ſeen it in the ſame light; they had detected the ſecret purpoſe of Mr. Scott's adverſaries, and, having detected it, were determined to prevent it. But how had they prevented it? Not by coming down to Court, as the Honourable Proprietor had inſinuated, like a mob of hirelings, to ſcreen Mr. Scott from inquiry; but a large majority of a moſt reſpectable General Court had, after eight hours diſcuſſion, ſaid to the Directors, in terms conſonant to truth and juſtice; "We are averſe to making a proſecution the medium of perſecution. You declare, by a great majority, that Mr. Scott is innocent; and yet ſeveral of you propoſe to proſecute him as if he were guilty. You declare your conviction that he is totally ignorant of the tranſactions in queſtion; and yet you propoſe to file a bill againſt him to compel a diſcovery of thoſe very tranſactions. We deſire you not to haraſs Mr. Scott in courts of law, till you ſhall ſee reaſon to revoke your reſolutions of acquittal, or at leaſt till we have peruſed the papers propoſed to be printed, and enabled ourſelves to judge of the premiſes." Thoſe papers were now before the Court; the Honourable Proprietor had been allowed time ſufficient to make himſelf maſter of their contents, and he was now called upon for his verdict of guilt or acquittal, as unequivocally and publicly delivered as the charges had been made. Since, however, Mr. Scott (unable to exiſt under the calumnies that had been heaped upon him), had requeſted a bill of diſcovery filed againſt him, in order to remove them, Mr. Jackſon ſaw no alternative but the Court to agree to it. At the ſame time, he called upon the Directors, individually and generally, as men of honour, to take care that no unneceſſary delay ſhould be ſuffered to interpoſe itſelf, and that, for Mr. Scott's peace, the buſineſs ſhould be brought to a ſpeedy iſſue. He was ſorry for the ſtep which Mr. Scott had taken, as he thought the General Court had furniſhed him with an anſwer that ought to ſatisfy every liberal mind; namely, that the Directors were not only enjoined to be conſiſtent, but were at liberty to file a bill againſt him the moment they would declare there was ground for ſuſpicion. Accuſation was of itſelf a ſerious thing; nor could the Honourable Proprietor (Mr Twining) have forgotten the very ſerious charges which he himſelf had brought at different times againſt Mr. Scott.

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In 1794, he had charged him, not only with having traded contrary to his oath as a Director, but with having clandeſtinely altered the terms of an oath, in its way from the General Court to Parliament, in order to accommodate it to the trade which he ſuppoſed the Honourable Director to carry on. The Honourable Gentleman had printed the ſpeech which contained this charge, and circulated it from one end of the land to the other, while the Honourable Director was in a diſtant part of Britain, and before he could have time to explain the circumſtance. When the Honourable Director returned to town, and inquiry was made as to the fact, it turned out, that Mr. Scott did not even know that the oath had been altered, but that the Directors themſelves had deſired the Solicitor to the Company, and his Honourable friend Mr. Henchman, to ſhape the words of the oath to meet what was believed to be the ſenſe of a previous reſolution of a General Court. He had the pleaſure afterwards to hear the Honourable Proprietor, in his place, admit his miſtake, and regret that he had wounded the Honourable Director's feelings. A charge ſo generally publiſhed, and ſanctioned by a name ſo reſpectable as was that of the Honourable Proprietor, muſt have ſunk and deſtroyed any man, the worth of whoſe character was leſs known than Mr. Scott's.

The ill ſucceſs of this charge had not, however, diſcouraged him (Mr. Twining) from bringing another againſt Mr. Scott, as continuing to be indirectly concerned in a houſe of Indian agency, contrary to a recent By-Law. It was known that in 1795, a By-Law had paſſed, prohibiting Directors from trading to India, as principals or agents. This, though a wiſe and ſalutary law, and one that had his warm ſupport, was, as to the then Directors, an *ex poſt facto* law.

Mr. Scott was, at that time, as were ſeveral other Directors, concerned (as lawfully they then might be) in houſes of Eaſt India agency; and they had to chooſe between relinquiſhing their ſeats in the direction, or their agency concerns. Mr. Scott's, as being the largeſt concern, was of courſe the moſt lucrative; but he choſe rather to relinquiſh it, than to abandon a ſeat, of which he was ſo juſtly proud, from its having been repeatedly, and in the moſt flattering way, conferred upon him by the Proprietors. It was true that Mr. Scott had not given away his valuable concern to a ſtranger, but to the ſon for whom he had always intended it, and, who being a minor, Mr. Scott had veſted it in truſtees for his benefit; and the only queſtion that could ariſe was, whether or no this was a *bona fide* relinquiſhment? The Honourable Proprietor had charged him that it was not, and had (as he had a perfect right to do), brought it before the General Court, upon the eve of Mr. Scott's laſt election; the queſtion was then ſolemnly diſcuſſed in a crowded Court, when it appeared that Mr. Scott had *irrevocably* alienated all right, title, intereſt, and control, in and over his late concern; that he had done ſo under the guidance of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and other eminent lawyers; and that Mr. Rous, the Company's Counſel, had declared his conviction that it was a *bona fide* relinquiſhment; and that he knew nothing more which Mr. Scott could do to ſatisfy the law. The Court were of the ſame opinion, and declared their entire ſatisfaction by a great majority; and their opinion that Mr. Scott had no commercial intereſt

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teriſt whatever, which affected his eligibility to a ſeat in the Direction.

One would have expected that a ſubject ſo fully and repeatedly canvaſſed, might at laſt have found reſt; but the Hon. Proprietor had again ſtirred its embers, and broadly hinted that Mr. Scott ſtill retained an intereſt in his late commercial houſe, contrary to law. If the Hon. Proprietor ſtill entertained doubts upon that ſubject, would he propoſe a day for its diſcuſſion? and Mr. Jackſon ſaid, he would ſecond the motion.

The Hon. Gentleman had, indeed, on that day, gone ſtill farther, and almoſt charged Mr. Scott with being cogniſant of certain tranſactions in the houſe of Fairlie and Co. of Bengal, alleged to be illicit, and this with the ſame breath that he compulſively pronounced his acquittal upon the preſent occaſion. Either the Hon. Gentleman ought to ſupport his accuſations, or to forbear his inſinuations. If either of them were true, Mr. Scott ought to be driven from his ſeat. Mr. Scott owed his acquittal to his caſe; and Mr. Jackſon deſired the whole Court, and the whole public, to underſtand, that Mr. Scott's friends would enter into no compromiſe; but that they dared and defied accuſation, as to any part of his conduct.

Mr. Jackſon proceeded to obſerve, that the charges before them reſolved themſelves into three diſtinct heads, High Treaſon, Traitorous Correſpondence, and Illicit Trade. The firſt and third, having been ſo fully diſcuſſed by his Hon. Friends, he did not think it neceſſary to enlarge upon them; and as to the ſecond charge, he could ſay ſtill leſs, as Mr. Scott's name did not even appear in fact, or by allufion, throughout the voluminous papers, to which alone that charge could be referred. He however made ſome ſtong obſervations upon them in their order, and then added, that he could not diſcover any grounds which juſtified the Directors proceeding even againſt the houſe. But even admitting, for argument's ſake, that David Scott, junior, and Co. had been guilty of contraband trade, the ſingle queſtion before the Court, under this head of charge, was, whether or no D. Scott, ſenior, was intereſted in or cogniſant of theſe tranſactions? The General Court, on a former occaſion, and the Court of Directors had more recently declared, that he had no knowledge of, or intereſt in, his former concern, and that, therefore, he was acquitted from all perſonal imputation. Mr. Jackſon concluded his ſpeech with a very animated addreſs to the Court, in which he conjured them, as men who knew the high value of unſullied reputation to themſelves and their poſterity, and could meaſure the calamity which attended its impeachment, to pronounce Mr. Scott's acquittal in a manner equally public and unanimous.

Mr. TWINING roſe to combat the imputations of the laſt ſpeaker: he inſiſted that the By-Law, to prevent Directors from trading, was not an *ex poſt facto* law with reference to Mr. Scott, and that he continued to entertain his former opinion, reſpecting and concerning Mr. Scott's connexion with the commercial houſe of David Scott, junior, and Co. as he thought the intereſt of the ſon was the ſame with that of the father.

Mr. DURANT ſaid, he had ſupported the reſolution of ſuſpending all proceedings at law againſt Mr. Scott, till the Directors themſelves

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ſhould be of opinion that there were grounds for ſuch a meaſure. When the terms of thoſe charges were known on the Royal Exchange, and by what high authority they had been brought forward, he declared that nineteen out of twenty, of thoſe he had ſpoken to, were ſtrongly prejudiced againſt Mr. Scott; and ſo deep-rooted was the impreſſion, that at this moment, when his innocence was as clear as the ſun, he found it very difficult to deſtroy it in their minds. On the whole of what he had heard and read, he had formed a moſt decided opinion, that David Scott was an injured man; nor had he heard one perſon in that Court juſtify the late Chairman, or condemn Mr. D. Scott, except the Hon. Proprietor, (Mr. Twining) who had ſpoken laſt. He had alſo condemned the conduct of the laſt General Court, which was very numerous and reſpectable, and had ſpoken of them, as if they had been packed together to carry Mr. Scott through, whether right or wrong. Mr. Durant ſaid, that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Twining) had ſtated the inveſtigation to reſolve itſelf into three propoſitions; of the two heavieſt, affecting the property and life of the Hon. Director, he had completely acquitted him. What was the only charge that remained in that Hon. Gentleman's opinion? That he was the father of David Scott, junior, a minor; from whence he choſe to infer that Mr. David Scott, the Director, ſtill carried on, or was intereſted in the buſineſs of the Houſe, and he perſiſted in thinking either that the one ſhould never be a merchant, or the other never a Director. He thinks it utterly inconſiſtent that a Director, who is the father of a merchant, ſhould diſcharge his duty to the Company with fidelity; as if a man could not at once be faithful to his conſtituents, and affectionate to his child, but muſt neceſſarily make a ſacrifice of his public duty to his domeſtic attachments. If ſo, why not exclude thoſe from the direction whoſe daughters were married to merchants? The private tie was nearly as forcible. But this is a doctrine in which he will never be ſupported in the city or elſewhere. Upon the whole, Mr. Durant ſaid, that the ſpeech of the Hon. Proprietor was one of the moſt extraordinary and uncandid he had ever heard. It was replete with inſinuation that contained no charge but one, unnaturally linked to acquittal, and while it endeavoured to convey a great deal of cenſure to the mind of the Proprietors, it contained no ſpecific charge but one, which was, that Mr. David Scott, the Director, was the father of a merchant.

Mr. PETER MOORE lamented that the debate had deviated from its true object, into the diſcuſſion of perſonal queſtions; and he expreſſed his wiſh, that ſome middle way might be hit of, which would carry unanimity on the one ſide of the bar, and remove the preſent agitated cauſes of diviſion on the other. Here then, he ſaid, he would for the preſent leave the perſonal queſtion, in hope that ſome Honourable Friends near him would endeavour to adopt ſome modification that ſhould embrace the meaning of the whole Court, while he would endeavour to ſhew, as a means of influencing ſuch a diſpoſition, that as there had been no crime, there could be no criminal; and that, inſtead of contending whether any particular name ſhould or ſhould not be included in a bill of diſcovery, that all ſuch bills, and proſecutions of every deſcription, ought to ceaſe *inſtanter*. The ground he took for this was,—that this trade, called

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called *illicit*, is not illicit, because, though irregular, it has been connived at and tolerated almoſt ever ſince the birth of the Eaſt India Company. Mr. Moore then went into a long diſcuſſion of the trade called neutral, contraband or illicit, and proved, by a great variety of inſtances and authorities, that this trade, however irregular, was neither contraband or illicit, and that the whole of this trade ought, and he hoped ſoon would be brought into the river Thames, under regular licence, and a grand *entrepot* formed, which would render the whole continent of Europe dependent on us; and, as Mr. Dundas had very properly ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, muſt ſecure to this country thoſe advantages which our undiſputed pre-eminence in India gave us; and that tribute which it muſt draw from the other nations of Europe.

Here Mr. Henchman called Mr. Moore to order, as he was arguing on a topic not before the Court. The Chairman was of the ſame opinion; and, after a few obſervations, Mr. Moore concluded his ſpeech.

Mr. HUDDLESTONE and ſome other proprietors having delivered their ſentiments briefly on ſome of the points which had been already argued and conſidered, the Chairman put the queſtion, which was carried UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT then roſe to ſay, that, notwithſtanding the feelings of innocence with which he had entered the Court, he could not avoid expreſſing the heartfelt ſatisfaction which their very honourable acquittal had given him, and on which he ſhould reflect with the higheſt gratification to the laſt hour of his life.

Mr. BAKER then moved the queſtion of adjournment; which being ſeconded,

Mr. TWINING complained of a want of candour in thus interpoſing the queſtion of adjournment, and thereby precluding him from moving a reſolution of thanks to the late Chairman, and conveying the ſentiments of the Court of the purity of the motives on which he had proceeded, eſpecially as he had given notice of ſuch an intention.

A ſhort converſation enſued, which was concluded by

Mr. W. LUSHINGTON, who ſaid, that if the motion for an adjournment had not been made, and the Honourable Proprietor had preſſed upon the Court his reſolution of thanks to the late Chairman, he ſhould have endeavoured to get rid of it by moving the previous queſtion. Notwithſtanding the general impreſſion he had in favour of the late Chairman, as a man of ability and integrity, he could not approve of his conduct, nor help thinking that he had, by bringing forward the charges in the manner he had done, acted intemperately and raſhly. But though, with this impreſſion, he could not approve, neither could he, by any expreſs reſolution, pointedly condemn his conduct. He could not concur in any motion for thanks; nor would he join in any vote of cenſure. He hoped his Honourable Friend would ſee, after this hint, in what a diſagreeable predicament the Court would be placed, if he perſiſted in his intention, and truſted that he would ſuffer the matter to remain as it now ſtood.

The queſtion of adjournment was then put, and carried.

Friday, June 28.

A GENERAL COURT was held, to take into conſideration a recommendation of the Court of Directors, to diſpenſe with the preſent

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By-Laws respecting shipping, and to permit two ships to be built on the bottoms of the *Ocean* and *Henry Addington*, and also for considering a bill proposed to be brought into Parliament for regulating, in future, the manner in which the Company shall hire and take up shipping for their service.

The Bill being read,

Mr. W. LUSHINGTON proposed, that, in the clause which permitted ships to be rebuilt, and taken up for the remainder of their six voyages, on the terms of their original contract, when such ships should have been lost during the first four voyages, the word "fifth" should be inserted, instead of the word "fourth;" and he stated it as his reason, that the great expence to the owners for repairs accrued on the fourth voyage, as they carried upon the ship's bottom as much property upon that voyage as upon any other. He trusted, if a loss occurred upon the fourth voyage, that the owners would be entitled to the same indulgence as upon the preceding ones.

After some debate, this proposition was moved by Mr. Lushington, seconded by Mr. Chisholme, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to state, that the Court had also been made special, for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the Court of Directors to dispense with the present By-Laws respecting shipping, and to permit two ships to be built on the bottoms of the *Ocean* and *Henry Addington*.

The resolution of the Directors, dated the 13th June, 1799, was then read, and the Chairman moved a resolution for suspending the second and third sections of the Company's By-Laws respecting shipping.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON opposed it, on the dangerous consequences which might result from suspending the By-Laws; and particularly as the effect intended to be produced by such a measure would be derived from the Bill.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, the present application could not be dangerous as a future precedent, because, when the Bill passed, there would be an end of any such power in the Court of Proprietors. Besides, it had no retrospective effect, as it only provided for such ships as now, or in future, may be lost; and the only way of providing for the case of these ships, was by the special resolution now before the Court.

The CHAIRMAN said, a retrospective effect might be given to the bill, from March 1796, the date of the commencement of the system of free and open competition. This might now be added by the Proprietors, as an alteration in the clause; and he submitted whether it would not tend to obviate every objection.

The Bill being amended by the Solicitor, agreeable to the suggestions of the Chairman, the question on the bill so amended was put by the Chairman, and carried*.

The motion was then put for suspending

* *A Bill for regulating the Manner in which the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, shall hire and take up ships for their* regular *Service.*

"WHEREAS it is expedient, that the manner in which the ships hired and taken up for the service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, should be regulated as herein-after mentioned, Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual

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pending the two By-Laws in favour of the ships *Ocean* and *Henry Addington*.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON said, such a motion was not now necessary. The alteration which had taken

Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the paſſing of this Act, the ſaid United Company, or their Court of Directors, ſhall employ in their regular ſervice no ſhips, but ſuch as ſhall be contracted for to ſerve the ſaid Company, as they ſhall have occaſion to employ them, in trade and warfare, or any other ſervice, for ſix voyages, to and from India or China, or elſewhere, within the limits of the ſaid United Company's excluſive trade; and that from time to time, whenever the ſaid United Company ſhall have occaſion to cauſe any ſhip or ſhips to be built for their ſervice, the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company ſhall give notice thereof, by public advertiſement, and therein ſtate the burthen of the ſhip or ſhips wanted, the dimenſions or ſcantlings of timbers and planks, number of guns, manner of building, providing, furniſhing, and ſtoring ſuch ſhips, the time to be allowed for building (which ſhall be as long as reaſonably may be), and other particulars, neceſſary to enable perſons to judge of the expence thereof, and the proper rate of freight for ſuch ſhips, reſpectively; or ſhall refer to, and give information of, all ſuch particulars, by their proper officer: And the ſaid advertiſement ſhall fix a time (not leſs than four weeks from the publication thereof) for receiving propoſals, in writing, ſealed up, for building and freighting the ſame to the Company; ſuch propoſals to ſpecify the loweſt rates of freight, *or if the Company ſhall regain it, of freight* and demorage, in time of peace, required for ſuch ſhips, for ſix voyages, to and from India or China, or elſewhere, within the limits of the Company's excluſive trade, to be employed in trade and in warfare, or otherwiſe, as ſhall be thought proper by the Company, if the ſaid ſhips, reſpectively, ſhall ſo long be fit for the Company's ſervice: And that all the tenders or propoſals which ſhall be made, in purſuance of ſuch notices, ſhall be put into a box, locked and ſealed, which ſhall not be opened, except publicly, in a Court of Directors; and the contents of ſuch propoſals, reſpectively, ſhall be entered in a book, and the propoſals offering the loweſt peace-freight, *or peace-freight* and demorage, *as the caſe may be*, ſhall be accepted, without favour or partiality: And in caſe more ſhips than ſhall be wanted ſhall be tendered to be built at the ſame low freight, then the Court of Directors ſhall determine, which of the ſaid propoſal or propoſals ſhall be accepted, and the ſame propoſal or propoſals ſhall be accepted *accordingly*.

"And be it further enacted, That, over and beſides the peace-freight and demorage herein-before mentioned, the Court of Directors ſhall be at liberty to make ſuch agreements with the owners of the ſaid ſhips, either from voyage to voyage, or for the whole term of the ſaid ſhip's being engaged in the ſaid Company's ſervice, for the aſcertaining and payment of the additional charges, ariſing to the ſaid owners in time of war and hoſtilities, or preparations for war and hoſtilities, as the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall think right and juſt.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Court of Directors, if they ſhall ſee fit, to advertiſe for and receive propoſals, and enter into agreements for ſhips, to be built for the ſervice of the ſaid Company, for ſix voyages, at permanent rates of freight and demorage for time of peace, and alſo at eſtabliſhed rates of additional freight and demorage, to be paid during the preſent war; and that, in that caſe, they ſhall be at liberty, and are hereby required, to accept ſuch propoſals as, both circumſtances being conſidered, ſhall appear, upon the whole, to be the loweſt, and moſt for the advantage of the ſaid United Company, without favour or partiality; and to enter into permanent agreements accordingly: And in caſe two or more propoſals ſhall offer terms equally advantageous, the ſaid Court of Directors ſhall determine which of them ſhall be accepted.

"Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to oblige the ſaid Court of Directors to accept or enter into any agreement, or any propoſal, or propoſals, which they, or the major part of them, ſhall deem to be unreaſonable, although ſuch propoſal or propoſals may be the loweſt, and the moſt advantageous which may be offered.

"Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, *That in caſe any regular ſhip, which, ſince the 20th day of March* 1796, *hath been engaged in the regular ſervice of the*

taken place in the bill was intended as a ſubſtitute for it.

The CHAIRMAN ſaid, the reaſon for perſiſting in the motion was,

ſaid United Company, or which now is, or hereafter ſhall be, engaged in the ſaid ſervice for ſix voyages, hath been or ſhall be loſt or captured, before the completion of her *fifth* voyage, if upon a full inveſtigation of the circumſtances of ſuch loſs, by the ſaid Court of Directors, or ſome Committee thereof, the commander and owners of ſuch ſhip ſhall be fully acquitted from all imputation of neglect or miſconduct, in reſpect of ſuch loſs, in the opinion of eighteen Directors, at leaſt, at a Court ſpecially aſſembled, for the purpoſe of taking the ſaid commander's and owners' conduct into conſideration, and provided always, that ſuch vote or reſolution of the Court of Directors ſhall *be reported to a General Court of Proprietors, and ſhall, after ſuch report*, be confirmed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the Proprietors aſſembled in General Court, ſpecially convened for that purpoſe, whereof eight days previous notice of the time and purpoſe of ſuch meeting ſhall be given in the London Gazette; and if ſuch Commander ſhall be then living, *or if he ſhould have loſt his life, or have been abſolutely diſabled from further ſervice, on the occaſion which produced the loſs of the ſaid ſhip, and the chief officer of the ſaid ſhip ſhould have exerted himſelf honourably for her defence and ſafety, either in fight or in diſtreſs at ſea, and ſhall be acquitted in manner herein-before mentioned from all imputation of neglect or miſconduct in reſpect of ſuch loſs, and ſuch acquittal ſhall alſo be confirmed in manner herein-before mentioned, then* it ſhall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors to agree with the owners of ſuch ſhip, ſo loſt, to build another ſhip, for the ſervice of the ſaid Company, to be employed by them, at the ſame freight and demorage, and upon the ſame terms, for and on which ſuch loſt ſhip was originally taken up, for the number of voyages which ſuch loſt ſhip had not completed, of the number of voyages originally contracted for; ſo as the owners ſhall agree, that at the expiration of the remaining *voyage or* voyages, ſuch new ſhip ſhall continue in the ſervice of the ſaid United Company, until ſhe ſhall have performed ſix voyages, which ſubſequent voyages ſhall ſeverally be performed at the loweſt rate of freight and demorage, either in peace or war, which ſhall be payable, in reſpect of the ſhip of a ſimilar deſcription, as to the equipment, contracted for laſt, before the ſaid ſhip ſhall proceed upon each of the ſaid ſubſequent voyages: *Provided always that ſuch ſhip ſo rebuilt ſhall be commanded, in the firſt inſtance, by the Captain of the former ſhip, if he be able to ſerve; and failing of him, by the ſaid chief officer of the former ſhip, if he be able to ſerve.*

"Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, or their ſervants abroad, in caſes of unforſeen exigency, to hire ſhips for any particular ſervice; and in caſes of ſhips ſo hired, public notice ſhall be given, by advertiſement, of the ſhips and tonnage wanted, and the ſervice required, fourteen days, at leaſt, previous to the time appointed for taking up the ſame; and the propoſals to be made, in purſuance of ſuch advertiſements, ſhall be put into a box, locked and ſealed, which ſhall not be opened, except publicly, in a Court of Directors, or by the Governor and Council where the contract ſhall be made in any of the Company's ſettlements in India, and then the loweſt tender or tenders ſhall be accepted, without favour or partiality, if it ſhall be deemed reaſonable, and if, upon a due examination and ſurvey, the ſhip or ſhips tendered ſhall appear to be, in all reſpects, fit for the ſervice required.

"Provided always, That nothing herein-contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, in any ways, to relate to ſhips or veſſels hired or taken up, or employed as packets, or any of the ſhips or veſſels belonging to, or employed on the marine eſtabliſhment of the ſaid United Company in the Eaſt Indies; but it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid United Company, and their Court of Directors and ſervants abroad, to hire, take up, and employ veſſels, for thoſe purpoſes only, in ſuch manner as they ſhall ſee fit.

"And be it further enacted, That all and every, and ſo much and ſuch part of the By-Laws, rules, and regulations of the ſaid United Company, and of their Court of Directors, now in force, and hereafter to be made, any way relating to the ſhipping concerns of the ſaid Company, and to the commanders and officers in their ſervice, which are not or ſhall not be inconſiſtent with, or repugnant to the proviſions hereby enacted, ſhall remain and be of the ſame validity, force, and effect, and ſhall be obſerved

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it was neceſſary to contract for two ſhips this ſeaſon, which was far advanced. Till the bill paſſed, without the ſuſpenſion they could not give leave to build them; and it might not paſs during this ſeſſion.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT was for ſuſpending the By-Laws: he thought the owners and commanders ought not to be kept in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe. Beſides, the bill juſt paſſed removed every apprehenſion if the ſame kind of application could recur.

Mr. LUSHINGTON conſidered the delay of a few days as immaterial, till the bill had paſſed; but ſince the Chairman had ſtated it to be otherwiſe, he thought the Court ought to give way.

Major METCALFE (a Director) ſaid, if the act ſhould paſs this ſeſſion, the parties concerned in theſe ſhips would not be placed in ſo good a ſituation by the remedial effect of the act, as they would be by the By-Law. At preſent the merit of their claim had been examined by the Directors; and they ſtood before the General Court ſtrengthened by their recommendation, which only wanted the confirmation of a majority of a General Court. If they reſorted to the act, they muſt begin *de novo*, and have to obtain the conſent of eighteen Directors, and three fourths of a Court of Proprietors

The motion to ſuſpend the By-Laws was then put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN now proceeded to ſtate, that the Court had alſo been made ſpecial, at the deſire of nine Proprietors; whoſe letter being read,

Mr. W. LUSHINGTON ſaid, that as his name appeared at the head of the liſt of the nine Proprietors who had deſired the Court to be made ſpecial, he felt it incumbent on him to ſtate his reaſons.

At the laſt meeting, the Court had ſelected one out of the many objects from the maſs of papers, which had been printed for their conſideration: becauſe it ſtruck, in a very peculiar manner, at the character of an honourable gentleman behind the bar. He, however, was completely diſcharged from all ſuſpicion. At the ſame time, juſtice required, if the conſideration of the papers had produced, as he believed it had, a general conviction, that there were no grounds of ſuſpicion againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. that the Court ſhould declare their conviction. He had gone through the whole of the papers, with the utmoſt attention, and was perfectly ſatisfied that every act of the houſe of David Scott and Co. was an act of agency, and that they were not concerned in the tranſactions reſpecting the ſhip Helſingoer and her cargo, as principals, but as agents only. Under this impreſſion, what was the object of his motion? Not to put a ſtop, by the interference of the Court, to all further proceedings. He felt the delicacy of interfering with the public officer of the Crown, to whom the papers were now referred. By virtue of the late act of Parliament, no proſecution

ſerved in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as the ſame By-Laws, rules, and regulations, or ſuch parts thereof as aforeſaid, would have been in force, and ought to have been obſerved, if this act had not been made; or to reſtrain the ſaid Company from repealing or making any By-Laws, ſo as they ſhall not be inconſiſtent with the proviſions herein contained; this act, or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof, in any ways, notwithſtanding."

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cution could be commenced but in his name, and by his ſanction. On that point, therefore, he had nothing to ſay; but if there was a general conviction in the minds of the Court, that the houſe of David Scott and Co. were blameleſs, and that there were no grounds for the bill of diſcovery; if they thought the credit of the houſe had been unjuſtly wounded, by the ſuſpicions which had been caſt upon them, and that they were ſtill labouring under the weight and conſequences of ſuch ſuſpicion, then he truſted the Court would act upon their conviction, and not give their ſanction to a reſolution for filing a bill of diſcovery, which had been prematurely adopted by the Court of Directors. He did not call upon the Proprietors to diſcharge the houſe from this proſecution, but to expreſs their opinion of the tranſaction. If, after the fulleſt inveſtigation and information upon the ſubject, they were ſatisfied that there were no juſt grounds for ſuſpicion againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. it was incumbent on them to declare their opinion. If there was any other houſe implicated in the charge, who had acted only in the capacity of agents, he pledged himſelf to do the ſame juſtice to them, as he now was endeavouring to render to the houſe of David Scott and Co. whoſe conduct, through the whole tranſaction, was perfectly honourable, and not contrary to the law or policy of the land. The furniſhing a cargo for the ſhip Helſingoer was a fair and legal act, whatever might be the ultimate deſtination of the ſhip or cargo after ſhe ſhould have reached the port of Copenhagen. It was not only fair and legal, but laudable and politic; it was ſupporting the manufactures of the country. The Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Twining) who had moved for the production of the papers, had confeſſed, that no imputation aroſe out of them againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. of having acted as principals; and yet, not ſatisfied with the unanimous conviction of the Court on this point, he preſſed for the filing the bill of diſcovery: But he muſt ſurely have forgotten, on this occaſion, the anxious moments to which the houſe of David Scott and Co. would be ſubjected by the proſecution; how deeply their fortunes and credit might be affected by it, both abroad and at home. What muſt be the conſequence of ſuch a ſuſpicion attaching itſelf upon an eſtabliſhed mercantile houſe? It might be brought to annihilation. The former General Court on this ſubject had been moſt numerouſly and reſpectably attended, and the preſent Court was equally ſo. The decided opinion of two ſuch Courts on the tranſaction ought to ſatisfy every unbiaſſed mind. Let it not be ſaid by any Proprietor, that if he decided upon the motion before the Court, he was exerciſing the power of ſignifying to the Attorney General that he forbid all proſecution. The motion went no ſuch length. The Attorney General would liſten to no ſuch reſolution. It went upon the idea, that, if the houſe of David Scott and Co. whoſe character had been wounded by the premature ſtep which had been taken, was not relieved by that Court, and exonerated from the load of ſuſpicion which had been improperly excited, in conſequence of the high quarter from whence it came, rather than from its own weight, the Proprietors would make themſelves parties to an act of ſignal injuſtice. In ſhort, having called upon any gentleman to point out any fact which warranted a concluſion, or even ſupported any ſubſtantial

substantial suspicion, that the house of David Scott and Co. had acted as principals; and having contended, on the contrary, that they were merely the agents of a foreign and friendly house of commerce, and had acted strictly according to law, and the sound policy of the country, in supplying them with British manufactures; Mr. Lushington moved,

"That it does not appear to this Court, that, in any of the papers which have been published respecting Illicit Trade, there are any grounds of suspicion against the house of David Scott and Co. and, therefore, it would be incompatible with the justice of this Court, to withhold this declaration of their opinion."

Mr. Chisholme, after a speech which tended to confirm every thing which had been said by the foregoing speaker, seconded the motion.

Mr. Peter Moore said, he should give his assent to the motion, not from any predilection for the firm of David Scott and Co. or any other firm mentioned in the printed papers, but as the consequence of the doctrine which the printed papers had enabled him to lay down, and formed on the self-evident maxim, as he had declared at the last Court, that, "where there was no crime, there could be no criminal;" and as he did not see sufficient ground for prosecuting either the firm of David Scott and Co. or any other, he thought that all legal proceedings against them ought to cease *instanter*.

Mr. Elphinstone (a Director) expressed his surprise at what had been advanced by the Honourable Proprietor who had introduced the motion to the Court; and who had said, that he had read over all the printed papers, and yet could not find cause of suspicion against the house of David Scott and Co. Let any Proprietor, he said, read Rahling's evidence, who, on his oath, said, that the house of David Scott and Co. are the real owners of the ship *Helsingoer* and her cargo. He knew it from having been a clerk in the house of Duntzfeldt and Co. at Copenhagen, and from having seen English bills of parcels in the name of David Scott and Co. He was also employed to translate the large English invoice into Danish, and to make a copy of this invoice for the house of David Scott and Co. Much had been said against Rahling's character; but he had been contradicted by Murray alone, whose character was not free from suspicion. The Doctor of the ship corroborates Rahling's evidence.—No testimony could carry stronger marks of truth than that of Rahling. He has been described as a member of the French National Guard under Robespierre: but how does that appear? At all events, he must have been well known to Duntzfeldt and Co. or they would not have trusted so rich a cargo to his care. Much had been said about the particular proof of the house of David Scott and Co. being agents, from the bills of parcels having been transmitted to Copenhagen; but this circumstance impressed no such conviction on his mind. His opinion was, that the house of David Scott and Co. was concerned as principals with the house of Locatelli and Co. at Manilla, not only in the cargo of the ship Helsingoer, but in a considerable trade to and from Manilla.—The bills of parcels were intended to be transmitted to Locatelli and Co. at Manilla, as a proof to them of the prime cost of the goods, and therefore they were sent to Copenhagen to be forwarded. Every one acquainted with mercantile dealings in India, knows it is usual to sell goods by invoices and bills of parcels.

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parcels. They were ſent to convince Locatelli and Co. at Manilla, of the prime coſt of the articles, and not to convince Duntzfeldt and Company at Copenhagen.

But let us look a little farther into this tranſaction, continued Mr. Elphinſtone; let any Gentleman of mercantile knowledge, acquainted with the hiſtory of theſe ſort of voyages, ſay, what concluſion he draws from the inſtructions. They ſpeak of a voyage fitted out for Japan. This is a mere evaſion, to deceive our cruizers in the Indian Seas. Was the cargo adapted to the market of Japan? Do the Japaneſe wear ſilk ſtockings? It was mere deceit, practiſed every day. Where was the policy of ſuch inſtructions, if the ſhip and property were really, and *bona fide*, Daniſh property? Look at the letter of Locatelli and Co. Look at the difficulty which they ſtate they had to encounter in finding ſecurities. And how did it ariſe? Becauſe, as they ſtate themſelves, it was not in their power to explain the real circumſtances. Why not, if it was a fair tranſaction? That very letter is a convincing proof that there was ſomething hidden; ſome cover, ſome concealment, which they dared not reveal.—There is alſo a ſhort letter from Camper, the partner of Locatelli, to his mother and ſiſter. Look over this with attention. After complaining of his ſituation, he thanks God things are mending—he hopes ſoon to get forward; wiſhes much for peace; and concludes with health to friend Lennox. Why ſhould Camper the Dutchman wiſh health to friend Lennox? Why, friend Lennox and Locatelli and Camper were engaged in this trade, not as to the ſhip Helſingoer only, but generally to bring the produce of the colony of Manilla to Europe. On friend Lennox's exertions he depended for bringing the whole plan to bear.

Mr. Elphinſtone ſaid, if the Proprietors would allow the inquiry to go on, the truth would be brought to light, and the Directors would be enabled to ſhew what the real tranſactions were between the houſe of Locatelli and Co. and the houſe of David Scott and Co. It would appear that it was neither more nor leſs than to bring to Europe the produce of that colony. It was acknowledged that a Scotchman was engaged by the houſe of David Scott and Co. to trade to the enemy's country. It ſurely was not placing the houſe in the moſt reſpectable light, to be employed and to aſſiſt in ſuch a buſineſs. If this was agency, it was very reprehenſible agency. Murray owns that he was engaged by Duntzfeldt and Co. to carry on this traffic with an enemy's country. When he had ſo taken charge of it, and was boarded by an Engliſh frigate in the Channel, he made uſe of all his powers to deceive the commander of a ſhip of his own country, as to the real deſtination and object of his voyage. He was ready prepared with another deception of the ſame kind, the inſtructions reſpecting Japan, had he met any of our frigates in the Indian Seas.—When Murray reaches Manilla, he ſends a boat on ſhore, and lays to at a diſtance, under pretence of looking for proviſions. Will any one believe, that after ſo long a voyage, on reaching the port of his deſtination, Murray would have lain to for twenty-four hours at a diſtance, merely to look for proviſions, and for proviſions which could not be found? for gentlemen are not to ſuppoſe, that Manilla is peopled and ſupplied like England. He hoped he had ſaid enough to ſhew that

Murray's

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Murray's evidence was very little to be depended on. He has ſworn not only that he was engaged by the houſe of David Scott and Co. but that he had his inſtructions to proceed to Copenhagen from Mr. Scott. Neither Mr. Scott or Mr. Lennox could have given him theſe inſtructions; for they both of them have made oath to the contrary. In his depoſition at Manilla, Murray ſwears firſt, that the cargo was ſhipped from the Cuſtom-Houſe. Then he corrects himſelf, and ſays, it was ſhipped from the warehouſe of Duntzfeldt and Co. Is this man's account entitled to more credit than Rahling's, who is ſupported by the Doctor, and unimpeached, except by Murray. But Mr. Elphinſtone ſaid, he did not build his opinion upon what had paſſed at Manilla alone, but as connected with what had occurred in the other room.—As ſoon as it was known that an inquiry was on foot, reſpecting the ſhip Helſingoer, there came in affidavits and policies of inſurance, which were ſent as poſitive proofs to convince the Directors of the fairneſs of the tranſaction. He ſhould have paid the utmoſt reſpect to the affidavit of Mr. Lennox on any occaſion, except as he ſtood connected with this houſe. They lived near each other in Scotland, and their families had been in the habits of intimacy for centuries.—But Mr. Lennox, he ſaid, had other proofs in his poſſeſſion, by which he might, if he had been innocent, have ſatisfied the Court of Directors. He might have produced the letter of Duntzfeldt and Co. ordering the goods; the letter of advice when the goods were ſent to Copenhagen; the ſettlement of accounts between the two houſes of Scott and Co. and Duntzfeldt and Co. as to this tranſaction. They would have been ſtrong and ſatisfactory proofs. It had been aſked if it was a light matter to file a bill of diſcovery againſt a mercantile houſe? To which he ſhould anſwer, that if Gentlemen wiſhed to avoid theſe conſequences, they ought to take care not to place themſelves in ſuſpicious ſituations. He avoided ſaying any thing concerning an Honourable Director (Mr Scott); becauſe he had been fully acquitted. He ſtill, however, thought him civilly reſponſible for the tranſactions of the houſe of David Scott and Co.

After ſome general obſervations on, and arguments againſt, illicit trade, Mr. Elphinſtone concluded his ſpeech with deprecating the motion then before the Court.

Sir Francis Baring ſaid, that when he returned to the direction, he found the Court of Directors engaged in an inquiry concerning charges, not only implicating the houſe of David Scott and Co. but which included his honourable friend, Mr. Scott, and placed him in a point of view which he was ſure he had not deſerved. He had taken a part in the acquittal, as far as the Honourable Director himſelf was concerned; but he had hoped that the gentlemen who had come forward to ſupport his honourable friend, would have ſuffered the bill to have proceeded in a regular courſe. He thought the Court ought not to ſtop the progreſs of the inquiry. It was eaſy for the houſe to prove their innocence, by putting in an anſwer. The preſent motion would be, in ſome degree, putting a bar to inquiry. He would beg leave to ſay two or three words, as to the manner in which this inquiry had originated. It came recommended to the notice of the Directors by Mr. Dundas, who tranſmitted to the Court the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General. It would be allowed to be natural that the Court ſhould take up an inquiry ſo recommended to

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them

them. In the situation of the house of David Scott and Co. he should beg and entreat that a bill might be filed; though he did not mean to discuss the question at large, as it arose out of the papers. It appeared, by the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, that the papers contained serious charges, which, with due diligence, might be brought to light. He hoped they had not made a just inference, and that no such facts had existence. But how could gentlemen divest themselves of all imputation, unless they allowed the matter to be heard in a regular manner. Although the Company acted as a corporate body, for the interest of the East India Company collectively, there was a duty due by them to the public. The Directors had considered their duty to both, and endeavoured to discharge it faithfully. The investigation was not carried on for their benefit as individuals. He must beg leave, in concurrence with many of his brethren in the Direction, to demand a ballot, and to see whether absent Proprietors, as well as those who were present, agreed to the form of the motion. Sir Francis then gave the following names for a ballot:

Mr. Elphinstone,
Sir John Smith Burgess,
Mr. Thomas Parry,
Sir Francis Baring,
Mr. Abraham Robarts,
Mr. G. Woodford Thellusson,
Mr. Thomas Fitzhugh
Major Theophilus Metcalfe,
Mr. Stephen Williams.

Lord KINNAIRD thought the ballot was an extraordinary measure; the question before the Court appearing so clear to him, as to render any appeal from so numerous a Court of Proprietors to the body at large, altogether unnecessary. His Lordship said, the papers had been before the Proprietors; and they were called upon to say, whether, in the large volume which had been produced, they could find sufficient [illegible] dence of the guilt of Dav[illegible] and Co. to induce them to [illegible] severe a punishment, as to keep [illegible] labouring for years under a c[illegible] suspicion, by a bill of disc[illegible] It was indeed evident, that [illegible] measure would be attended [illegible] more serious and painful conseq[illegible] ces, than had been in the con[illegible] plation of any one who had v[illegible] for that bill. If by facts, or in[illegible] bitable circumstances, it appe[illegible] that the house of David Scott [illegible] Co. had, as principals, corru[illegible] and traitorously infringed the la[illegible] the land, let them be punished b[illegible] bill of discovery; but if it w[illegible] otherwise—if the materials wh[illegible] had been published, left no such i[illegible] pression on any unprejudiced mi[illegible] —the character of that Court [illegible] justice and liberality, and *protecti*[illegible] called upon them, in the words [illegible] the motion, to pronounce their o[illegible] nion, and to justify to the world [illegible] once, their own characters, and t[illegible] characters of the accused.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON approve[illegible] of the ballot, and thought the Di[illegible] rectors had done right in propos[illegible] to take the general sense of t[illegible] Proprietors at large upon the que[illegible] tion. Besides, the measure by no means proved that the nine Direc[illegible] tors, who had demanded a ballot, were therefore adverse to the terms of the motion.

The Court, he said, were bound to make some remuneration to the house of David Scott and Co. if they were satisfied that they had been unjustly suspected, for the injury which their characters had sustained. As to the prosecution that was now in the hands of the Attorney General, no resolution of that Court could change its course. But it was an enormous mistake which the Honourable Baronet behind the bar had fallen into, when he argued as if the Attorney General had already

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already given his opinion of the existence of sufficient grounds of suspicion to call upon the vigilance of the Directors. The words which had been quoted as the sentiments of the law officers of the crown, were used by them on a survey of the Batavian correspondence, which was first transmitted to this country by Governor Brooke, and had not the smallest relation to the question of to-day. The name of David Scott and Co. not appearing in the correspondence, the Attorney General was left to pursue the inquiry, if he thinks fit; but the General Court, feeling for the delicate situation of a merchant, have likewise a right to declare their opinion.—Are we yet to learn the dangerous consequences of implicating mercantile houses in unfounded charges? Look to the letter of Minet and Fector. With all their worthy and long established characters—with all their large fortunes and rich connections—they were on the point of being undone by a similar accusation, since acknowledged to be unfounded; and if we do not, by our vote, rescue the house of David Scott and Co. at least from the disgrace of so heavy and lingering a prosecution, we cannot measure the calamities that may ensue.

Mr. Jackson said, the only question before the Court was, whether David Scott and Co. in their concern with the ship and cargo of the Helsingoer, had acted as principals or agents? An Honourable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) had entered largely on the subject; but had he been able to alter the appearance of the case? He began by stating his reliance on Rahling, and he has done wisely for his argument; for unless he placed great reliance on that man's testimony, he could not have the least ground on which to support his opinion.

This Rahling states, that he knew the ship and cargo to be British property. On the voyage, this man had annoyed the ears of his ship-mates, with the history of the sanguinary scenes in which he had been an actor, as one of the National Guard under the tyrant Robespierre. He perseveres in the same system of morals, which he had studied under this great professor of anarchy, by heading a mutiny on board the ship, and attempting to seize the Captain. On his arrival at Manilla, he says, he has a complaint to make against the Captain; and he is heard by the Governor. But does he intimate his suspicions at that time, that the ship and cargo are British property? On the contrary, when he is asked by the Governor, whether the property is British or not? "No, says Rahling, I have the means of knowing, and I declare upon my honour, it is truly and *bona fide* Danish property." And yet this very fellow, after having been tampered with by the Solicitor of the Exchequer, swears the direct contrary. Being pressed to state upon what he founds his assertion, he again says, "upon knowledge." And what is this knowledge? That at Copenhagen, in the counting-house of Duntzfeldt and Co. he had seen small English invoices of part of the cargo, at the head of which there was David Scott and Co. *debtor*. Is it likely when the profits of the concern were expected to yield, and actually did yield, towards 100 per cent. as appears by the papers, that the house of David Scott and Co. would have furnished Duntzfeldt and Co. who in that case must have been their agents, with the original bills of parcel, and not have sent them a general invoice, stating the selling prices?

Another thing has been noticed by the Honourable Director in the

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evidence

evidence of Rahling. He ſaw a general invoice of the cargo, compounded from theſe ſmall ones. Was that ſurpriſing? Could any thing be more natural than for Duntzfeldt and Co. of Copenhagen, the owners of the property, to ſend a general invoice to their agents at Manilla; juſt as the houſe of David Scott and Co. would have done to Duntzfeldt and Co. had the former been principals and the latter been agents? But it ſeems a copy was ſent to the houſe of David Scott and Company; and was it not neceſſary to ſend them a duplicate of the general invoice? How elſe were they to make the inſurance in London? or to prove an intereſt in the inſured? He was ſure it was not owing to any want of candour in the Honourable Director; but that it muſt have been in a moment of temporary fallacy of memory, that the Honourable Director had ſtated, that Mr. Lennox had not ſhewn a diſpoſition to ſatisfy the Directors reſpecting the tranſaction. The moment he heard of their ſuſpicion, he waited upon them in perſon. He anſwered every queſtion put to him; unaſked, he gave them up his papers, and he tendered the inſpection of his accounts. He did not withhold a ſingle document, till he found that ingenuity was racked to turn thoſe which he had produced to his diſadvantage. Among other letters, which he voluntarily brought forward, was that in which his name is mentioned in friendly terms, by one of the partners in the houſe at Manilla.

If the Honourable Director had looked a little farther into the books and papers which were tendered to the inſpection of the Court of Directors, he would have ſeen in the original account, that the houſe of David Scott and Co. charges Duntzfeldt and Co. of Copenhagen, agency and commiſſion on this very tranſaction. This ſingle fact was deciſive of the caſe. What! if Scott and Co. had been *principals*, would they have charged commiſſion? The propoſition was monſtrous. This ſingular and ſtriking fact the Honourable Director might have known, and he did know, though he had forgotten to ſtate, that the cargo was warranted *Daniſh* in the policies which were before the Court of Directors; and the Honourable Director well knew, that the leaſt deception in this particular, would have vitiated the whole policy. Is it likely, if the houſe at Copenhagen had not been principals, that every letter and paper from Manilla, reſpecting the ſeizure of the ſhip, would have been addreſſed to them, and not to Scott and Co. London? But to faſten even the ſmalleſt ſurmiſe of guilt upon the houſe of David Scott and Co. the Honourable Director was obliged to reſort to the moſt extreme and improbable caſes. Mr. Jackſon ſaid, when he found a man of his quickneſs and talents, and ſo complete a maſter of the ſubject, obliged to deſcend to ſuch trivial remarks to ſupport his opinion, it afforded an irreſiſtable proof that the caſe would not ſuſtain his argument on better grounds. He alluded to the obſervations which had been made by the Honourable Director on the private letter of Camper, which expreſſes ſome anxiety for the health of his friend Lennox. From hence, and hence alone, he had drawn the monſtrous concluſion, that the houſe of David Scott and Co. were connected with the houſe of Locatelli and Co. at Manilla. The truth was, Mr. Lennox and Mr. Camper were brought up in the ſame houſe together at Amſterdam. They were bound to each other by the links of the cloſeſt friendſhip.

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friendship. Mr. Lennox was educated by Profeſſer Camper, the father of the gentleman who wrote this letter. It was natural, therefore, that, in a letter to his mother and ſiſter, the one ſhould expreſs himſelf anxious for the health of the other. In all the letters written to Duntzfeldt and Co. of Copenhagen, Locatelli and Co. of Manilla write minutely about the cargo. But to whom would they have written if it had been Britiſh property? Undoubtedly to the houſe of David Scott and Co. Theſe were not letters written with a view to be ſhewn; they were ſent under the privacy of a ſeal, by a private hand, and ſtop?, without any authority ſo to do, by Governor Brooke, at St. Helena. He thought this gentleman's conduct on the occaſion very queſtionable. If he was not ſpecially authorized to take this ſtep, it was not a juſtifiable meaſure. A letter ſo obtained, and ſo addreſſed, affords the moſt convincing evidence as to the property of the ſhip and cargo. To whom do the houſe of Locatelli and Co. under the preſumption of privacy, pour forth their feelings? To Duntzfeldt and Co. and not to David Scott and Co. To the former alone they unfold the embarraſſments they have met with; all the notice they take of the latter, and all they ſay to them is, to deſire that they will, as agents, forward their letter to Copenhagen. Is it not evident, that Duntzfeldt and Co. are the real owners, when they direct Paine, the bearer of their letter, to *proceed to Copenhagen directly if poſſible?* If David Scott and Co. had been the owners and the perſons immediately intereſted in the events that had happened at Manilla, reſpecting the ſhip and cargo, is it likely that Locatelli and Co. would have diſtinct Mr. Paine, who carried the narrative of thoſe events, to have proceeded *directly from St. Helena to Copenhagen, if he had found a ſhip at St. Helena bound to that port?* It was only in the event that he could not, that he was to deliver the packet to David Scott and Co. at all, and get them to forward it to Copenhagen. And it was obſervable, that the letter addreſſed to David Scott and Co. merely deſired them to pay Paine for his trouble, and forward the letter to Duntzfeldt and Co. The real ſtate of the tranſaction was this: Duntzfeldt required Britiſh agents to furniſh him with Britiſh goods. David Scott and Co. were theſe agents, as they might lawfully be. Duntzfeldt ſends theſe goods, as he lawfully might, to Manilla, a country with which the crown of Denmark was in amity. If the Court thought this was a correct ſtatement, they were bound to declare that David Scott and Co. had acted as agents only, and not as principals. The Honourable Director next comments upon the houſe of David Scott and Co. having reccommended Murray expreſsly to undertake this expedition to Manilla. This does not appear to have been the caſe; and after the affidavit of Mr. Lennox, which ſtates the circumſtances as it really happened, it ought not to have been ſo ſtated. The Honourable Director is pleaſed to treat affidavits as idle things, and not to be attended to! Surely the oaths of men of equal honour with himſelf, men who walk high in the ranks of life, whoſe word upon the Exchange of London is conſidered equivalent to their bond, are not to be ſo treated. The truth is, this mercantile houſe was teazed, as all ſuch great houſes are teazed, for letters of recommendation. Mr. Lennox knew no more of the man than the Honourable Director himſelf.

He is applied to through ſome connexion, implored by ſome Scotch intereſt, and he gives a general letter of recommendation to the houſe of Duntzfeldt and Co. without the ſmalleſt reference to this particular voyage. But is it extraordinary for Scotchmen to navigate Daniſh ſhips to India? This queſtion may be anſwered by the information derived from the adjudication of the Spaniſh Court at Manilla, which ſays, "Nothing turns upon this circumſtance, as it is a very uſual thing to employ Engliſhmen and Americans in ſuch adventures, they alone having ſkill and courage enough to beat thoſe ſeas during the monſoons." Murray immediately had an employ of this kind from ſome of the Daniſh houſes in view, when his friends obtained for him from Scott and Co. a mere letter of general introduction. It was true, it ſubjected the Captain who embarks in ſuch an undertaking to a penalty of 500*l.*; but how does it ſubject the houſe of David Scott and Co. to any cenſure? Unleſs the Court feel that they are implicated in the tranſaction otherwiſe than as Britiſh agents to an European houſe in Europe, they are bound to acquit them. There is another circumſtance that the Honourable Director ſeems to think remarkable, *viz.* that the Captain, on his reaching Manilla, ſhould ſend his boat on ſhore before he entered the harbour. It was eaſy to ſee immediately what was the drift of this: it appears upon the evidence on the trial, that he believed Manilla might be in the hands of the Engliſh, and under that impreſſion, was it unnatural that he ſhould feel his way firſt? The Honourable Director thinks, that the want of water and freſh proviſions was a mere pretence; but he forgets that the daring conduct of Rahling, his favourite witneſs, the prop of his argument, had made it dangerous in the whole of his voyage from Europe to India, to touch at any port for freſh water. Upon the whole, he truſted the Proprietors would agree with him, that if there were no other grounds for the ſuſpicion againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. than appeared upon the documents which had been printed for their information, that they would think, in the words of the motion, "that there were not any grounds of ſuſpicion againſt the houſe of David Scott and Co. and therefore that it would be incompatible with the juſtice of the Court to withhold the declaration of their opinion."

Mr. GRANT (the Director) ſaid, when he examined the evidence upon which the charge was founded, he was completely ſatisfied of its weakneſs and inſufficiency. The matter brought forward in ſupport of the proſecution afforded in its nature no proof; and the witneſſes on whoſe teſtimony it ſtood, were utterly worthleſs. No jury would, on the credit of ſuch evidence, have given a verdict in a ſuit for 30*l.* Of this, whoever carefully examines the papers, eſpecially the deciſion of the Governor of Manilla, and the opinion of his aſſeſſor, muſt be convinced. They declare no reaſon or motive has been ſhewn why the ſhip and cargo ſhould be conſidered as other than Daniſh property; that the witneſſes and arguments for the proſecution are entitled to no credit or weight, and therefore they acquit the expedition of all the charges and allegations brought againſt it. It was impoſſible for any impartial man to read that adjudication without feeling a reſpect for the judgment and abilities of thoſe who gave it. The whole ſum of the evidence againſt the ſhip Helſingoer and her cargo (in which tranſaction alone the name of the houſe of David

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Scott

Scott and Co. was mentioned) may be claſſed under two heads; there was ſomething of a *hearſay* kind, a declaration which the Captain was ſaid to have made, that the ſhip and cargo belonged to David Scott; and ſomething in the nature of *fact*, which was, that Engliſh bills of parcels for part of the cargo had been ſeen in the counting-houſe of Duntzfeldt. In oppoſition to the concluſions attempted to be drawn from theſe premiſes, there were ſo many proofs, both from the nature of the premiſes themſelves, and the characters of the perſons on whoſe authority they reſted; ſo many proofs of the ignorance, enmity, contradiction, and perjury of thoſe witneſſes, that he was entirely ſatisfied with the deciſion of the Court at Manilla, and does not ſee how they could have decided otherwiſe. An Honourable Director, however, (Mr. Elphinſtone) entertains a different impreſſion on the ſubject. He ſays, that the evidence of Rahling, undoubtedly the principal witneſs and actor for the proſecution, is only contradicted by Murray, the Captain, himſelf a bad character. This, Mr. Grant ſaid, he muſt poſitively deny. The papers themſelves, independent of Murray's information, contain facts which deſtroy Rahling's credibility. When firſt queſtioned whether the ſhip and cargo were Daniſh, he ſolemnly affirmed and declared to the Governor, that the expedition was, to his certain knowledge, Daniſh in all its parts. Afterwards, he ſwore directly the contrary. He firſt accuſes the Captain of cruelty, and even of murder; he then offers to compromiſe this accuſation for a ſum of money. This is rejected with indignation, but he makes no attempt to eſtabliſh his charge. The Captain charged him with having headed a mutiny on board ſhip. That he had been confined on board is clear, and alſo that he acted with ſtrong enmity againſt the Captain. He fails in the firſt ſcheme to gratify this enmity, and then has recourſe to another. Contrary to his original idea; he denounces the ſhip and cargo as Britiſh property. He goes to the Solicitor of the Exchequer, whoſe buſineſs it was, at Manilla, to proſecute ſuſpected ſhips, and confederates with him to get the ſhip and cargo condemned, as the property of enemies. He has a paper drawn upon ſhore to this effect in Engliſh, intending to get it ſigned by the crew; but having, in conſequence of his own deſire, been enjoined by the Governor not to return to the ſhip, he, in order to obtain his leave to go on board, pretends that he wiſhes to bring about an accommodation between the Captain and his crew. The Governor, who had ſeen into Rahling's character, aſks him how he can think of accommodating with a man whom he had accuſed of murder? Rahling coolly anſwers, that Murray would find means to acquit himſelf of that charge. The Governor then ſays, if peace is really the object, a writing to that effect muſt be preſented. Rahling meant nothing leſs. He quits the Governor, and, by means of a note obtained from the Solicitor of the Exchequer, to the Commiſſioner of Cuſtoms, he gets on board the ſhip, and procures the names of Daniſh ſailors to an Engliſh paper, which they could not read. Theſe men ſwear the property to be Engliſh, becauſe they had frequently *heard* Murray declare it belonged to Mr. David Scott; not to the houſe of David Scott and Co. but to Mr. D. Scott, perſonally. This was all the ground they had. Murray ſwore that he had never uſed ſuch expreſſions; and very properly remarks upon this evidence, that if he had made

made such declarations as these sailors impute to him, he must have been a fool as well as a knave. The chief mate is examined. He had at first swore that the property was clearly Danish; now he swears that it is English. The surgeon is also examined; and though he had before assented to the first declaration of Rahling, that the ship and cargo were Danish, he now, with him, swears them to be English property. Such are the evidences. The only thing like a fact stated in support of this evidence, is, that Rahling and the surgeon saw in the counting-house of Duntzfeldt and Co. at Copenhagen, English bills of parcels in the name of David Scott and Co. These bills of parcels thus transmitted to Copenhagen, plainly shew the nature of the transaction. No reason can be assigned why a principal should send his original bills of parcels to an agent. The only fact adduced to criminate the house of David Scott and Co. goes to establish their innocence, and to prove that they were agents and not principals. The judgment of the Court of Manilla, confirmed by the Governor, acquitting the ship and cargo of being British property, is the more to be relied upon, because when it was given, it appears that the treasury of Manilla was nearly empty, and, had the property been condemned, the Governor would have been entitled to a third of the confiscation. In short, there are so many circumstances that operate against the credibility of the witnesses; there is so much improbability in their account, and such perjury in their evidence, that they are totally unworthy of credit. An Honourable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) has said, that he considers the house of David Scott and Co. and the house of Locatelli and Camper, at Manilla, to be concerned together in this and other similar transactions, as principals. This he delivers as his *opinion*; but does he bring forward a single fact to support it? Mr. Grant said, he trusted we were not on such a question to be governed by opinion alone; if so, the next step would be that we should act upon prejudice. Mr. Grant said, we should be guided in so solemn an inquiry by facts alone; he considered himself as sitting in judgment upon the character of respectable men, in effect under the sanction of his oath of office. Under this serious impression, he durst not condemn men upon surmise or opinion, nor say that he saw any evidence to impeach the house of David Scott and Co. with such a charge as the Honourable Director had suggested. The Honourable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) was led to surmise the existence of this connexion between the house of David Scott and Co. and Locatelli and Co. from a passage in a letter from the latter house to Duntzfeldt and Co. in which they say, "that they could not explain the whole circumstances of the case." Mr. Grant said, he could not take upon himself to ascertain what this expression referred to; but if the letter of Locatelli was to be taken as evidence, the whole should be taken. And nothing can be clearer than this letter; and the other private letters every where represent Duntzfeldt and Co. as the principals, and speak to them the language natural to be addressed to the owners of the ship and cargo. A friendly expression in another private letter from Mr. Camper, to his mother, concerning Mr. Lennox, has been much dwelt upon by the Honourable Director. Mr. Grant said, he could not draw conclusions of such magnitude from mere surmises. As to the observation that it was in the power of the house of David Scott and Co. to

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have satisfied the Court of Directors of their innocence, by the production of other papers, it ought to be recollected, that the resolution to prosecute the house was adopted before any step was taken by the Directors to obtain information from the house. They ought to have stated to the house what elucidation they wished for, instead of which, they at once resolved, without any communication, on a bill of discovery. An Honourable Baronet (Sir Francis Baring) had quoted the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, to shew that there were grounds of suspicion against the house of David Scott and Co. which justified inquiry. But that opinion referred to the Batavian transactions, with which the house of David Scott and Co. had not the least concern.

Mr. Grant conceived it to be the design of the question then before the Court, to draw forth an opinion on the subject matter of the printed papers, as an act of justice to the parties concerned, who are deeply affected in their interests and characters, by unfortunate imputation. Having heard the evidence in the cause of the Helsingoer referred to, he had thought himself obliged to give his opinion on that subject; and as to the present motion, he did not understand that the Court were, by the terms or meaning of it, called on to quash the bill of discovery. That depended on the opinion of the Attorney General, and he would not act from any other impression, than the dictates of his own correct and enlightened mind.

Mr. DURANT said, he was now called upon to decide a question, involving the character and property of a respectable mercantile house; and he could not perceive from any thing he had read or heard, the least solid ground of imputation against the house. An Honourable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) laboured to impress the Court with a belief that guilt was imputable to the house of David Scott and Co.; but he produced mere surmises and presumption, with not a single proof, or any evidence whatever. In the present case there was nothing but presumptive evidence, which was contradicted by positive evidence, by the evidence of a most respectable merchant at Copenhagen, and by the oath of a mercantile gentleman of equal respect in this country: and yet, upon a slight presumption, the Honourable Director would sanction a measure which might totally ruin a very respectable house of commerce. Mr. Durant deprecated the filing of the bill of discovery, as a most unjust measure; as its tendency appeared to him to be, to destroy the house first, and then to investigate its conduct.

After some observations in defence of the ballot, by Mr. Parry and Mr. Robarts, two of the nine Directors who demanded it,—the Court adjourned.

Friday, July 5, 1799.

At a General Court held this day, The CHAIRMAN reported the result of the ballot which had taken place on the 2d instant, on the question of allowing Mr. Paterson to return to India, with his rank in the service.—For the question 367—against it 11.—Majority 356—Which being more than three fourths of the Proprietors who voted, his return had been allowed.

The resolution of the last Court, for suspending the By-Law, was unanimously confirmed. The Chairman then stated to the Court, a letter received by the Deputy Chairman and himself, signed "William Lushington," and "George Johnstone," intimating their intention to bring forward

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forward the following motion as on that day.

"It appearing to this Court, that the provisions made in the act of the 33d of George III. c. 61, and the regulations in consequence thereof, have not been adequate to the declared object of bringing the Commerce of British India to the port of London; and that the present state of the general trade between the East Indies and Europe, requires very serious and immediate investigation, in order to give British Merchants those facilities which the Legislature evidently intended, by the principle laid down in that act; which principle then was, and now most manifestly is, for the real interest of the East India Company, as well as the British Nation at large.

"Resolved, that this Court do recommend to the Court of Directors to take the subject into their immediate consideration: also to represent the same to his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, and solicit their advice and assistance towards the establishment of such an arrangement in the general commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the East Indies, as may carry into full effect that wise, just, and liberal principle: due regard being had at the same time to the existing rights and privileges of this Company."

The CHAIRMAN said it would not be necessary for him to enter into any argument on the subject of this letter at present. When it had been opened by those who had brought it forward in a regular way, it would then be proper time for him to state his sentiments. He thought it, however, right to observe, before the discussion was entered upon, that the points intended to be agitated were of the highest consequence to the chartered rights of the Company. It was a subject which the Directors had, for some time, had under their consideration; but they had not yet sufficiently deliberated upon it to come to any conclusion, as it required the most mature investigation. He was not authorized to express the general opinion of the Court of Directors; but he could not help recommending it to his honourable relation, to forbear to propose any question, or to agitate any point connected with it, in the present Court. It could not be supposed, that in giving this advice, it was his aim to crush so important an inquiry, the outline of which he took to be, in what way can the superabundant produce of India be brought to this country, which cannot be conveyed through the regular channel of the Company? It was a very important question, and various political considerations arose out of it. Another motive which induced him to recommend the forbearing to press it forward at this time was, that this was not the fullest Court to enter upon such a discussion. He hoped he might be permitted to suggest, without offence to the Court, that the Directors were the fittest guardians of the rights of the Company. They were bound, not only by their duty, but by their oath, to preserve these rights. On the outside of the bar, Gentlemen were actuated by different views and interests, which the Directors were not. If they possessed the confidence of their constituents, he trusted this was a proper occasion to extend it. Gentlemen would have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments on a future day, when the subject could be brought before them more fully and deliberately, with the sentiments of their executive body upon it.

Mr. WILLIAM LUSHINGTON said, he was as fully impressed with the delicacy of the subject as the Directors themselves could be; and he was very ready to meet the proposal of sending it to the Directors for investigation; and was perfectly satisfied with the assurance that had been given from the Chair, that when they were prepared with an opinion, a Court of Proprietors should be called, and that it should be submitted to them. He should now content himself with simply stating

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ſtating a general outline of his ideas. Firſt, he thought that in any arrangement which ſhould be adopted, the rights of the Company ought to be preferably attended to. In the next place he wiſhed it to be underſtood, that he ſhould not have contended for the excluſion of foreigners from the trade of India; all he meant was, that when the Company had enjoyed as much of the trade as they were capable of carrying on or wiſhed to engage in, that Britiſh ſubjects ſhould be placed, as to the reſidue of the trade, upon an equal footing at leaſt with foreign competitors. If the produce of India once paſſed the Cape in other veſſels than the Company's ſhips, whether they belonged to foreign or Britiſh traders, it would equally act againſt the Company's ſales. Open to Britiſh ſubjects, as well as to foreigners, what the Company think fit to reject. It is never meant to interfere with the Company's aſſortments; nor that the trade ſhould be carried on, independent of the ſuperviſion and regulations of the Directors: neither did he mean to give permanency to the ſyſtem of bringing home the produce of India in ſhips built there, nor on any occaſion to further the views of the ſhip-builders of India, of ſharing in the carrying trade; this was what he ſhould object to. He wiſhed to ſee the Britiſh commerce ſpread far and wide; but he wiſhed alſo that it ſhould be carried in Britiſh bottoms, and navigated by Britiſh ſeaman; if not, our maritime ſtrength would not increaſe with the increaſe of our commerce. If ſhips built in India were to enjoy the privileges of Britiſh ſhips, they would not confine their views to Britiſh commerce, but trade not only with England, but with the whole world. He repeated, therefore, that he would never admit of their ſharing in the India carrying trade. In the motion he had propoſed making, there was nothing which offended any principle laid down by the act of 1793. That act allowed a participation to individuals, qualified as to its extent, and as to its aſſortment of articles. Let the Directors judge to what amount the Company ought to trade. Whether two millions, or two millions and a half? But the Company having enjoyed this right in its utmoſt poſſible latitude, if there muſt of neceſſity be a ſurplus—if ſuch a ſurplus be neceſſary to the internal proſperity of the country,—is it not unnatural and unjuſt to exclude Britiſh ſubjects in favour of foreigners? Theſe were points he was ready to poſtpone the diſcuſſion of, if it were clearly underſtood that a future day would be appointed for their conſideration. He wiſhed it to be impreſſed on the public, that the queſtion was only poſtponed for future conſideration, at the inſtance of the Directors, and that it was not rejected.

The Chairman (Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON) ſaid, he thought it neceſſary to be explicit on this occaſion. He had no right to commit his brother Directors to take the ſubject under their conſideration, with a view to bring forward any reſolutions which might abridge the rights of which the Company were now in poſſeſſion. He thought this not the regular mode of proceeding. If any perſons felt themſelves aggrieved by the exerciſe of the exiſting privileges of the Company, they muſt bring forward their complaints, and they would be inquired into. The regulating the carrying trade of India, was a great public queſtion, and he would meet it ſo far as to ſay, that he thought Britiſh ſubjects ought to have a preference to foreigners in that part of the

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the produce of India, which the Company could not bring home themſelves. He could not anſwer, how far the other Directors would go with him in this opinion. He wiſhed that the gentlemen who brought forward the motion, or any Proprietor who ſupported it, would ſtate their ideas in writing, and ſend it to the Court of Directors, who would be bound to make them an object of immediate inveſtigation, and to ſee how far they could meet the wiſhes of the honourable Proprietors, without violating the rights of the Company, ſo as materially to affect and injure them; but he was not prepared to pledge himſelf to go into the next room to propoſe regulations, to curb the law as it now ſtands. Thus much, however, he would ſay, if not as a Director, as a Proprietor of India Stock, that he wiſhed to give every facility to Britiſh ſubjects, to bring the ſuperabundant produce of India to this country, which the Company could not bring, to prevent its paſſing through the circuitous hands of foreigners, and that it ſhould come fairly and directly to the River Thames. He thought, without going out of the line of his duty, he might ſay, that this was the proper channel. He muſt add, that the Company had never obſtructed the trade of individuals. If the tonnage now allowed was unequal to the extent of their commerce, an application to the Directors, ſtating the occaſion for its enlargement, would always be attended to. By the act, 3000 tons were allotted to individuals; in fact, not above 1000 tons had been occupied. The efforts of individuals were nowiſe defeated by the Directors; ſuch conduct would be beneath the Company; they acted upon great public grounds, and conſidered it a part of their duty to promote the proſperity of the national commerce.

Mr. JOHNSTONE ſaid, it would give him the utmoſt concern, if he ſhould be conſidered for a moment as having lent his ſupport to a meaſure intended to touch upon the privileges and immunities of the Eaſt India Company, to which he had been taught to look with reverence, and under whoſe officers he had filled offices himſelf, above his deſert or capacity. It was becauſe he felt the meaſure to be calculated to promote the beſt intereſts of the Company, that he had borne a part in bringing it forward. He felt the ſtrongeſt confidence, and placed the firmeſt reliance, in the ſteps that would be taken behind the bar.

Mr. PETER MOORE ſaid, it gave him infinite concern that a motion, which the Court had been ſpecially convened to diſcuſs, ſhould be ſo diſpoſed of, and no certain period or definite means fixed on, for bringing to a final concluſion a ſubject of ſuch infinite importance: a ſubject which had ſo conſiderably agitated the public mind, and given a very ſerious check to the commercial intereſts of the country. An immenſe volume of information on the ſubject had been printed, at the deſire of the Proprietary, which was found to implicate the honour and credit of many reſpectable houſes and commercial firms. But what was the uſe of printing theſe papers, if they were not to be acted on? Independent of the juſtice due to the reſpectable houſes ſo implicated, ſaid Mr. Moore, the public attention has ever ſince been fixed on us, and they had a reaſonable ground to expect that the ſubject would not only undergo a very accurate diſcuſſion, but that the Company would come to ſome poſitive determination, and report on it; at leaſt, to

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to satisfy the nation, that their rights, entrusted to our direct management, were not abused. But, said Mr. Moore, this is by no means the first, nor even the second time we have assembled, to discuss the subject of Illicit Trade, as exhibited in this printed volume: and he trusted that the motion would not be thus unexpectedly withdrawn, when all parties await the discussion. He said, he thought the subject of that magnitude and importance, that no time ought to be lost in correcting the evils of any illicit practice so loudly complained of. The question was simple and easy. Were there grounds for these complaints of illicit dealings, or not? if not, said Mr. Moore, we ought to dismiss them, and declare to the world that they are without foundation. If otherwise, it was our duty to apply an instant remedy, as every day's delay must be attended with severe injuries to the East India Company, and heavy losses to the State in its regal income. But, perhaps, we may find that, what is now called *illicit* trade, has been so long countenanced by the East India Company themselves, and by their governments abroad, as to qualify and legalize all its defects in point of regularity. He thought, however, that at all events a discussion and report were our duty; and that it was become more urgent, from the threatening notice which had been given by the Minister, in his place, in the House of Commons, that if the East India Company did not form proper regulations on the subject, he would. It was not the object of the motion to encroach on the chartered rights of the Company. On the contrary, it was the aim of the motion to bring into the bosom of the parent state that flow of wealth which was enriching rival nations; that portion of Eastern commerce, which the Company either could not, or thought it not wise to embrace. The East India Company's chartered rights embrace the whole trade to the East of the Cape of Good Hope. They may secure to themselves, exclusively, any portion of it which they may think proper. Whatever share they choose to take, no one wishes to interfere with; but, without trenching upon their boundary, by opening the carrying trade to British subjects, by extending to them the indulgence and privileges which foreigners, under the auspices of the Company, and the state enjoy; more wealth would be wafted to this country from the East, than all the new wet docks of the Isle of Dogs could contain. Let the produce of India still come to the India House; let it be subject to the regulations of the Directors; but let it enter the Thames.

The East India Company cannot occupy the whole; let then the Company licence individual traders, subject to their own regulations. Let them lay what restraints they please on the British merchants, but leave them to their own management. With this reasonable and natural licence, they will be satisfied to pay all the duties of the state, and all the dues of the Company. Mr. Moore then entered into a striking picture of the commercial capacity of India, and its superiority over that of the West India islands; and concluded a very animated speech, by arguing, that the only way to get rid of what is called the illicit trade, as carried on by foreigners, is to allow it to be carried on by British subjects.

Mr. PRINSEP said, that he had been frequent and active in his exhortations, to have the measure, now introduced, brought forward: as

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as it was his confirmed opinion, that an improved ſyſtem of commercial intercourſe between India and this country, was eſſentially neceſſary to the exiſtence of the Company. He begged leave to refer to the different declarations he had made, as well as to his written applications on that ſubject; the tendency of all which was, that the Company ought to enlarge the ſphere of their influence, by expanding their protection to private traders. As they were about to give way a third time, on the ſuggeſtion of the Chair, he would content himſelf with ſimply ſtating the foundation of his argument, which was, that the public had a right to ſhare in the ſurplus trade which the Company do not take: this was the competition he wiſhed to promote, to ſhare at leaſt with foreign competitors, before the greater part of the carrying trade of India fell into their hands. The welfare of the ſtate was not leſs concerned in the due protection of India, than that of the Company: that protection was beſt afforded by the extenſion of its navigation and commerce; and as the public ſhared largely in the exertions for its defence, they ought to partake liberally of the proſperity, which was the reſult of that protection.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE (a Director) ſaid, it was not the wiſh of the Directors to put any reſtraint on the fair legal trader.—The act of 1793 gives a large portion of the tonnage of the Company to individuals; and if more ſhould be wanting, the Company are bound to find it. Every encouragement, he added, would be given to the fair open trader, and he was much concerned that there were ſo few of that deſcription.

Sir WILLIAM PULTNEY ſaid, he was glad the debate had taken ſuch a turn, and that the matter was to be left to the deliberate conſideration of the Directors. He wiſhed to impreſs upon the Court, that nothing had been urged, that went to controvert the grounds upon which the queſtion had been brought forward. An Honourable Baronet (Sir F. Baring,) had begged that gentlemen would not be deceived as to the advantages likely to reſult from the meaſure; but he did not deny that a great deal of good might reſult from it—he only queſtioned its being productive of the whole which was expected. This was no reaſon why they ſhould not have as much as poſſible—it was no reaſon for oppoſing the meaſure. Let thoſe who did not form high expectations from its reſult, allow it to go the length it could. Another Honourable Director (Mr. Elphinſtone) thinks, that the act, as it now ſtands, gives ſufficient encouragement to the fair private trader, and yet complains of the growth and extent of the illicit trade. He admits that a great part of the Company's tonnage allowed to private traders, is not occupied, and that theſe private traders are engaged in a clandeſtine trade. Is not this admitting that the regular trade by the Company's ſhips is not made ſo advantageous as it ought to be? Would any merchant act contrary to law, if the Company gave every facility in their power to the private trader? Would not every private trader prefer the Company's ſhips to foreign veſſels? The truth is, though the words of the act give encouragement to private traders, it is withdrawn by the mode in which it is granted. Sir William ſaid, he would put a caſe which would exemplify this. The act did not allow ſufficient notice to the trader of the vacant tonnage. He had not any certainty that the goods he might prepare, would go by the Company's

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Company's ships. He can make no bargain with the manufacturer, for the delivery of goods at a given time. He cannot order goods from any diſtance. He will not wait for the chance of the Company's tonnage: if he did, after he had prepared an inveſtment, he might be told there is no room, your goods cannot go, and he might be ruined. Remove this objection, give the private trader more ample ſecurity that you will convey his property, and on moderate terms, and you will have all the trade which is now called illicit. Would any man be ſo mad to do that illegally, and through foreigners, which he could do legally, and through the Company! It is not credible. If ſo extenſive a trade is carried on through foreign flags, there muſt be ſomething defective in the exiſting regulations. There is no love of illegality in the minds of the private traders. They are driven, by our impolicy, to trade through the medium of foreigners. It was a great and important ſubject, not as it affected the intereſt of particular traders, but as conducive to the proſperity of the country at large. It was evident, that if giving facility to the trade, increaſed its growth, it would improve the revenue of the country, and we, as ſovereigns of India, muſt be the gainers. We are now the ſovereigns, and is not the proſperity of India our proſperity? As great a part of this trade as the Honourable Director (Sir F. Baring,) admits may be ſecured, muſt tend to the proſperity of India. The Company and the nation are both concerned in the event of this queſtion.

Some appear to reſt upon the old ideas of the Company's being a mere trading Company, and entertain needleſs jealouſies and apprehenſions. He hoped theſe old prejudices, which were not adapted to the new ſituation of the Company, would be laid aſide. They were not in the ſame ſtate. He would put a caſe—the Company had not money to purchaſe all the produce of India: to enable them to do it, they muſt borrow at high intereſt; or, if they did not borrow, what would be the effect? The produce muſt be thrown back upon the hands of the manufacturer. He hoped Government would not ſuffer the Company to borrow money—let them trade to the full extent of their revenue. If you can take the whole produce of India with your revenue, who attempts to hinder you? But if you cannot, it is not your buſineſs to encourage foreigners to take off the ſurplus trade? Why are not Britiſh ſubjects to be encouraged as well as foreigners! The enlargement of the trade by the late act was well imagined, but on experience it has been found not to anſwer. There needs no ſtronger proof that it has not, than that the tonnage has not been taken up; that the Company's ſhips have not been employed. He was glad the ſubject was to be deliberated upon behind the bar: had it taken another courſe, he ſhould have diſcuſſed it more at large than he now felt it neceſſary to do.

The Deputy Chairman ſaid, that as the ſubject was to undergo a diſcuſſion in another form, he would not have intruded upon the notice of the Court now, if ſomething had not fallen from an Honourable Baronet, with the impreſſion of which he could not reconcile it to himſelf to ſuffer the Court to go away. The Honourable Baronet had ſaid, "he hoped the Company would not be ſuffered to borrow money to carry on their trade." He muſt obſerve, that if the Company confined their trade to their

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'ſurplus revenue, they would hav little to do. The Legiſlature had lately granted them leave to borrow two millions, for the expreſs purpoſe of extending their commercial engagements.

' Sir WILLIAM PULTNEY (in reply) ſaid, when he had ſpoken of the Company's revenue, he had confined himſelf to the revenues of Bengal only. It was the practice of the Bengal Government to borrow money at the exorbitant intereſt of ten *per cent.* to lay out in inveſtments, and they loſt conſiderably on their Bengal trade. He confined his obſervation to the Bengal trade only. He knew the Company were gainers by their general trade. That there were great profits upon the China trade every one knew. All he meant was, to deny that they ought to be permitted to borrow at ten *per cent.* to extend their Bengal trade, when it was by no means a profitable trade. It was the ſyſtem of the Court of Directors to recommend large inveſtments, and our Government abroad knew, that they particularly recommended themſelves to their favourable opinion, by ſending home large inveſtments; but it was evident, that if the trade yielded no profit, but, on the contrary, was a loſing trade, the larger the inveſtment, the greater the loſs. It ſhould be recollected, that Government had a right to the territorial poſſeſſions, and therefore it was prudent and wiſe to ſeparate the accounts of the revenue, and of the commerce of the Company.

On the motion of Mr. CHISHOLME, the Court adjourned.

Wedneſday, Sept. 25, 1799.

At a Quarterly General Court held this day, the following letter, addreſſed to Sir Stephen Lushington, was read:

" *Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, July* 3, 1799.

" I was this day honoured with your letter of May 1, conveying to me the Reſolutions of the Honourable Eaſt India Company. It is true, Sir, that I am incapable of finding words to convey my feelings, for the unprecedented honour done me by the Company. Having, in my younger days, ſerved in the Eaſt Indies, I am no ſtranger to the munificence of the Honourable Company: but this generous act of their's to me, ſo much ſurpaſſes all calculation of gratitude, that I have only the power of ſaying, that I receive it with all reſpect. Give me leave, Sir, to thank you for your very elegant and flattering letter, and that I am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obliged
And obedient ſervant,
(Signed) NELSON."

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN then recapitulated the advices received from India, communicating the intelligence of the glorious and deciſive ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in India, in the war againſt the late Tippoo Sultaun;—and the Court adjourned to the 13th November.

Wedneſday, Nov. 13, 1799.

A General Court was held, to take into conſideration the advices from India, on an adjournment from the 25th of September.

The Chairman (Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON) opened the buſineſs, by ſtating the dangerous ſituation of the Company's poſſeſſions, from the perfidy and duplicity of Tippoo Sultaun, the ſtateſman-like conduct of Lord Mornington, in obſerving and counteracting his plans, and the ability with which he had prevented a formidable French force from eſtabliſhing itſelf in the Nizam's dominions. Lord Mornington, very early after his arrival in India, Sir Stephen ſaid, found reaſon to ſuſpect that Tippoo entertained treacherous deſigns againſt the Britiſh intereſt, and that he had concerted ſome hoſtile meaſures ſecretly with the French. This ſuſpicion was afterwards confirmed, by Lord Mornington re-

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ceiving from Lord Macartney a copy of a proclamation, iſſued on the part of the French Government at the iſland of Mauritius, which plainly indicated the inſidious conduct of Tippoo, who continued, from time to time, to profeſs the moſt friendly intentions towards the Company. The Governor General immediately endeavoured, by negociation with Tippoo, to have the matter fully explained and adjuſted; and ſo averſe was he to take any hoſtile ſtep againſt him, that his patience had almoſt got the better of his prudence, and induced him to let ſlip the firſt opportunity of compelling Tippoo to throw off the maſk, and avow his purpoſe. Finding, however, that Tippoo had recourſe to evaſion and delay, he proceeded to Madras, and, with ſingular exertion and energy, got the army ready to take the field, and proceed to attack the Myſore capital, Seringapatam, which the Proprietors had long ſince heard had fallen into our hands. The Chairman mentioned the ſucceſs of General Stuart, which materially contributed to the good fortune that attended the ſubſequent operations of the army, under the command of Lieutenant General Harris. He alſo gave due praiſe to Lord Clive, and the Governor of Bombay, for their chearful and active co-operation with the Governor General, and obſerved, that it was evident the Company had been obliged to go to war with Tippoo, after offering the moſt friendly propoſitions for accommodation without effect, and trying every means to avoid it. He concluded his ſtatement, by congratulating the General Court on the great importance of ſo deciſive a victory, an event which enſured to India a laſting, he had almoſt ſaid, a perpetual peace.

He then moved that the reſolutions of the Courts of Directors of the 24th of September be read.

The votes of thanks to Lord Mornington, &c. which had been paſſed by the Directors, were then read, and ſubmitted to the General Court for their confirmation.

Lord KINNAIRD began by ſtating the prominent features of Lord Mornington's very meritorious ſervices. He mentioned the early vigilance, and unceaſing activity of his exertions, to get the army ready to take the field with the leaſt poſſible delay. He ſaid, it had been declared to be the opinion of officers of experience, that the army could not take the field in leſs than ſix months; but that, in ſpite of this diſcouraging difficulty, Lord Mornington, by his ſpirit and his zeal, his energy and his efforts, had enabled it to take the field almoſt immediately, ſurmounting every obſtacle that oppoſed itſelf to his anxiety to do his duty, and ſave the poſſeſſions of the Company from the dangers with which they were threatened. The ardour of the Noble Lord communicated itſelf to all around him, and the ſame active ſpirit pervaded every part of the ſervice. Hence the unanimity that marked the conduct of Lord Clive and the Government of Bombay, and induced them ſo ably and effectually to co-operate with the Governor General, in forwarding thoſe meaſures that terminated ſo honourably to the Noble Lord, and with ſo much glory and advantage to the Eaſt India Company. Lord Kinnaird adverted to the enterprizing addreſs and wiſdom diſplayed by Lord Mornington, in effecting the ſurrender of the force of 14,000 men, commanded by French officers, at Hydrabad, and, by their conſolidation with our ſtrength, turning their arms, in the ſhort ſpace of a

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few months, againſt the very cauſe they were formed to ſupport. After enlarging on this and other particulars, his Lordſhip concluded with moving to confirm the thanks to the Earl of Mornington, that had been voted by the Court of Directors. He alſo read the ſeveral other motions of thanks, which he propoſed to make to Lord Clive, Lieutenant General Harris, and the officers of the army, who had ſo ſucceſsfully fought in defence of our poſſeſſions in India, and achieved a victory, in point of deciſion and importance, unparalleled in the hiſtory of Aſia.

Mr. JOHNSTONE roſe to ſecond Lord Kinnaird, and entered into an ample detail of the ſituation of our affairs in India, at different periods, in order to eſtabliſh the fact that the late glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in that quarter of the globe, placed the intereſts of the Company on a much more ſecure and permanent footing than they had ever before ſtood upon. He obſerved, that the tyrants of the Myſore had been the inveterate enemies of the Engliſh for more than fifty years; but that the death of Tippoo not only gave us peace for the preſent, but afforded the certain means of ſecurity for the future. That it enabled every perſon in India, under the protection of the Company, to regard his property as ſafe, and to be ſatisfied that he might hold it unmoleſted. He extolled the army for the humanity of its conduct towards an inveterate enemy; and for its moderation in the very act of taking a capital by them, under circumſtances when it was uſual to give up a place to plunder. He contraſted this with the very different conduct of the French, under ſimilar circumſtances; and ſaid, it was a matter of exultation to remark, that, in every quarter of the globe, Britiſh valour was not more prevalent than Britiſh moderation and humanity. After a very long ſpeech, in which Mr. Johnſtone took a comprehenſive view of all our tranſactions in the Eaſt, and the various changes of fortune that had attended the Company's affairs, at different times; he concluded with heartily concurring with the noble Lord in the motion he had made.

Sir JOHN DAY ſaid, it had been the fixed object of the French, whether under a monarchical or republican form of government, to effect the extermination of the Britiſh from India. Since the commencement of the preſent war, the French had ſent a powerful army into Egypt, with a view to paſs that way to India, and aſſiſt the late tyrant of Seringapatam in effecting the preconcerted attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, in the hope of effectuating our expulſion from Aſia. He paid very high compliments to Lord Nelſon, to whom the Company were ſo much indebted; as well as to Sir Sidney Smith, who, though at the head of a ſmall force, had entitled himſelf to the praiſe and gratitude of that Court, and the country at large. So long as Tippoo exiſted, his reſtleſs ambition would never have afforded a certainty of continued peace in India; but his death, and the poſſeſſion of his capital, has ſecured to us laſting tranquillity, and put an end at once to all the hopes the French had ſo ſanguinely entertained of our extermination from India.

Mr. PETER MOORE ſaid, he did not riſe ſo much to thank the Noble Earl for the acquiſition of a new kingdom, great and brilliant as have been the achievements of the brave and gallant army acting under his orders, as for his happy preſervation of our *old* invaluable poſſeſſions;

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poſſeſſions; for a conduct in our Governor General of infinitely more conſequence, the detecting and cruſhing one of the moſt dark, dangerous, and extenſive conſpiracies, internal and external, that ever exiſted, to overthrow an empire: a digeſted, well concerted, deteſtable plot, for the utter extermination of Britons from the whole continent of Aſia! He alluded, he ſaid, to the diſcoveries which have been made in conſequence of the papers found in Mhadoo Doſs's garden, at Benares, on the flight of Vizier Ally, the depoſed Vizier of Oude.

I ſay, Sir, if it had not been for the vigilance and prompt activity, the firmneſs and penetration of the Noble Earl, exerted at the moment of his acceſſion to the government, the Britiſh power and our footing in the Eaſt had periſhed together! I feel the embarraſſed ſituation in which he found our provinces on his arrival in India; a ſituation I deſcribed to you on a former occaſion, while the Noble Earl was on his paſſage to India; as I then expreſſed my doubts whether he would find a government exiſting when he ſhould land in Aſia: nor can it eſcape us, that notwithſtanding the pains his Lordſhip was known to have taken to acquire every information obtainable here, before his departure, he entered on a charge the moſt arduous, at a moment the moſt critical, and in a remote country, the government of which, from its nature, is of all others the leaſt to be coveted, to the condition, ſtrength, or weakneſs of which, as well as to the people who were to act with him, his Lordſhip was perſonally a ſtranger.

On his arrival, then, we muſt view his Lordſhip, tremblingly alive to the duties of his ſtation, vigilantly examining the poſture of affairs, and the ſtate of his feeble reſources; the duplicity of ſome pretended allies, and the weakneſs and diſtraction prevailing amongſt others; the raſh intemperance of the new creature we had lately raiſed to power in Oude; the exhauſted ſtate of our public treaſury; and the diſaffected ſpirit fomenting among our own ſubjects. In a conjuncture fraught with ſuch an accumulation of dangers and difficulties, when we contemplate the prompt deciſion and true judgment which dictated the meaſures to which we owe our preſent happy ſituation, we ſhall be at a loſs which moſt to admire, the courage and gallantry of the army, or the wiſdom of thoſe councils which paved its route to victory.

We muſt trace the Noble Earl's career, from the ſupport given to our reſident at the court of the Nizam—(that active, vigilant officer Captain Kirkpatrick), without whoſe detection of the intrigues peculiar to that court, from the perfidious character of its chief; and the annihilation of the French forces accumulating there, no expedition againſt the Sultaun's dominions could have ſucceeded. We may view the Noble Earl, as deſcribed in his letter of the 18th of June; balancing on the ſteps neceſſary to be taken, when he was relieved from heſitation by the Earl of Macartney; from whom he received authentic information of the conſpiracy formed againſt the Britiſh power in the Eaſt, and certain advices of the treaty entered into between the French Republic and Tippoo Sultaun, together with a copy of the proclamation iſſued at the Iſle of France, to raiſe troops for his meditated attack on our dominions, in concert with Zemaun Shaw, and moſt probably of our ally, the Nizam himſelf; or at leaſt

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of the forces collecting in his country, indiſputably with his cogniſance, and with the aid of his treaſures; for an army of 14,000 men could not be arrayed invifibly, nor clothed, armed, and maintained by ſtrangers and foreigners—clearly without money, and all other protection but his.

Under this complication of difficulties, in which the Noble Earl found the ſupreme government of India involved on his acceſſion, had not his Lordſhip arrived in India at the critical moment he did, and put our faithful army in motion at the time he did, it may be preſumed, inſtead of meeting to celebrate its triumphs, this Court would have aſſembled in mourning.

Mr. Moore contended, that neither Hyder Ally or his ſon Tippoo were tyrants, as they had been that day called. We may learn, from printed as well as from living information, that Hyder Ally was regularly trained to arms under his father, Nadim Naick, who was a general of 10,000 horſe, in the ſervice of the empire, and ſettled at Divanelli, in the country of Bangalore. We firſt heard of Hyder as a commander in Nazir Jung's army before Pondicherry, about the middle of the preſent century; from whence he retired to aſſume the office of commander in chief of the Myſore army, which devolved to him by law on the death of his brother, Iſhmael Naick, on whom that office had been conferred, with the complete ceſſion of the fortreſs of Bangalore, and that country, before partially held by his father, as a feif under the empire. This grant had been conferred on Hyder's brother for a ſignal conqueſt obtained over the Mahrattas; ſo that, on the death of his father and brother, Bangalore became wholly veſted in Hyder's family, and Hyder thence became commander in chief of the two armies. Various were the conteſts to which the Deccan was then ſubject; but Hyder, who had learnt his tactics in the French camps, under M. de Maiſſin and M. de Buſſi, always obtained the laurel. In theſe conteſts the Soubah of Sera had been ſeized by the Mahrattas, and Bazalet Jung (the Nizam's brother) could not retake it without the aſſiſtance of Hyder. Hyder aſſiſted, and achieved the conqueſt; in conſequence, the Nizam, Bazalet Jung, and the then Vizier, Shujah-ud-Dowlah (afterwards our friend), obtained from the Emperor a Phirmaun, veſting Hyder with the Subahdarry of Sera, including Myſore, heretofore tributary to the empire, as a dependency of his Subah. Thus Hyder became the ſovereign of Myſore; and there can be no doubt that this his imperial patent will be found amongſt the ſtate archives of Seringapatam. But it does not appear that this grant to Hyder made any difference to, or was felt by the Old Naand Rajah, until the intrigues of the Durbar againſt Hyder made it neceſſary for Hyder's own ſafety. Hyder, obliged to take the field againſt ſome of the reſtleſs neighbours who ſurrounded him, during his abſence, entruſted the government of Serā to his couſin and brother-in-law Mirza Ally. Mirza, having gambled away the revenues, formed a conſpiracy againſt Hyder. Myſore was always governed by an ariſtocracy of Bhrāmans under a ſyſtem of blind ſuperſtition and prieſtcraft, as are many other tributaries in the Deccan, where the original principals of the Hindū ſuperſtition ſtill prevail in their fulleſt political operation. Under this ariſtocracy of Myſore, the Rajah or King (as he has been called), is

a complete ſtate-ſlave and priſoner. The Rajah, whoever he may be, in his office as head of the province, unites the emblems of royalty and the prieſthood, wholly committing the concerns of the world to a Dayva or Regent of their election; and, to give it the greater ſanctity amongſt the people, under a pretence of being ſolely occupied with the ſacred myſteries, and the contemplation of a future ſtate, it was made their ſtanding ordinance, that he ſhould only make his appearance twice a-year, in the united robes of royalty and the prieſthood. At the period I am ſpeaking of, Hyder held the office of Dayva, or Regent; as well as Sippehſallar, or Commander of the Forces. But, during his abſence with the army, theſe Bràhmans, with a view to change the regent in favour of a paramour of one of the ladies of the court, poſſeſſed of a great deal of money, entered into the ſecret conſpiracy with Hyder's couſin Mirza, to whom, as before mentioned, he had entruſted the government of Sera. Diſcovering this conſpiracy —What was done? What could any one have done? Hyder invited —if you will, he enſnared the old Naand Rajah, and the two Princes, to Seringapatam; declaring, that his horde of religious impoſtors ſhould have all the ſacred myſteries to themſelves, as he found it more adviſable, for the ſafety and protection of the ſtate, that the Rajah ſhould be ſeen twice in the year at Seringapatam! Out of the revenues of Myſore, Hyder continued the ancient Kolum-daun (or privy-purſe) of two lacks of rupees to the Rajah, to expend under his own eye, in an eſtabliſhment for his houſehold; and appropriated another to the uſe of each of the two princes, on whom he conferred commands in his army; and I have no doubt, if living, they are now amongſt the priſoners in the Engliſh camp.

The diſpatches which were read at the laſt Court, continued Mr. Moore, informed us of great wealth found at Seringapatam, in theſe ſealed treaſures, of which the Sultaun himſelf kept the key, which he would not entruſt to any of his people. How does it happen then that, with dependencies of ten times the extent, and of infinitely ſuperior conſequence; with countries moſt fertile; to which Providence has been moſt bountiful in ſoil, in rivers, and in fruits; where nature never ſtands ſtill, and is continually pouring into our lap her choiceſt diſpenſations, far ſuperabundant to the moſt unſparing conſumption of all her numerous ſons! How comes it, I beg leave to aſk, that, with all theſe ſuperior advantages of nature, where the labour and art of induſtrious man are never on the ſtretch; that the ſtony ſoil of theſe newly acquired provinces, the mountainous heights of Severndroog, of Outradroog, and other places of no leſs barren and inhoſpitable ſound, and they under the rule of a tyrant too, ſhould have contributed ſuch vaſt ſurplus treaſure to the former ſovereigns of Seringapatam; while we, in want and in diſtreſs, were obliged to ſend ſpecie from hence, at a time when it could ill be ſpared, for the purpoſe of relieving and ſupporting our exhauſted dominions; —dominions called, by all the Perſian writers and hiſtorians, the paradiſe of nations? How comes it, I repeat, that theſe, our vaſt, extenſive, and rich dependencies throughout India, do not yield us ſurplus treaſures, equal, at leaſt, to thoſe which, by good management and economy, we witneſs the other to have produced under the influence

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of a tyrant's frown? It is becauſe our extenſive poſſeſſions, and their numerous inhabitants, demand, clamorouſly demand, but are obſtinately denied and forbidden, the vigour of this tyrant ſyſtem, and of that ſtrong arm, in the management of your affairs, which, in defiance of all theſe prominent contradictions, you are ſeemingly reſolved to conſider as the wickedeſt extreme of tyranny in his. Let me conjure you, Sir, if you mean to preſerve our dependencies in India to the Britiſh empire; if you mean to preſerve the Britiſh exiſtence in India; let me conjure you, to take a prompt leſſon from this tyrant's ſyſtem, while yet it be left within your option! Nor is this leſs eaſy than neceſſary: it depends on ourſelves; it depends on all who hear me. It is become the duty of every Proprietor, his duty to the Company and to his country; it is become the duty of every Briton to encourage, and inſiſt on its adoption. We muſt now, at length, get rid of our prejudices; we muſt ſtifle our paſſions, and ſtop the torrent of calumny againſt our countrymen ſerving in India: we muſt reſtore them to thoſe affections which we have ſo long unnaturally alienated; we muſt place our whole and entire confidence in their honour and fidelity. We muſt withdraw the erroneous application of Britiſh ſentiment and opinion from our ſyſtem of management in India, as inefficient to the object, and ſubſtitute thoſe of Aſia—"the ſtrong arm of power, ever ready to be uplifted, but ſeldom uſed"—ſo peculiar to its ſoil, ſo conſonant to the prejudices of its people, and to their only expectations; ſo effective whenever applied, whether by a Tartar or a Perſian conqueror! The natives of India expect only to be ruled, as they ever have been, by the conquerors who preceded us, until Britiſh ſentiment and opinions were unnaturally forced on them. Believe me, Sir, they deride our philanthropy, and feel uneaſy at the change. We ſupport their religion, about which we are ourſelves indifferent, though calculated for the clandeſtine propagation of great miſchief amongſt their fanatic tribes: while we withdraw the ſound maxims of policy neceſſary to our preſervation of Aſiatic rule and government; a policy infinitely more neceſſary for us than for our Mogul predeceſſors, becauſe the force of our governors bear no proportion to that of the governed. It is the miſtaken opinion, and haſty readineſs in England, to ſuſpect, to cenſure, and to condemn Britiſh conduct in India, which have reduced us to the tottering ſituation from which Lord Mornington happily arrived in time to reſcue us!

We muſt now imitate the Mogul conquerors; and as they veſted all power in Mahommedans only, ſo muſt we place entire confidence in our own Britiſh ſubjects: we muſt veſt them with the whole power and energy of Britiſh India, in all the dependent provinces, and legalize the exerciſe of ſummary juriſdiction according to Aſiatic predilection and prejudices. The gallantry of Britiſh ſubjects gave us poſſeſſion of this ſecond world; and they alone can now preſerve, and render it valuable to the Parent State. It was their ſkill, intrepidity, and good conduct, which ſecured theſe poſſeſſions. Can we doubt, then, that their pride, honour, and fidelity, will not preſerve them? But, if almoſt inſtant meaſures of this tendency be not taken, it is much to be feared, in the preſent conjuncture, that Britiſh ſentiment and opinion, which are all we have to oppoſe to millions of

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Muſſulman daggers, will diveſt us of our power, perhaps of our exiſtence, in Aſia. This is not a doctrine purpoſely created for this meeting. It has been my declared opinion ever ſince I obtained, ſaid Mr. Moore, an early inſight into the Aſiatic character, their languages, their motives, principles of action, and their maxims of conduct; and this at a time when, happily, no ſhadow of conſpiracy exiſted.

Let every gentleman who has filled a ſtation in India be aſked, whether theſe opinions of mine are new: No, they live both in India and in England. Call, continued Mr. Moore, for the evidence which I gave before the Houſe of Lords, when, on my oath, I ſtated, "that the good government of the country, the realization of the public revenues, the ſecurity of individual property, depended on a vigilant, active, local control; that ſuch a control muſt be eſtabliſhed throughout the countries ſubject to our juriſdiction; that all Dewans, and other native officers employed between the European repreſentatives of the Company and the people, muſt be removed from influence and power: farming muſt be prohibited; and the Company's covenanted ſervants, as collectors orſuperintendants, be ſtationed throughout the whole country; as they were the only perſons then to be depended on, and the only perſons that could be depended on by any future adminiſtration whatever." In ſhort, our preſent ſituation muſt awaken Government, and the Proprietary, to the imminent danger of continuing to entruſt the executive powers of the governments abroad, and the reſources of the country, in Bengal, to intriguing Banians: to Debaſhes on the coaſt of Coromandel; to corrupt and perfidious Dewans, and traiterous Zemindars, and all their dependant tribes of leeches, whom Engliſh prejudices againſt Europeans, and the impolicy of England have converted into petty ſovereigns and tyrants, to deſtroy the very vitality of our richeſt provinces, and the real ſinews of the empire.

And here, let us compare the ſyſtems of theſe tyrants of Seringapatam, and the dangerous and ruinous impolicy of Britiſh opinions and ſentiments againſt thoſe who muſt adminiſter our intereſts in theſe remote parts of the world, where written law has not yet found an inſtitution capable of reſtraining the ſubject, or binding the judge to any fixed rule of deciſion; and, though the land abounds with ſyſtems of prieſtcraft, and ſanctified impoſitions of various deſcriptions, where religion has neither ſoftened the heart, nor the printing preſs inſtructed the head, of ferocious turbulent man.

Surely, it is now manifeſt to what cauſes are owing, that the coffers of Seringapatam are full, while ours are worſe than empty; while a debt is incurred, the intereſt of which will nearly abſorb our former revenues. In Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, not a Debaſh, not a Banian, not a Farmer is to be found; not a Dewan who does not perform his duty as an uſeful, obedient, and faithful ſervant of the empire, in return for the protection he receives from the ſtate, and in pecuniary compenſation from his employer. Such is the ſyſtem, and hence derived the proſperity, of the *tyrant* and of his father before him. But what was our ſituation when the Noble Lord landed in India? He found our treaſures empty, and our credit at the loweſt ebb. Had our fertile provinces then no ſyſtem? Yes; a ſyſtem replete with encouragements to diſaffection and revolt, a ſyſtem tending to ruin the provinces, and to deſtroy us; a ſyſtem of traiterous Zemindars, Debaſhes, Banians,

Banians, &c. with their dependant tribes, as before mentioned, who ſeize and ſecret thoſe revenues, which the people pay in your name, as Lords of the empire, and who now wield them againſt us; inſolently rearing their heads, in a general conſpiracy, to drive the Britiſh ſtandard out of the country, and to maſſacre every Britiſh ſubject in it. Such is our ſyſtem, and ſuch the characters to whom we entruſt its management and execution! Compare it with the ſyſtem of the tyrant Tippoo, *a ſyſtem ſo ſuited, ſo congenial, ſo palatable to the nature and paſſions of the Aſiatic people* whom his father had ſubdued, that not a traitor, or deſerter could be found when this empire was invaded by a powerful enemy: Had Tippoo Sultaun any difficulty in putting his army in motion? None. His three ſealed treaſuries forbid us to doubt it. But what was Lord Mornington's, in moving that army, whoſe ſkill and bravery, for ever inſeparable from his Lordſhip's own glory, have now triumphantly given us a new kingdom? What was his impediment? Not the want of ardour in our troops, but the want of money. Our Mogul predeceſſors never wanted money in ſuch emergencies; why then do we? I have already told you; and be aſſured, that many of theſe your *native-ſovereign-ſervants*, whom I perſonally knew, could eaſily have ſupplied all the money wanted. What money? That money which, under the management of Britiſh ſubjects, your own covenanted ſervants, would have been found, when wanted, in your own treaſury. Tippoo, the tyrant, it ſeems, himſelf kept the key of his treaſuries;—but, Who keeps the key of ours? In the name of common ſenſe, then, whoſe ſyſtem is it that bigotry has ſeduced us thus long to imitate? Mogul, Indû, Portugueze, French, Dutch, Daniſh; all of whom have had ſettlements in India? No;—nothing of the kind is to be traced amongſt them; they all knew better; they did not covet foreign ſettlements for any ſuch object; they never felt the ambition of conquering kingdoms, and expending blood and treaſure in vain. So far from it, this baneful ſyſtem of *Banianiſm*, and unnatural preference to native influence, is excluſively our own. We muſt reſort to the fidelity of Britiſh ſubjects for the ſalvation of the empire, and for the realization of its valuable reſources, which, ſo far from not being equal to our wants, ought to aid the parent ſtate with three millions *per annum*.

Mr. Moore ſupported theſe points by a long and curious hiſtorical deduction. He then inſtanced various particulars of abuſe in the adminiſtration of the Company's affairs, and offered to farm the revenues of the Company at a million more per year than they had received. He ſtated that Nadir Shah had carried off one hundred and forty millions from the Northern Provinces, as a proof how productive they might be rendered, if proper care were taken of them and their revenues. He ſaid, that originally the Company poſſeſſed only fifteen acres of territory, on which they built Fort William; and then their dividend was as conſiderable as it is now, when they had 1500 ſquare miles of territory, and all the valuable parts of India. He recommended them to imitate the ſtrong arm of the tyrant Hyder, in their internal ſyſtem, and to give the ſway of it to Britiſh ſubjects, regulated by Britiſh humanity and Britiſh clemency.

When can there be, continued Mr. Moore, a more promiſing ſeaſon to aſſume the whole internal management of our poſſeſſions in India, and to inveſtigate its reſources, than

than at this time when our covenanted servants knew the languages of the country; and protected as they are by a Governor General, on whom we can implicitly rely, and whom the executive power will find it neceſſary to ſupport under a ſyſtem of well organized authority. Under ſuch auſpices it cannot fail: and let the able work of that honeſt, faithful ſervant Verelſt be their guide. I can ſum up millions, ſaid Mr. Moore, which you received from that honeſt man's labours and fidelity; at times too, when, had he been diſpoſed to ſacrifice you in order to benefit himſelf, he muſt have been ſecure, ſince your want of knowledge rendered detection wholly impracticable. When lacks of rupees were preſſed on him, as his equitable ſhare of preſents made by a Nabob's ſucceeding to the throne of a great empire, what was his language? If the Nabob has been ſerved, and my ſtation has contributed to his ſervice, I have only done my duty; and am not entitled to any reward from him. I am paid for that duty by my maſters, the Eaſt India Company. This honeſt man might have enriched himſelf without the hazard of cenſure. But he preferred your intereſt and dignity in preferring his own honour. Thus Mr. Verelſt ſerved us, till bad health and a ſhattered conſtitution compelled him to retire. He then entreated the Company, and it was the only requeſt he ever made to them for himſelf, that they would indulge him with the remittance of ſuch part of his ſcanty fortune, as remained in India at his departure, through their treaſury. But *this requeſt was denied him.* He was therefore compelled to have recourſe to foreigners (a reſort againſt which he had in his official capacity uniformly proteſted) to remit his property to Europe,—*and he loſt it all.* At length, his life fell a ſacrifice to poverty and misfortune; leaving behind him a wife and nine children; not one of whoſe names appears on the penſion liſts of the Company, nor in any employments in the extenſive eſtabliſhments in India.

You have now, ſaid Mr. Moore, received my mite of contribution: but I have ſhewn you only a part of thoſe reſources from which you may obtain relief. I am confident, thoſe reſources, if explored, will be found effective. Unlock them then to the Noble Lord, our preſent Governor General, and reſort to the ancient inſtitutions of the empire, which had a regular ſyſtem of taxation and finance, while Great Britain was yet an uncultivated wilderneſs. Unlock all the reſources of huſbandry and manufactures, of revenue and commerce; employ the energies of well directed labour and ingenuity, under Britiſh control, in a population of thirty millions, on a ſoil the moſt productive: give them, without reſerve, to the diſcretion of the Noble Earl now preſiding over Britiſh India, who has proved that he can ſo well apply them, and whoſe ſituation without them muſt be truly deplorable. But above all things, reſtore the Britiſh name and influence in India; give full confidence to your ſervants, civil, and military; encourage active commerce; baniſh old prejudices; and abide by the true principles, on which alone a government can maintain its authority; principles on which it claims obedience, and will enſure reſpect, while it diffuſes univerſal happineſs among the people.

Mr. Moore concluded a very able, copious, and intereſting ſpeech, by urging in very ſtrong and animated language, the neceſſity of a viſible, firm, and effective Government in India.

Mr. PAINEZ ſupported the motion, and ſtated in a very clear and maſterly

masterly manner, the value of the Myſore country, and the infinite advantages which would reſult to the Company from retaining the poſſeſſion of it.

On the motion of Lord Kinnaird, the following reſolutions were then ſeverally read, and agreed to unanimouſly.—

"Reſolved—That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Mornington, for the wiſdom, energy, and deciſion, diſplayed by him in the diſcharge of the arduous duty of Governor General, from the period of his arrival in India, until the glorious and happy termination of the late war in that country; by which the power of the Sultaun of Myſore, and influence of the French in India, have been cruſhed; events which promiſe to eſtabliſh, on a firm baſis, the tranquillity and ſecurity of the Britiſh dominions in India.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, for his zealous co-operation with the Earl of Mornington, in the meaſures propoſed by his Lordſhip, and particularly in the exertions which he made for equipping the Madras army for theſe operations which have redounded ſo much to its honour and the intereſts of this Company.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Jonathan Duncan, Eſq. Governor of Bombay, for the zeal and promptitude of his conduct in preparing the army of that preſidency for the field, whereby it was enabled to take a conſpicuous ſhare in the glorious achievement of the late campaign againſt the Myſore dominions.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Harris, Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's forces employed at the ſiege of Seringapatam, for the very able and judicious manner in which the attack of that fortreſs was planned.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to the officers of the King's and Company's forces employed in the aſſault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, 1799, for the rapidity, animation, and ſkill, which they manifeſted in the execution of this important ſervice; and the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, for the courage and intrepidity of their conduct upon that brilliant occaſion, and eſpecially for the exemplary humanity diſplayed by the aſſaulting party, under circumſtances which reflect equal honour on their diſcipline, valour, and exalted generoſity.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Stuart, for his able conduct in the command of the Bombay army, previous to its junction; and to the officers and men of that army who were engaged in the action of the 6th of March, with a choſen body of the troops of Tippoo Sultaun, for their able and ſpirited conduct upon that occaſion."

Lord KINNAIRD then roſe and moved the following reſolution:—

"Reſolved—That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Harris, and the officers and men of the King's and Company's forces under his command, for the great and important ſervices rendered to the Eaſt-India Company throughout the whole of the late glorious campaign, which has terminated to the advantage of the Company and the nation, by affording a well-grounded hope, that the peace of India will be ſecured on a ſolid and laſting foundation."

As ſoon as this reſolution had been read,

Mr. MOORE aſſured the Noble Lord near him, that he did not oppoſe the motion he had been pleaſed to offer to the conſideration of the Court, for its principle, becauſe the principle of both was the ſame; but he did not think his Lordſhip's motion ſufficiently deſcriptive and declaratory to the world, and poſterity, of the moſt brilliant diſplay of humanity and diſcipline which the achievements of the 4th of May mixed amongſt its firſt and proudeſt honours, and to which hiſtory, from the earlieſt times, affords but very few parallels. For my part, ſaid Mr. Moore, I conſider it as the principal feature in the whole ſcene of that day's glories, and entreat that, while we are drawing the picture, it may not be omitted. I will read my propoſed motion.

"It appearing to the ſatisfaction of this Court, from the documents which have been read, that on the 4th of May, 1799, when the Britiſh forces took by aſſault the fortreſs and city of Seringapatam, they were crowded with a ſtrong garriſon and numerous inhabitants, their property in flames from the fire of our numerous artillery,

artillery, and the whole subject to the dreadful confusion and calamity peculiar to military assault, by which the lives and property of the garrison became the liable forfeit of resistance; and that Major-General Baird, who so judiciously commanded the storming party, in the moment of success, promptly and happily adopted measures and arrangments, which prevented the further effusion of blood, and the further destruction of property—protected the families of the fallen Sultaun and many of his relatives and nobles then in the palace; and restored general order and tranquillity—

"That the thanks of the East India Company, in this Court especially assembled for the purpose of considering the nature and importance of the late acquisitions of Seringapatam and its dependencies, are particularly due to Major-General David Baird, and to the officers and troops of the storming party under his command, for this exemplary and brilliant display of British *humanity and military discipline*, at once most honourable to their duty as soldiers, and to their feelings as men, and highly characteristic of the only principles by which the East India Company have uniformly wished and endeavoured to govern the natives of India, now so conspicuously distinguishing the final success of this expedition; and that the Chairman be requested to communicate the thanks of this Court to Major-General Baird accordingly."

Mr. JOHNSTONE opposed it, because he was unwilling to place on their records a disquisition instead of a resolution.

The CHAIRMAN thought, a general comprehensive resolution, as had been moved by the Noble Lord, was preferable to a string of resolutions to every officer.

Mr. JACKSON said, he thought it was not difficult to ascertain the motive which induced his honourable friend (Mr. Moore) to be so anxious for the introduction of his amendment: It was, that at a period when all Europe seemed one vast theatre of bloodshed and merciless fury, it might be useful to hold up the example of an army in a remote part of the world, and materially compounded of those, whom affected civilization deems barbarous, which in a moment, above all others the most critical and seductive, when the gratification of all the senses presented itself to the victorious assailants, and under circumstances which, according to the rules of war, tolerated their free indulgence, could stop short in the midst of its career of conquest, power and control, as it were its own paroxysm, and bowing to the exalted sentiments of its leader, spare the lives of the men, respect the persons of the women, and become themselves the guardians of the public treasures, and the palace of the enemy. He thought with his Honourable Friend, that such a circumstance could not be made too public; he thought it for the interest of mankind, that the whole belligerent world should witness their homage to humanity, and their abhorrence of that principal of extermination which seemed to mark the footsteps of some modern conquerers, who had disgraced and scandalized the standard under which they fought, and the times in which they lived. Thinking so, he must object to the proposition of his Noble Friend; as not being sufficiently full or expressive of the causes of their approbation; at the same time he admitted the force of the objections urged by the Chairman, against the amendment of his Honourable Friend, particularly that part of it, which, by naming particular officers, seemed to mark an undue preference. He desired leave, therefore, to submit to the excellent understanding of his Honourable Friend, as well as to the Noble Lord, whether the introduction of a few words into the motion of the latter, might not convey both their ideas to the public in an unobjectional form. Perhaps some such words as these might answer that end, viz. after the general thanks, to say, "and especially for the exemplary humanity displayed by the assaulting

"assaulting party, under circum-
"stances which reflect equal honour
"on their discipline, valour, and
"exalted generosity." Mr. Jackson said, he merely threw this out as the substance of what he thought might be introduced, and he hoped his Honourable Friend (Mr. Moore) would so consider it, and be assured, that he (Mr. Jackson) would rather yield implicitly to his Honourable Friend's form of words, and withdraw his own suggestion, than be thought to oppose one of the most luminous, able, and instructive speeches which he had ever heard in that house, upon the policy and government of India.

Lord KINNAIRD and Mr. MOORE both agreed to the amendment. Mr. Jackson's words were then inserted in the motion; and so amended, it passed unanimously.

Lord KINNAIRD then made the following motion, which was also passed, *nem. con.*

"Resolved,—That the thanks of this Court be given to the late Chairman, Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. Deputy Chairman Sir Stepen Lushington, Bart. and the Court of Directors, for their watchful and unremitting attention to every possible danger that might threaten our possessions in India; more especially for the manly and decisive aid which they afforded their Governors abroad, by transmitting to them, in bullion and stores, the substantial means of defence against the formidable and dangerous attack which then threatened them."

The Court was then adjourned.

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SUPPLE-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE PAPERS.

CONTAINING

A great variety of important Documents relative to the late War with TIPPOO SULTAUN; *together with authentic Copies of the Correſpondence carried on between that Prince and* ZEMAUN SHAH; *alſo of his Letters to the Governor of the Iſles of Mauritius and Bourbon; and of the Proceedings of his Ambaſſadors at theſe Iſlands; of his Letters to the* FRENCH DIRECTORY *and the* GRAND SIGNIOR.

THIS Correſpondence fully developes the deſign which TIPPOO had actually planned, as far back as the year 1792, for the complete extirpation of the Engliſh in India, as well as for the total deſtruction of the Mahratta States, and of the other Hindû Governments; and finally, for eſtabliſhing a Mahommedan Empire in Hinduſtân, which ſhould extend from the extremity of the Peninſula to the mountains of Tartary, and from the confines of China to the banks of the Indus, and of which it was intended he himſelf ſhould be the head.

This vaſt ſcheme of ambition, though TIPPOO certainly had not the abilities to realize; yet, with the combined aſſiſtance of ZEMAUN SHAH and of the French, he might have given a ſevere blow to the Britiſh power in the Eaſt: but it has been the glory of Lord MORNINGTON to defeat all their projects, and to ſecure to the nations of India a long enjoyment of tranquillity and peace; and his glory will be the more durable, as it has been raiſed upon the ſolid ground of true wiſdom, juſtice, and moderation.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General, to the Court of Directors; dated 11th May, 1799.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

No particular comment is required from me to illuſtrate the numerous advantages which cannot fail to flow from the brilliant and deciſive achievement announced to your Honourable Court, in the diſpatch of the Governor General in Council, of this date; but I cannot refrain from offering to you my ſeparate and moſt cordial congratulations on an event, the glory of which has never been ſurpaſſed (if it has ever been equalled) in the hiſtory of the military tranſactions of the Britiſh nation in India.

I have the honour to encloſe, for the

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the information of your Honourable Court, a copy of a letter addreſſed to me by Major Beatſon, one of my Aides du Camp, whoſe extraordinary abilities and excellent character originally recommended him to my notice. He was principally entruſted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam. From his letter it appears, that the fall of Seringapatam, under all the circumſtances which accompanied that event, has placed the whole kingdom of Myſore, with all its reſources, at the diſpoſal of your government; and that the only power in India, to which the French could look for aſſiſtance, or which could be deemed formidable to your intereſts, is now deprived of all vigour, if not entirely extinct. When your Honourable Court recollects, that theſe advantages have been acquired within four months from the date of my arrival at this Preſidency, and within two from the period of the army's entrance into Myſore, I truſt you will be of opinion, that your ſervants have not been deficient in alacrity or diligence.

When Lieutenant General Harris took the field, I thought it my duty to inveſt him with the moſt efficient and extenſive powers, which it was poſſible for me to delegate; and he has carried with him, to the gates of Seringapatam, the full vigour and energy of your Supreme Government. To the judicious exerciſe of this ample authority, combined with the liberal ſupplies which had been provided for the army, may be aſcribed, in a great meaſure, the unparalleled rapidity and promptitude of its operations. I have the further ſatisfaction to add, that the particular detail of thoſe operations, which I ſhall hereafter ſubmit to your Honourable Court, will furniſh the moſt brilliant examples of judgment, ſkill, diſcipline, firmneſs, and valour, under many arduous trials of all thoſe diſtinguiſhed qualities.

The dreadful fate of Tippoo Sultaun cannot be contemplated without emotions of pain and regret: but I truſt it will ſerve as a ſalutary leſſon to the native princes of India, and will prove the danger of violating public engagements, and inviting foreign invaſion, for the proſecution of ſchemes of ambition and hatred againſt the Britiſh power. He was interred within his own capital, on the day following its capture, in the Mauſoleum of his father, with the honours of war paid to his remains by the Britiſh army. I am perſuaded that your Honourable Court will derive peculiar ſatisfaction from the intelligence that his family and palace ſuffered no inſult or violence, during the heat of the aſſault, and have ſince been protected with the utmoſt care.

Previous to General Harris's departure from the Carnatic, I appointed a Commiſſion to aſſiſt him in all matters relating to political negotiation, and I furniſhed him with inſtructions applicable to every contingency which I could then foreſee. The conduct of the Commiſſioners under General Harris's orders has hitherto been completely ſatisfactory to me; but the preſent criſis appearing to demand my own immediate direction, it is my intention to proceed, without delay, to Ryakottah, and from thence, eventually, to Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of adjuſting the affairs of the kingdom of Myſore, on ſuch a foundation as ſhall permanently eſtabliſh the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions in this quarter of India.

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As it will require ſome days to make the neceſſary preparations for my journey, I have diſpatched my private ſecretary Mr. Henry Wellesley, and my military ſecretary Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, directly to Seringapatam, with ſuch orders as appear immediately requiſite for the guidance of Lieutenant General Harris. In the meanwhile, the encloſed extract of a letter, from Captain Macauley to my military ſecretary, will ſatisfy your Honourable Court, that Lieutenant General Harris has proceeded with the ſame diſpatch and judgment, in ſecuring the advantages of his preſent ſituation, which he manifeſted in obtaining it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, May 11th, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Major Beatſon, to the Right Honourable the Governor General; dated Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

To the Right Honourable Earl Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

It is with the greateſt pleaſure I inform your Lordſhip, that on Saturday the 4th inſtant, about half paſt one in the afternoon, the breach was aſſaulted, and in leſs than an hour our troops were in poſſeſſion of the whole of the rampart of Seringapatam. On this moſt happy event, I beg leave ſincerely to congratulate your Lordſhip, particularly as it has been attended with every circumſtance that could have been deſired, to render it the moſt important event that perhaps ever happened.

The death of the Sultaun, who was ſhot through the head, and bayoneted in three parts of his body, as he attempted to make his eſcape; the poſſeſſion of his whole family, treaſure, and jewels, which were ſecured from ravage and plunder, by the accidental circumſtance of the palace not having been taken poſſeſſion of until the fury of the ſtorm was over; and the families of the principal chiefs of the Sultaun's army having been detained priſoners in the fort, and now fallen into our hands; are altogether a chain of ſuch fortunate events, and ſo highly advantageous, that nothing ſeems to be wanting to enſure an immediate peace throughout the Peninſula.

No account has yet been taken of the treaſure, but from what has been ſeen it muſt be immenſe: and as many of the apartments of the palace, which are ſealed, have not yet been opened, it is impoſſible to form any idea of the amount: nor in this inſtance, can we be guided by information; for the Sultaun, it is ſaid, was of late ſo ſuſpicious, that he truſted nobody, and locked up and ſealed thoſe apartments with his own hands.

There is alſo an immenſe quantity of grain and military ſtores of every kind.

I have ſaid nothing of the operations of the ſiege, of which your Lordſhip ſhall have a minute detail in my journal: I will only obſerve, that it affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction to find, that the forlorn hope was only ſix minutes croſſing the rocky bed of the river, the ditch, and aſcending to the top of the breach, which was to me a ſufficient proof, that I was not miſtaken in the judgment I had formed of the river and the ditch, after reconnoitering them, and which I had the honour of communicating to your Lordſhip in my letter of the 18th ultimo.

As I have now nothing to detain me here, it is my intention, with General Harris's permiſſion, to proceed to the Carnatic, as ſoon as

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the

the communication is open, in order to have the honour of attending your Lordſhip, and receiving your commands, in whatever way you may be pleaſed to employ me.

(Signed) A. BEATSON.

Seringapatam, 6th *May*, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 16th May, 1799.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. I now proceed to communicate to your Honourable Court ſuch details of the progreſs of the allied arms againſt Tippoo Sultaun, as the imperfect advices which I have received enable me to furniſh. The interrupted ſtate of the communication between Seringapatam and this Preſidency, has not been favourable to the tranſmiſſion of minute and copious information, either by Lieutenant General Harris or by individuals.

2. The lateſt accounts which had been received from the army before Seringapatam, when I addreſſed your Honourable Court on the 22d of April, were dated the 7th of April. From that time, nothing material occurred till the 9th, when General Harris received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, in which the Sultaun declared, "that he had adhered firmly to treaties; and demanded the meaning of the advance of the Engliſh armies, and of the occurrence of hoſtilities." To this letter, General Harris briefly replied, by referring the Sultaun for an explanation of the advance of the Engliſh and allied armies, and of the commencement of hoſtilities, to the ſeveral letters which I had addreſſed to Tippoo Sultaun on the ſubject.

3. Major General Floyd's detachment, and the army of Bombay, joined the army before Seringapatam in the afternoon of the 14th of April. A large body of the cavalry of the enemy, under the command of Kummeer-ud-deen Khan, had attended them cloſely, during their march from Periapatam, but without having been able to make the ſlighteſt impreſſion upon them.

4. The army under Lieutenant General Stuart reſted on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th croſſing the Cavery, took up a poſition extending from near its northern bank towards the Eedgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Myſore) to cover a party ſent out the preceding night to collect cattle and ſheep, and to examine the new fort of Myſore. The party returned with conſiderable ſucceſs, the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's diviſion encamped near the army.

5. The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north ſide of the river, which was on the line of enfilade of the S. W. ſide of the fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be uſed as cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it, on the afternoon of the 17th, from his diviſion, which was on this occaſion reinforced by his Majeſty's 74th regiment, and a native battalion from the main army, while his attack was aſſiſted by the fire of cannon from the poſts in advance. In a very ſhort time, the enemy was driven from the poſt, within 900 yards of the weſtern angle of the fort. A favourable opportunity preſented itſelf, at the ſame time, for advancing our poſts on the ſouthern ſide of the river, in connexion with General Stuart's attack, a Nullah, deſtined to form a

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firſt

first parallel, was seized, after some contest, by the troops on duty.

6. In the night of the 17th, a battery of six guns was erected at the post seized by General Stuart, and six eighteen pounders were placed in it on the night of the 18th. This battery opened on the morning of the 19th, and scoured the enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack.

7. On the same morning, General Floyd marched with the cavalry, a brigade of native infantry, and the Nizam's horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Read had advanced in the mean time to Caveryporam, which surrendered to him without resistance on the 22d April. There he collected his Benjaries, and other supplies for the army, and leaving them under the protection of the fort of Caverypóram, proceeded with his detachment to clear the pass, which proved a most arduous service; for although he marched from Caveryporam on the 23d, he did not reach Maratelly, or the head of the pass, until the 27th of April, and with every exertion which he could make, it was the 6th of May before the supplies got through the pass; and even then a large proportion of the Benjaries, and several carts, were still behind. In the meanwhile, General Floyd's detachment had reached Cowdehully, a station within a few miles of Maratelly. He had been closely followed on his march from Seringapatam, by the enemy's cavalry, headed by Kummeer-ud-deen Khan, who however had not opposed any serious resistance to his progress. On the 6th of May, the united detachments of General Floyd and Colonel Read were reinforced by the southern division of the army, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, and on the 7th the whole, with their convoy, moved forward from Hannoor towards Seringapatam. General Floyd expected to be harassed by the enemy's cavalry in his return to the army; but in the meanwhile events had taken place at Seringapatam, which removed this, and every other obstacle of an hostile nature.

9. On the evening of the 20th of April, the most advanced of the enemies intrenchments in front of the intended attack, was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder mill; and as a violent attack was made before day on the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the fort the same morning, with considerable effect in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

10. On the night of the 20th, General Harris received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, expressive of a desire to open a negotiation for peace. To this overture the General answered, at noon, on the 22d (after consulting Meer Allum, and the Commissioners appointed by me to assist in matters of political arrangement) by transmitting a draft of preliminaries, founded on instructions with which I had furnished Lieutenant General Harris, but so modified, with respect to the security to be required, as the change of circumstances, since the date of those instructions, appeared to demand. The terms proposed to the Sultaun are detailed in the enclosure. In lieu of forts, which it was now too late in the season to receive, additional hostages were required; namely, four sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by General Harris.

Harris. These, with the treasure stipulated in the draft of preliminaries, were to be sent, in forty-eight hours, to camp, otherwise the General reserved to himself the power of extending his demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam. It is here proper to observe, that the stock of rice, at this time remaining in camp, was only sufficient to subsist the fighting men of the army, at half-allowance, till the 5th of May. An immense depôt had, indeed, been formed in the Coorga country; but the reduced state of the cattle of the army rendered it wholly impracticable for the General to avail himself of this resource. The cause of so alarming and unexpected deficiency in the provisions of the army, has not yet been satisfactorily explained, and will require future investigation. Every account, public and private, which had reached me previous to Lieutenant General Harris's note of the 18th April, had taught me to calculate upon a supply, amply sufficient to subsist the army for at least forty days from the 7th of April.

11. The approaches to the fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th of April, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, to destroy the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This battery was opened with considerable effect on the morning of the 26th; and in the evening of that day, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops occupied these works on the 27th, and on that night, their lodgement was made secure. The possession of these works was of great importance, as it gave us the ground on which the breaching battery was to be erected. The enemy accordingly disputed every inch of ground, calling forth on various occasions, the most animated exertions of our troops.

12. On the morning of the 28th, Tippoo Sultaun acknowledged the receipt of General Harris's letter of the 22d, and stated, "that the "points in question (meaning the "propofals contained in the draft of "preliminaries, sent to him by the "General) were weighty, and could "not be brought to a conclusion, "without the intervention of Am-"bassadors, and that, therefore, he "was about to send to the General "two gentlemen, who would ex-"plain themselves personally to "him." To this proposition, evidently calculated to gain time on the part of the Sultaun, the General replied, by referring to the terms which he had forwarded on the 22d, as those on which alone he would treat; by declining to admit any Vakeels, unless accompanied by the hostages and specie required; and by insisting on an answer before three o'clock on the 29th.

13. On the night of the 28th, a breaching battery for six guns was erected, and opened partially on the morning of the 30th. This battery demolished, in the course of that day, part of the outward wall at the west angle of the fort, and considerably shook the masonry of the bastion within it. Its fire continued on the 1st of May, with increased effect; and on the 2d of May an additional battery, constructed on the night of the 30th April, was opened. The breach appearing practicable on the 3d, every preparation was made for an assault to be attempted on the following day. The details of the attack on the 4th May, appear in General Harris's letter of the 7th May. It is proper to observe, that Tippoo never returned any answer to General Harris's last letter of the 28th.

14. The

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14. The consummate judgment with which this rapid and brilliant campaign has been conducted by the Commander in Chief, and by the several officers employed under him from his Majesty's service, and from the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay; the discipline, valour, alacrity and zeal, manifested universally throughout the whole body of the united army, and the particular lustre and value of the conquest achieved on the 4th of May, cannot fail to excite in the minds of your Honourable Court, the same sentiments of admiration, gratitude, and honourable pride, which have been diffused through every part of our possessions, and amongst every description of your servants in India, on this important occasion. Under these impressions, I am persuaded that your Honourable Court will honour the army employed in Mysore with every mark of your approbation, and that you will recommend the transcendant merit of their services to the particular notice of his Majesty, and to the grateful applause of their country.

15. It is further my duty to request the special attention of your Honourable Court to the cordial co-operation of the Nizam's officers and troops, throughout the whole campaign, during which the Commander in Chief has repeatedly borne testimony, not only to their alacrity and zeal, but to the substantial utility of the services which they have rendered to the common cause.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 16th May, 1799.

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to General Harris; received the 9th April.

The Governor General, Lord Mornington, Bahauder, sent me a letter, copy of which is enclosed; you will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties; What, then, is the meaning of the advance of the English armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me.

What need I say more?

From Gen. Harris to Tippoo Sultaun.

Your letter, enclosing copies of the Governor General's letter, has been received. For the advance of the English and allied armies, and for the actual hostilities, I refer you to the several letters of the Governor General, which are sufficiently explanatory on the subject.

10th April, 1799.

Gen. Harris to the Governor General; dated 18th April, 1799.

Camp before Seringapatam 18th April, 1799.

MY LORD,

On the 5th instant, I wrote to your Lordship by General Floyd; and as my letter was transmitted to the coast of Malabar from Periapatam, I trust it reached you in safety, and gave information of the proceedings of the army to that date. On the night of the 5th, the post formerly occupied by General Abercromby's picquet, and the village of Sultampett, were attacked; but the obscurity of the night was unfavourable to our advance, and the first of these posts only was in part seized. A renewal of the attack became necessary on the morning of the 6th, which was completely successful, putting us in possession of a strong line of posts, from very near the bank of the Cavery to Sultampett, which formed the right of our position. The nature of these attacks was such that some loss was to be expected. Major Colin Campbell, of the Honourable Company's service, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla, of the 12th Regiment, with Fitzgerald

rald of the 33d, were killed; Lieutenants N. Nixon and King, of the 12th, and Brooke of the Bengal Artillery, wounded; eleven Europeans killed, fifty wounded, fourteen miſſing; nineteen natives killed, ſeventy-five wounded.

Major-General Floyd marched for Periapatam early on the 6th, and on the 7th the cavalry of the enemy followed. We continued in quiet poſſeſſion of the poſts we had ſeized, and buſily employed in preparing materials for the works, during the abſence of the detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay army. A very large body of the enemy's cavalry had haraſſed their march, but without attempting any determined attack. The fatiguing marches made by this diviſion of our troops, rendered one day's halt neceſſary; but on the 16th General Stuart croſſed the Cavery, taking up a poſition, extending from near its northern bank towards the Edgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Myſore) to cover a party ſent out the preceding night, to collect cattle and ſheep, of which we were greatly in want for the European troops, and to examine the new fort of Myſore, in which there is no water. The party returned with conſiderable ſucceſs the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's diviſion encamped near our line. The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north ſide of the river, which is on the line of enfilade of the S. W. ſide of the fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be uſed as a cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it yeſterday afternoon from his diviſion, which was on this occaſion reinforced by his Majeſty's 74th regiment, and the native battalion from mine, and his attack was aſſiſted by the fire of cannon from our poſts in advance. In a very ſhort time the enemy was driven from the poſt, within nine hundred yards of the weſtern angle of the fort, and a favourable opportunity preſented itſelf of advancing our poſts on the ſouthern ſide of the river, in connection with this attack. A nullah, which will form the firſt parallel, was ſeized, after ſome conteſt, by the troops on duty. The enemy have ſome ſtrong entrenchments (at the ruins of a powder-mill) cloſe in front of this port, which at preſent rather confine it; but as a ſix-gun battery was finiſhed in the courſe of laſt night, at the poſt ſeized by General Stuart, in which ſix eighteen-pounders will be placed this night, I expect to convert their entrenchments to our uſe in the courſe of to-morrow, and very ſhortly to eſtabliſh a battery near the ſpot they now cover.

Major-General Floyd, with all the cavalry, and three battalions of native infantry, marches to-morrow morning towards Caverypo-ram, to meet Colonel Read, and eſcort his Benjarries to camp: their arrival is of the utmoſt conſequence, as, on meaſuring our bags, to aſcertain what rice they really contained, they were found ſo much diminiſhed, by loſs or fraud, that eighteen days proviſion for the fighting men, at half allowance, is all that remains in camp; our ſupplies muſt therefore arrive before the 6th of May, to ſave us from extreme diſtreſs. I hope, even before that time, the place will be in our poſſeſſion. Tippoo has ſhewn no wiſh to negotiate. The advanced period of the ſeaſon, joined to our want of proviſions, renders any propoſition from us too hazardous. No ſecurity, but poſſeſſion of the fort,

fort, could now juſtify our delaying the operation of the ſiege for an inſtant. On this principle I ſhall act, conceiving it to accord with the ſpirit of your Lordſhip's inſtructions. Your Lordſhip's letter of the 3d reached me on the 14th: that of the 29th ultimo has not come to hand. The expence of this army is at leaſt two lacks of pagodas per month. Our treaſure will, I hope, carry on the neceſſary diſburſements to the end of May; but I muſt requeſt, that as large a ſum as can be allotted for this ſervice, may be ſent to the neareſt ſecure ſtation, ſo as to reach the army in the courſe of that month. Much trouble will be avoided, if it is ſent in the current coins of the Carnatic.

On your Lordſhip's letter of the 3d inſtant, General Floyd's detachment has been arranged. We have no other account of Colonel Read, and none of Colonel Brown, from any quarter: this is extremely embarraſſing. The diſtance of the depôt, want and weakneſs of cattle, and the difficulty of ſparing troops to eſcort them, render our large Coorga ſupplies of no immediate uſe.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Gen. Harris to the Governor General, dated the 22d April, 1799.

MY LORD,

On the 18th inſtant, I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to Gen. Floyd, who, on the 19th, marched with the cavalry, a brigade of native infantry, and the Nizam's horſe, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam, and aſſiſt in eſcorting the Banjarries to camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north ſide of the Cavery, to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the evening, the moſt advanced of theſe was carried by our troops, and a parallel eſtabliſhed on the ſpot. On that night, the letter, of which a tranſlation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21ſt, a battery for ſix guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's poſts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the fort this morning, with conſiderable effect, in deſtroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yeſterday, after conſulting the Commiſſioners appointed to aſſiſt me in ſubjects of a political arrangement, and with Meer Allum, Bahauder, I determined, in reply to the Sultaun, to tranſmit a draft of preliminaries, (founded on your Lordſhip's paper, *B*, with ſuch alterations, as the change of circumſtances ſeemed to require in the ſecurity exacted. Additional hoſtages in lieu of forts, which now we have no time to receive.) I have required, as hoſtages, four ſons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal officers, to be ſelected by me. Theſe, with the treaſure, to be ſent in forty-eight hours to camp; or I reſerve to myſelf the power of extending the demand even to the poſſeſſion of Seringapatam. The letter was ſent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordſhip's letter of the 29th ultimo has been received from the Coorga country. The particular accounts you require cannot now be ſent. We want only proviſions and cattle at preſent: money will be neceſſary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to ſubſiſt our fighting men to the middle of May.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Camp before Seringapatam,
22d April, 1799.

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Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Lieutenant General Harris, bearing no date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at iſſue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpoſe, will appoint ſuch perſons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the buſineſs of a treaty. You are the well-wiſher of both Sircars. In this matter, what is your pleaſure? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) B. Close.

Copy of a Letter to Tippoo Sultaun from Lieut. Gen. Harris, dated and diſpatched from Camp before Seringapatam, by noon of the 22d April, 1799.

Your Highneſs's friendly letter has been received, and its contents underſtood.

The Governor General, Lord Mornington, Bahauder, informed you, in his letter of the 8th November, that the Britiſh Government and the allies, wiſhing to live in peace with all their neighbours, entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the leaſt incompatible with their reſpective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent ſecurity and tranquillity of their own dominions and ſubjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonſtration of theſe pacific diſpoſitions. The Governor General, in that letter, expreſſed his deſire of communicating to your Highneſs a plan, calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all parties, and propoſed to depute Major Doveton to you for that purpoſe. You rejected the pacific advances of the Governor General, and of the allies, and you refuſed to receive Major Doveton, until the lateneſs of the ſeaſon had compelled the Governor General to order the armies to advance; but ſince you now expreſs a deſire to know my pleaſure upon the adjuſtment of the buſineſs at iſſue, and as I hope this requeſt is made with ſincerity, and from a regard to your true intereſts, I have to inform you, in reply, that being veſted by the Governor General with full powers of treating, and concluding a treaty, the demands contained in the enclоſed draft of a Preliminary Treaty, are thoſe alone on which any negotiation can be founded: and I have farther to inform you, that unleſs theſe demands are agreed to, and your acquieſcence ſignified to me, under your ſeal and ſignature, within twenty-four hours from the moment of your receiving them, and the hoſtages and ſpecie delivered to me within twenty-four hours more, the allies reſerve to themſelves the right of extending theſe demands for ſecurity, even to the poſſeſſion of the fort of Seringapatam, till a definitive treaty can be arranged, and its ſtipulations carried into effect.

The four ſons demanded of your Highneſs as hoſtages are, Sultaun Padſhaw, Futteh Hyder, Moyer ud Deen, and Abdul Khalick. The four Sirdars are, Meer Kummer ud Deen, Meer Mahomed Sadick, Syed Goffar, and Purneah.

What need I ſay more?

Preliminary Articles for the eſtabliſhment of the ancient friendſhip, and for the adjuſtment of exiſting differences, between the Hon. Engliſh Company, the Nabob Aſoph Jah, Row Pundit Purdam, and Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled by Lieut. Gen. George Harris, &c. in virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington

vansian, K. P. Governor General; by Meer Allum, Babauder, on the part of the Nabob Aſoph Jah; by ——— on the part of the Peſhwa; and by ——— ——— on the part of Tippoo Sultaun.

[The words printed in Italics mark the difference between the articles ſent to General Harris by the Governor General, and thoſe actually offered to Tippoo by Gen. Harris.]

Article 1. Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honourably entertain an Ambaſſador from each of the allies, and for as long a period of time as any of the ſaid allies ſhall require; the allies, on their part, ſeverally conſenting to receive and entertain, in the ſame manner and on the ſame terms, an Ambaſſador from Tippoo Sultaun.

2. Tippoo Sultaun to diſmiſs, without delay, from his ſervice, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Iſland of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries now ſubject to France, but alſo all Europeans, natives or ſubjects of countries now at war with Great Britain; *to which end they ſhall be ſent to the Britiſh camp, in the courſe of forty-eight hours, where (with the exception of deſerters) they will be treated as priſoners of war, and ſent, at the expence of the Britiſh Government, by convenient opportunities, to their reſpective countries.*

3. Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation: and to engage, that none of the ſubjects of that nation ſhall ever hereafter be entertained in his ſervice, or be allowed to reſide within his dominions.

4. One half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in poſſeſſion before the war, to be ceded to the allies, from the countries adjacent to their reſpective boundaries, and agreeably to their ſelection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delay, that the ſeveral diſtricts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be taken at the valuation at which they were reſpectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

5. Tippoo Sultaun to relinquiſh, for ever, all claim to the lately diſputed diſtricts of Ameera and Soulea and Erſawaraſeemy, to any part of the territory poſſeſſed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tambacherry Paſs, and generally to all places in the preſent frontiers of any of the allies, which may at this time be in diſpute.

6. Two crores of ſicca rupees ſhall be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the allies, agreeably to the following particulars.

1ſt, One crore ſhall be paid immediately in pagodas, or gold mohurs, or rupees, of full weight and ſtandard, or in gold or ſilver bullion.

2d, The remaining crore ſhall be paid within ſix months from the date of the preſent treaty.

7. All priſoners in the hands of the ſeveral powers to be fairly and unequivocally releaſed.

8. Until the due performance of the articles of this preſent treaty, *four ſons* of Tippoo Sultaun, *to be ſelected by Lieutenant General Harris*, ſhall be delivered as hoſtages, into the General's hands. And as a further ſecurity for Tippoo's faithful execution of the ſame, *four of his principal Officers, to be named by Lieutenant General Harris, ſhall alſo be delivered into the General's hands.* On the arrival of the ſaid ſons and *officers* in the camp, and on the payment of the firſt moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the ſixth article, a ceſſation of the hoſtilities ſhall take place; but the army of the allies ſhall not quit their poſition before Seringapatam (unleſs they deem it expedient) until the forts and diſtricts, *to be ceded under*

the fourth article, shall actually be in possession of the troops of the *allies*.

9. *The allied armies shall be entitled to a free and uninterrupted communication with the Malabar Coast, and the Carnatic, on both sides of the river Cavery, until the allies are put in possession of the forts and districts, to be ceded under the fourth article, in which event Tippoo shall be entitled to require their departure from his territories.*

10. *Tippoo Sultaun shall signify his assent or rejection of the above articles within twenty-four hours after receiving them. and in twenty-four hours more, the hostages and money must arrive in camp.*

11. When an agreement, containing the articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter-agreements shall be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the allies; and after the cessation of hostilities, a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship shall be settled and entered into by the several powers.

General Harris to the Governor General; dated 27th April, 1799.

MY LORD,

On the 24th instant I had the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant, in a letter, duplicate of which is annexed. On the 25th, I received letters from Colonel Read, which lead me to hope he has, ere this, joined General Floyd's division, and that their united force is marching towards us.

Our approaches to the fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th, and a battery of four guns were erected on the 25th, which destroyed the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This opened with considerable effect yesterday morning; and in the evening, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked, and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops now occupy their works, and their lodgment will, I trust, this night, be made secure. The possession of these works is of great importance, as it gives us the ground on which the breaching battery must be erected; and every circumstance of the siege promises favourably. The enemy has disputed every inch of ground; and the spirit and conduct of the troops on every occasion (and we have had several) which required animated exertion, has been such as I cannot applaud too highly.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

General Harris to the Governor General; dated 28th April, 1799.

MY LORD,

I yesterday reported to your Lordship the successful attack made the preceding evening on the advanced works of the enemy. In the course of last night, the position occupied by our troops was strongly secured. This morning a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, of which I annex a translation, was received. In reply, I have referred to the terms forwarded on the 22d, as those only on which I would treat, declining to admit any Vakeels, unless they were accompanied by the hostages and specie, in consequence of those terms being agreed to, and insisting on an answer by three o'clock to-morrow.

This night, our breaching battery will be built, and its fire to-morrow will probably have considerable effect on the Sultaun's determination. No offer to negotiate shall, for an instant, delay our military operations; and every appearance of their present state and progress is extremely favourable.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Camp, Seringapatam, 28th April, 1799.

Translation

Tranſlation of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Lieutenant General Harris, having no date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the 28th April, 1799.

I have the pleaſure of your friendly letter, and underſtand its contents. The points in queſtion are weighty, and without the intervention of Ambaſſadors, cannot be brought to a concluſion; I am therefore about to ſend two gentlemen to you, and have no doubt but a conference will take place. They will perſonally explain themſelves to you. What more can I write?

(True tranſlation)
(Signed) BARRY CLOSE.

General Harris to the Governor General; dated 1ſt May, 1799.

Camp, Seringapatam, 1ſt May, 1799.

MY LORD,

On the 28th ultimo, I had the honour to report to your Lordſhip the ſtate of the attack on Seringapatam, and the offer of Tippoo Sultaun to negotiate, ſince which no further communication has been received from him. A breaching battery for ſix guns, built the night of the 28th, was opened on the morning of the 30th, and in the courſe of the day demoliſhed part of the outward wall at the weſt angle of the fort, conſiderably ſhaking the maſonry of the baſtion within it. This day its fire has continued with increaſed effect; and an additional battery, conſtructed laſt night, is to open to-morrow, which will, I doubt not, ſoon complete a practicable breach. I have received no advices from General Floyd, or Colonels Read or Brown, ſince my laſt.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Capt. Macaulay to Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick; dated May 1 and 2, 1799.

This morning the breaching battery, completed, opened with great effect. To-morrow the breach may be practicable: at all events, the aſſault will not be delayed beyond the 4th. The more arduous the enterprize the greater the glory.

Lieutenant Colonel Montague unfortunately loſt an arm this morning, but is doing well. No accounts of Floyd yet.

I wrote you the 25th, and have ſent it in triplicate. Our breaching battery opened partially yeſterday morning. This morning it is completed, and to-night the guns will be got in; notwithſtanding which Tippoo indicates no ſymptom of ſerious alarm. He has not even deigned to anſwer General Harris's letter of the 28th. It would appear as if he had thoughts of puſhing matters to the laſt extremity, and trying the iſſue of an aſſault. This will, probably, take place in two or three days, unleſs the river prematurely ſwells.

Tell Mrs. Harris that the General is well; her ſon alſo is well.

C. MACAULAY.

Camp, Seringapatam, 1ſt May.

Copy of Letter from the Right Hon. the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated June 6, 1799.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Hon. the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Since the date of my laſt of the 16th ultimo, I have received intelligence from Seringapatam, that Furteh Hyder, eldeſt ſon of Tippoo Sultaun, Purneah, the Dewan of the Sultaun, and Meer Kummer-uddeen, had ſurrendered themſelves to Lieutenant General Harris, at Seringapatam. The whole of Tippoo Sultaun's ſons, thirteen in number, together with all his ſirdars of note, are now at Seringapatam.

The primary objects of General

Harris's attention, after the fall of Seringapatam, were to disband the late Sultaun's army, and to obtain possession of the principal strong holds throughout his dominions.

The measures necessary for effecting the first of these objects were accordingly taken, through the agency of Purneah. The Sillehdar horse, of their own accord, returned to their lands: some discussions, however, took place, with regard to the disposal of the bargeir, or stable horses, which were at length terminated, on the 18th ultimo, by the assistance of Purneah.

The corps, formerly Lally's, has surrendered; and the Europeans composing it, together with those under M. Chapuy, recently arrived from Mauritius, were secured, and have been sent prisoners of war into the Carnatic.

Upon the whole, I have the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that the late Sultaun's army is now entirely disbanded. The stable horses, elephants, and camels, belonging to the Sircar, have been delivered up, and many of the former have been allotted to complete deficient corps of the Company's cavalry, while others, not calculated for that service, have been appropriated to the use of his Highness the Nizam.

In the mean time, the necessary measures have been pursued, for taking possession of the remaining parts of the Sultaun's dominions. On the 13th, the army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched on its return to Malabar, by the way of Coorga, with the intention of detaching troops to take possession of the district of Canara. This army arrived at Cananore on the 22d, at which period, fortunately, the rains had not commenced in that quarter.

Circular letters were addressed by Lieutenant-General Harris to the commandants of the principal fortresses in Canara, and supported by similar requisitions from the Meer Suddoor (or General Superintendant of Garrisons) under the late Sultaun's government, requiring the surrender of their respective forts to the British troops, and giving them general assurances of favour and protection. There is every reason to believe, that the forts will be quietly delivered up; in which case, troops will be immediately detached by Lieutenant General Stuart to occupy them.

Similar measures have been adopted, to obtain the surrender of the forts in other parts of the late Sultaun's dominions; and, as far as our troops have yet proceeded, with uniform success.

The villagers have returned to their occupations in most parts of the country; and the strongest symptoms have appeared, of a general disposition to submit to the orders of the British government, without opposition or reluctance.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Honourable Court, that the whole of the late Tippoo Sultaun's records have been fortunately secured. They are found to contain a series of correspondence between the Sultaun and the French. Previous to the departure of the Sarah Christiana, I received some of these documents; and although incomplete, they appeared to be of so much importance, that I forwarded copies of them to the Secret Committee by that conveyance. I have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court a complete copy of the whole series; No comment upon them can be necessary. The circumstances under which they were found, as well as the internal evidence which they contain, render their authenticity indisputable.

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I am now occupied in framing a general arrangement of the affairs of Mysore, which I hope to be able to effect in a short space of time, upon principles calculated to promote the interests and honour of the Honourable Company, and to secure future tranquillity and safety to our Eastern dominions. It would be premature, at this time, to enter into a discussion of the measures in contemplation for this beneficial purpose; I however expect to complete this arrangement, without quitting this Presidency according to my first intention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 6th June, 1799.

*** *The following Papers, No. 1 to 25, are translations of the French papers, mentioned in the preceding letter to have been found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place. The French Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Capt Macauley, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General. The orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written, under the Sultaun's directions, by a Captain of a French vessel then residing at Seringapatam.*

From these papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797; the first in April 1797, the second in October 1797, and the third in July 1798; but the Ambassadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799. The nature and object of these several embassies is fully explained in these papers.

No. 5 to 21, contain a detailed statement of the transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March, 1798; of the landing of the French force, under the command of Messrs. Du Buc and Chapuy, at Mangalore, and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's service. In No. 22 to 25, will be found the particulars of the embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France, from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of amity and peace with the British Government in India.

No. 1.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the French Republic.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

I salute you, and wish every happiness to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my country: after having sustained an engagement, his small vessel had nearly foundered at sea: as I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your nation, I brought him to my usual place of residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the war, and to your condition, and I inquired whether you thought of your ancient ally? He informed me of all your plans, and of your good intentions towards me and my country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction, and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to you three of my confidential chiefs, to testify to you my friendship, and to renew our ancient alliance. In the writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my heart for your nation, which I have always loved. Study the welfare of my country, as I study that of yours.

Your Ally,

(Signed)

No. 2.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People residing

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residing in the Isles of France and of La Re-union.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, and I have done all in my power, since the commencement of your revolution, to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able, before this time, to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your officers), who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence; and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation: I acknowledge the sublimity of your Constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity, I propose to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation, with myself and my people, may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine, and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country. When I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you, until I see your forces, as well naval as military, actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recal to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English! not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army, under the command of M. de Cossigny, received an order from M. de Bussi to abandon me, though I paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party: this I opposed, and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half of my dominions, and three crores and thirty thousand rupees in specie. Behold, what have been my losses, Representatives! What is past, is past: I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my

country, if one of the citizens of either party ſhould violate the cuſtoms of the other, he ſhall be reprimanded immediately by his own ſuperior, without any interruption of the good underſtanding and harmony, which ought to ſubſiſt between good allies. I inſert this clauſe, although Citizen Ripaud has aſſured me, that the obſervance of the moſt ſevere diſcipline and of reſpect for the laws exiſts in the Republican army: Mine ſhall always be conducted in the ſame manner. I require alſo, that the Commanding Officer ſhall always conſult me on every meaſure which he may undertake for the deſtruction of our common enemy, becauſe I am acquainted with the country, its cuſtoms and manners. This is a reſervation that he cannot conſider as offenſive. Happy moment! the time is come when I can depoſit in the boſom of my friends, the hatred which I bear againſt thoſe oppreſſors of the human race. If you will aſſiſt me, in a ſhort time not an Engliſhman ſhall remain in India! you have the power and the means of effecting it by your free negroes. With theſe new citizens (much dreaded by the Engliſh) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of theſe villains! The ſprings which I have touched have put all India in motion; my friends are ready to fall upon the Engliſh; for every thing here rely on my diſcretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, ſhall be mine. Now you are apprized of my deſigns, delay not to inform me of yours; but make no promiſes which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to anſwer your letters, and I will give him a ſalary worthy of the ſituation which he holds near my perſon. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehenſions of being conſidered as a deſerter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which intereſts me for his welfare). I requeſt you to authorize him to remain in his preſent ſtation with me for the ſervice of his country, of your colonies, and of myſelf, I detained him; nor did he conſent to remain till after much ſolicitation, being extremely attached to the Iſland of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In caſe you ſhould conſent to my propoſitions, it is neceſſary that you ſhould know the extent of my power to aſſiſt the French Republic, and its army.

Article 1. I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the coaſt, to victual both the land and ſea forces (European liquors excepted), and I will furniſh all neceſſaries, ſuch as flour, rice, meat, wood, &c.

2. I engage alſo to make advances of money for all the wants of the land and ſea equipments.

3. I engage to provide all the bullocks neceſſary for the artillery of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and Laſcars, for carrying the baggage of the officers and ſoldiers.

4. I engage to provide palankeens for the Generals, and horſes for the Officers of the troops of the Republic.

5. In caſe the French army ſhould happen to be in want of gunpowder, or other ammunition, I engage to ſupply it.

6. As ſoon as the French army ſhall have diſembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which ſhall, in the firſt inſtance, conſiſt of thirty thouſand cavalry, and thirty thouſand infantry and artillery, well diſciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing neceſſary for the ſucceſs of our enterprize.

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What I require on the part of France is as follows:

Article 1. That the French Republic ſhall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the conſent of me and my people; nor without including us in ſuch treaty.

2. That as the troops of the Republic will derive ſuch advantages from me, the Generals in command ſhall undertake nothing without firſt conſulting me, to enſure the ſucceſs of the common cauſe, and of our reſpective armies.

3. Should the French General or Republican troops detect traitors in my country, or ſhould I or my troops come to the knowledge of any ſuch in the French army, the Chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, ſhall cauſe him to be ſeized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendſhip; ſince engaged in the ſame cauſe, our intereſts are the ſame.

4. As I propoſe to make the advances, and furniſh the neceſſary ſupplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land and the ſea forces, it is juſt that I ſhould be reimburſed at the end of the war, from the ſums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

5. Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, ſhips, ammunition, &c. ſhall be equally divided, at a fair valuation, fraternally, between the troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

6. As I have ſuffered greatly in ſupporting the cauſe of the French in the laſt war, when I loſt the beſt part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories, or contributions, which I may be able to ſeize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th article; that they ſhall become mine by right, and that the Republican troops ſhall have no pretenſions or claims thereto. I claim this act of juſtice from my brethern.

7. If the fortune of war ſhall put us in poſſeſſion of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay, and the territories dependent on it, belonging to the Engliſh, ſhall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies ſhall be mine.

8. I demand that all male and female priſoners, as well Engliſh as Portugueze, which ſhall be taken by the Republican troops, or by mine, ſhall be treated with humanity; and with regard to their perſons, that they ſhall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be tranſported at our joint expence, out of India, to ſome place far diſtant from the territories of the allies.

9. As the towns, ports, forts, and territories ſtipulated in the 6th article, are to be divided between the allies, they ſhall be garriſoned as they may fall into our hands, and the ſtipulations of that article ſhall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myſelf, with a diſcretion, if circumſtances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed uſeleſs.

10. In order to achieve the conqueſt of the Engliſh and Portugueze poſſeſſions, and thoſe of their allies, it is neceſſary that I ſhould be aſſiſted with from five to ten thouſand regular troops or national guards, and from twenty-five to thirty thouſand of your new citizens (if you have put the decree into execution), ſelecting the moſt ſubtle and beſt inſtructed of them; thoſe in ſhort who are likely to diſturb the peace of your own colonies; I will anſwer for our quick and eaſy ſucceſs.

11. To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port eſſential for your ſquadron and your tranſports,

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it will be neceſſary to diſembark at my port of Onore, ſituated in latitude 14° 35′ N. and 70° longitude.

12. That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propoſitions, I requeſt, that after having fully conſidered them, you will diſpatch a packet boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your deciſion as expeditiouſly as poſſible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your ſquadron, a French officer will be ſtationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and to adviſe me of your intentions. To avoid any ſurprize or doubt, the ſhip, during the time ſhe may remain at anchor in the roads, ſhall hoiſt American colours, with the National flag at the main-top-maſt-head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpoſe. I am deſirous, and therefore particularly requeſt that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this packet-boat, as he knows my harbours, and is acquainted with the cuſtoms of my country.

31. I depute four of my chiefs, who have proved themſelves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I tranſmit to you; but ſhould you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect, without an order from the Executive Government of your mother country, I requeſt you to diſpatch three of my Chiefs in one of your beſt veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome citizen whom your wiſdom may ſelect, to guide and to adviſe them in France. I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power. I cannot ſend my ſhip thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part. If you ſend a ſquadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs, and alſo my ſhip, which I requeſt may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however, you think that the ſhip cannot be coppered without delaying the voyage of the convoy, you will ſend the ſhip back at the proper ſeaſon, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

14. We will commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh and the Portugueze; when in caſe the Nizam and the Mahrattas ſhould join them, we will make war againſt them alſo, for it will then be neceſſary to ſubjugate them alſo, and to render them tributaries to us.

Theſe, Repreſentatives, are my intentions: do not let my attachment to your nation expoſe me to the ſame calamity which I formerly ſuffered. I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anſwer, or you may expoſe me to great anguiſh of heart, ſince I ſhall act according to the tenor of your anſwer. I offer up my vows for the ſucceſs of our enterprize, for the continuation of proſperity to the arms of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and for a ſpeedy anſwer. I ſwear an inviolable friendſhip for your nation.

(Signed)

(True Copy.) C. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

No. 3.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Cit. Gen. Malartique.

The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

CIT. GEN. MALARTIQUE,

I addreſs to you, as well as to your Repreſentatives and principal Chiefs, the aſſurances of my intentions, of my friendſhip, in ſhort, of every

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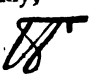
every ſentiment of my heart towards your nation. I ſend four of my Chiefs to confirm theſe aſſurances verbally. I hope you will take my propoſitions into conſideration, and ſend me an anſwer, conformable to the deſire of my heart, by the packet-boat which I have requeſted you to diſpatch. I expect every thing from your zeal for your country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wiſdom which has preſerved your colonies. Send me troops, and I will divert the Engliſh from the idea of attacking you.

I requeſt you to ſend by the packet-boat a perſon qualified to write my diſpatches in the French language. Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and beſides is no writer. I expect every thing from your wiſdom.—I revere you.

Your Ally,

(Signed) 

No. 4.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Cit. Gen. Mengalon.

Seringapatam, the 21ſt of April 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

CIT. GEN. MENGALON,

Since I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four children, who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs and of the people, and is expected to ſucceed.

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a civil war in that ſtate.—Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival of Zemaun Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence!—Heaven ſeems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reaſon to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the Engliſh, who could not aſſiſt them, being fully employed in defending themſelves.

Whilſt a civil war exiſts in the Mahratta and Nizam's dominions, the Engliſh are not better ſituated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Aſoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hoſtilities againſt them, and with ſome advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed, in three ſallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the coaſt of Malabar they are attacked on every ſide, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious government, and to the taxes which they have impoſed *.

On the coaſt of Coromandel, from Maſulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongſt all the princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

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* It is hardly neceſſary to obſerve that this, together with almoſt all the other ſtatements made by Tippoo and the French officers, reſpecting the politics of India, is totally unfounded in fact. ED.

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I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed)

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you; it is a weapon made in my country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(True Translation)
G. G. KEBLE. *F. T.*

No. 5.

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France.

Seringapatam, the 21st April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

Since I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the English, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children, who are disputing the right of succession. One of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Mad'hoo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a civil war in that state. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zemaun Shah, my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence!—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and the Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed, in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious government, and to the taxes which they have imposed.

On the coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed)

P. S. Since writing my letter, have learnt by an Arab ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal. The arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow has made the

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the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah. It appears, that both these Princes are determined to be revenged of the English: send me then troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(True Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

No. 6.

Translation of a Letter from the Ambassadors of Tippoo Sultaun to Gen. Malartique.

The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798, the 6th year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn oath, under the standard of the two nations, and to perform this ceremony according to your customs; therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship, and of the offensive and defensive alliance, indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the officers and men necessary for this ceremony, and, in our presence, to draw up a written instrument, to be signed by all parties present, sealed with the seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands: this will weaken our enemies, and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your servants.

(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHOMED IBRAHIM.

(A true copy, by order of the Ambassadors)

(Signed) DEBAY, *Interp.*

(A true translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

No. 7.

Copy of the Stipulations and Propositions of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors, Assen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, have dispatched to Europe, from the Isle of France, by two frigates, which sailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798; for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the Assistance of France, to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible.

The Prince engages to furnish the whole French army with the necessary provisions, such as rice, meat, ghee, &c. Spirituous liquors he cannot supply. He will provide the French army with carriage for the officers and for their baggage; he will also provide all military stores. Done at the Isle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) DEBAY.

+ *Seal of Assen Ali Khan.*
+ *Seal of Mahomed Ibrahim.*
+ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

(True Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

No. 8.

The Representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun.

Salutation and Fraternity!

Your ambassadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the colony of the Isle of France, a connection equally advantageous to both nations.

We shall make every effort in our power to answer your wishes.

We have communicated the object of your embassy to the Legislative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartique will apprize you of the steps which he

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he has taken already, and of thoſe which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual intereſts.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this colony, either for internal conſumption or exportation; and we can ſupply you, in return, with all the articles which the execution of your military projects requires.

(Signed) FOQUEREAUX, *Preſ.*
(By order of the Colonial Aſſembly)
HAULNIER, *Sec.*
(True tranſlation.)
G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

The Iſle of France, the 21ſt February, 1798, the 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

May health and happineſs attend you.

It is known to you, that we came hither with the expectation of finding a conſiderable force, which we were informed was in this iſland, and with which, upon the concluſion of an alliance with our ſovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your enemies, who are alſo ours. You know, that had we been deputed to make the levies ourſelves, we ſhould have brought a ſupply of money, and all that might be neceſſary for that purpoſe.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raiſe volunteers for us. The ſmall force which you have offered cannot accompliſh the deſigns of our prince; but even this inconſiderable force cannot be raiſed without money: all thoſe who offer to enliſt, require money from us. We cannot enliſt them; it is contrary to our orders: ſuch, however, as chooſe to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their pay ſhall be fixed by our ſovereign. Should this propoſal appear inconvenient, we requeſt you will ſend ambaſſadors with us to adjuſt this point with our ſovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French, now in his ſervice, are entertained. Thoſe who may embark afterwards, ſhall be entertained on the ſame terms; and for this purpoſe our prince will ſend money with his ambaſſadors; but it muſt be underſtood, that whether men are to be enliſted for his ſervice, or whether your troops are to be ſent to his aſſiſtance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We requeſt you to enable us to depart ſpeedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your moſt obedient ſervants,
(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHOMMED IBRAHIM.

(A true copy of the letter written by order of the ambaſſadors, by me the interpreter)
(Signed) DEBAY.

\+ \+ } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors,*
\+ *Seal of Debay.*

(True tranſlation.)
G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

To the Ambaſſadors.

Iſle of France, the 27th Feb. 1798, 6th Year of the Republic.

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too ſincere a temper to ſuffer you to remain ignorant of the great diſſatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultaun deputed you to ſolicit our aid, on ſuch conditions as we might deem juſt, and not on thoſe which you now preſcribe to us.

The demands which I have propoſed to you within theſe few days paſt, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whoſe orders he ſerved when a captain of grenadiers,

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grenadiers, in the battalion of the regiment of the Isle of France, which made a campaign during the last war, under the Bahaudder and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore persist in demanding for all the officers and volunteers, the pay and provisions stipulated in the last statement which I transmitted to you.

The pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chuse to take Surgeons; you shall not have them: but your Master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The officers and volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a journey of 500 leagues to ascertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chuse to fix for them. I shall order them not to disembark until Tippoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the pay and provision which I propose to him.

We have not sought you; you came to solicit our aid you ought therefore, to submit to the conditions which I propose to you—they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIQUE, *G. Gen.*

(True translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Re-Union, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Isle of France, North West, 18th Ventose, 6th Year of the French Republic, or the 8th March, 1798. O. S.

Citizen James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being desirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highness, for the purpose of being employed in the factory which you propose to establish in this island; permit me to request your favour towards him, and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here; his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, and his temper tractable; he is besides intelligent, active, and laborious.

Your ambassadors, who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIQUE.

(True translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

Rear-Admiral Sercey, commanding the Naval Forces of France in the Indian Seas, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, in his Territories.

Isle of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th Year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March, 1798.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

Your ambassadors, Assan Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired that France should send you troops, in order that you might declare war against the English, the oppressors of India. I am extremely concerned,

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cerned, that the naval force under my command is not at preſent ſufficiently conſiderable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make ſuch a diverſion as might forward your intereſts; but if I ſhould be reinforced, as I expect, I ſhall be very eager to ſeek our common enemies, and to aſſiſt you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your ambaſſadors, I had addreſſed the Government of my country in Europe, on the neceſſity of expediting this meaſure; and the day ſubſequent to their arrival, I diſpatched two frigates to France, with the new propoſals which you offer; it is to be regretted, that you did not ſooner apprize us of your favourable diſpoſition.

Prince Tippoo, your ambaſſadors have exerted great zeal for your ſervice; but, unfortunately, we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our colony; your ambaſſadors having, however, informed me of your wiſh to have ſome well-inſtructed officers to form your marine, I haſten to ſend to you Captain Du Buc, who commands a veſſel in the ſervice of France, and ſix other officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favour, and who, I hope, will anſwer your views, by their good conduct and their naval ſkill.

Your ambaſſadors having teſtified an anxious wiſh to return to you as ſpeedily as poſſible, I have given them one of my beſt frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a diſtinguiſhed officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation.

(Signed) SERCEY, *Rear-Ad.*

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

Copy of a Letter from General Coſſigny to the Ambaſſadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their departure.

I beg leave to offer my apologies to the ambaſſadors of the Padſha. My ill health has prevented me from paying them a viſit; but I ſhould have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now purpoſe to write, which I deſire they will tranſcribe, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting it to the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun.

I aſſure the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun of my reſpect and devotion. I give him my word that I faithfully transmitted, at the time when I received them, his propoſitions and his letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably alſo to his recommendation, I obſerved the greateſt ſecrecy, that he might not be committed with the Engliſh, and becauſe the French Government itſelf is not in the habit of publiſhing the ſecrets of its operations.

The proof that the propoſitions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received, is that they have remained ſecret even in France. Perhaps it is not convenient for France to ſend an expedition to India, as it muſt depend upon the proſpect of peace, more or leſs diſtant, with the Engliſh; but I aſſure the Padſha, that he will have no reaſon to repent of this firſt ſtep, nor of the confidence he has repoſed in me.

France, I am certain, will always conſider the Padſha as one of its moſt faithful allies; his vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true intereſts of the Padſha; intereſts which we conſider as neceſſarily blended with thoſe of the French nation in India. I hope the time will come, when Tippoo Sultaun will

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will be convinced that I have ſerved him, on this occaſion, with the ſame zeal, as when I was near his perſon.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padſha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is ſtill ignorant of it: he, however, has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has ſent to this place a copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: it is, therefore, Tippoo who has publiſhed his own ſecret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the conſequences.

I do not write to the Padſha, as my health, and the gout, which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wiſh, and becauſe he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confeſs, that I ſhould be very ſorry to have my letters returned, in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. All the letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as thoſe which he has perſonally written to me, I have conſtantly forwarded to the French Government: the letters have always been, and will continue to remain ſecret, becauſe his intereſt, and that of the French nation, require it.

I muſt again repeat my apologies to the ambaſſadors of the Padſha, if my ill health ſhould prevent me from ſeeing them before their departure from this colony; for I ſhould have had the ſtrongeſt deſire to become acquainted them, and to have converſed with them, reſpecting the Padſha. Their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their diſcretion, and the good conduct obſerved by them here, during the courſe of the embaſſy with which they were entruſted by the prince, inſpired me with a very great deſire to know them. It will always be highly creditable to them to have filled with diſtinction and dignity, the honourable poſt which they occupied here for the intereſts of their maſter, and to have acquired the general eſteem, and the particular regard of all the chiefs of this iſland, by their wiſdom, their prudence, and diſcretion, in the miſſion with which they were charged; in the execution of which, they have acquitted themſelves with that good ſenſe and dignity, becoming the ambaſſadors of a great prince, from whoſe juſtice they have every reaſon to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my beſt wiſhes for their health, and the ſucceſs of their voyage.

I am perſuaded that they will uſe their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in ſupport of the memorial which my nephew, Lahauſſe La Louviere, has addreſſed to him, as well as the requeſt made by him to the prince.—His memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the intereſts of the Padſha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more requeſt them to aſſure the prince, that I ſhall always take the greateſt intereſt in his gloty, and that I am anxious that the ſucceſs and name of ſo great a ſovereign ſhould be extended through the univerſe.

(Signed) GEN. COSSIGNY.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
OUR COUNTRY,—HONOUR,—AND LIBERTY.

MENGALON, *General of a Diviſion, to the Nabob* TIPPOO SAIB.

Head Quarters, Iſle of France, the 4th of March, 1798, the 6th Year of the French Republic.

PRINCE,

I received the letter with which you

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you honoured me: ſickneſs prevented me from attending the various conferences which your ambaſſadors held with the Governor General, on the ſubject of the miſſion with which you had charged them. I have, however, no doubt, that the French Republic will ſoon learn, and joyfully partake your overtures of friendſhip and alliance.

I ſhould have been glad if the ſtate of the French force, at this time in India, had allowed me, in perſon, to have aſſured you of the friendſhip of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms againſt our common enemy; but the actual ſtate of affairs deprives me of that double honour.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wiſhes for the proſperity of your arms, and the continuation of your glory. (Signed) MENGALON.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

To the great Prince, Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, at his Court of Seringapatam.

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman, whoſe name is not unknown to you, and who wiſhes to be uſeful to the generous ally of his nation, avails himſelf, with eagerneſs, of the opportunity offered by the return of your ambaſſadors, Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recal himſelf to your remembrance.

I had the honour to write to you from Pondicherry, in the month of September, 1792, encloſing the manifeſt of the cargo of my ſhip, the Phœnix; and I informed Governor Defreſne, that I propoſed going to Mangalore, for the expreſs purpoſe of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent grenadier fuſees, intended for you.—That general obſerved to me, that I ran the riſk of being ſearched and detained by the Engliſh; but when he ſaw that I was firmly reſolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumſtance has afforded me the ineſtimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preſerve.

Your miniſter, Aſheruff Ali Khan, arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the fuſees, and was ſatisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 rupees upon Brown of Mahe, who gave me a bill on another perſon, and I have not yet received payment; but it is no longer your Highneſs who is reſponſible to me for the amount.

Being a repreſentative of the people of the Iſle of France, I had the happineſs of being Preſident of the Committee of Public Safety, when your ambaſſadors landed in this colony: and I was the firſt to teſtify to them the ſatisfaction we felt, at receiving amongſt us the ſubjects of an allied Prince, to whom we are ſincerely attached: But if our happineſs was great for a moment, our grief was profound, to learn that you had been deceived by Rapaud, as to our forces on this iſland; the only reinforcement which has been ſent to us from France, ſince the commencement of the war, is one battalion, which we have ſent to Batavia, to aſſiſt the Dutch, in the preſervation of that place: this we did in return for the aſſiſtance which we had drawn from thence in money, proviſions, and naval ſtores: For you muſt know, Great Prince, that our own reſources are ſufficient for our ſupport, and we have ſworn to bury ourſelves under the ruins of our iſland, rather than ſee our enemies the poſſeſſors of it.

I often had the pleaſure of viſit-

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ing your ambaſſadors, and I ſucceeded in relieving them from the painful ſituation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their miſſion, I encouraged them by ſaying, that you could not deſire impoſſibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conſcience ought to be at eaſe: you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an agent who has uſed every effort, although without ſucceſs, has ſtill a claim to the gratitude of thoſe who granted him their confidence.

If Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely ſucceſsful, if your wiſhes have not been accompliſhed, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumſtances of the times; but I ſwear by the ſacred name of honour, that they have uſed every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themſelves like ſubjects truly attached and faithful to their Maſter.

The conferences were conducted at the Government Houſe, with the generals, and three repreſentatives of the colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your envoys were always deſirous that nothing ſhould be made public, but what could not poſſibly be concealed; and I may venture to aſſure you, Great Prince, that we have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the correct and becoming conduct obſerved by them, during their reſidence here; it was ſuch as to be expected from the honour of their character and from your ambaſſadors. They obſerved, that the allowances fixed for the different ranks were too great; and that the French in the camp of Lally are not ſo highly paid; but General Malartique relieves you from any embarraſſment on that point, by permitting the French to return, ſhould you not be ſatisfied with what has been concluded here.

The ſituation of your envoys was critical; they found themſelves in a ſtate of ſuſpence, deſirous of being uſeful to their maſter, but at the ſame time apprehenſive of incurring his diſpleaſure. To have refuſed theſe ſuccours, though trifling, would have been a confeſſion, that you would not ſacrifice a ſmall ſum of money: this, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with reſpect to the preſent, but alſo to future times; beſides, it is neceſſary to make ſome diſtinction, in favour of thoſe who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to ſerve as volunteers in a country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing leſs than our great deſire to ſerve you, would have induced us to permit theſe citizens to leave the colony, during war, particularly as ſome of them are experienced ſoldiers, who poſſeſs a knowledge of their profeſſion, and therefore are a loſs to us; but there is is no merit in obligations which coſt nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converſe a moment with you. My love for my country, my attachment to its allies, particularly to the deſerving ſon of the renowned Hyder Ali, and my well-founded hatred of the Engliſh, or rather of their government; all this, I ſay, ſhould convince you, that I ſhall ſay nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true intereſts.

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Aſia? Nothing is more eaſily underſtood. It is the dark policy of the Engliſh, their Machiavelin principles, which have ſubjected ſo many nations to their yoke; and rendered them the oppreſſors of Aſia.

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There

There is ſtill time however to cruſh this ambitious nation; but it is neceſſary that the Court of Poonah—the Soubah of the Deccan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travencore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soubahs; that all the Chiefs of Aſia, in ſhort, ſhould unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel thoſe haughty Engliſh; but it is abſolutely neceſſary, that the alliance ſhould be founded on good faith, and that it ſhould be ſkilfully formed, in order that the princes, whoſe forces are inconſiderable, may not find themſelves overpowered, in conſequence of a want of concert between the parties; but when the plan ſhall have been properly arranged, and when the Engliſh ſhall find themſelves aſſailed from every quarter of Aſia, their deſtruction will be inevitable. You have been at war with all the princes of Aſia; you muſt now become their friend, and prove to them, by the propoſals you make, that you are really willing to become ſuch. One prince muſt not aggrandize himſelf at the expence of another; but it is proper that thoſe who groan under the bondage of the Engliſh ſhould be emancipated, and that each individual ſhould participate in their ſpoils, in proportion to the aid he ſhall furniſh, as well as to his local poſition. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting parties ſhall find his intereſt in it, the engagements will be obſerved; but ſhould it prove otherwiſe, ſhould any one of the contracting parties be injured, he will obſerve his engagements no longer, than until ſome circumſtance or favourable event ſhall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If fortunately, we ſhould receive troops from Europe, which we can diſpoſe of in your favour; if the commiſſion with which the naval and military generals of the colony have entruſted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the commander of the frigate which carries your diſpatches to the French Government, and the latter, Aid de Camp to Major General Malartique, ſent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as poſſible; I ſay, if this deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand, the means of avenging yourſelf, by puniſhing thoſe who have cauſed you to be betrayed by your own ſubjects; and of recovering that inheritance, of which you have been in part deprived, becauſe the princes of Aſia, who took up arms againſt you, were not ſenſible, that, in proportion as the Engliſh became powerful, they would furniſh the powers of the Eaſt with arms againſt each other.

The difference of religion has often prevented alliances, which would have proved advantageous to divers nations; but theſe falſe principles have diſappeared, philoſophy and reaſon have ſilenced prejudice, and the ſame ſtate in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calviniſt, and the Lutheran churches. The man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are ſincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveneſs.

The diſpoſitions of the Soubah of the Deccan are known to you, as are alſo thoſe of the Mahratta and Tartar ſtates. I think I may venture to aſſure you, that the good prince, Ram Rajah of Travencore, is tired of the oppreſſion of the Engliſh. Raman Keſvin, his prime miniſter, would, I conceive, be well diſpoſed to act againſt theſe

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deſpots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he conſented to ſend away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French officers who commanded his battalions. The intereſts of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you ſhall propoſe to him an alliance, that all reſentment ſhould ceaſe, and that your ancient feuds ſhould be extinguiſhed and forgotten for ever: but above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in ſuch a manner, that the Engliſh may not ſuſpect it; for otherwiſe this prince will be totally cruſhed, and the Engliſh, in deſpoiling him, will encreaſe their means of acting againſt you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brighteſt days of my life will be that on which I ſhall hear that, by re-uniting with the princes of Aſia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the Engliſh in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankneſs will be pleaſing to you, or whether you may not conſider my obſervations as officious; but of this I am certain, that my anxious wiſh is, that you may make great conqueſts from the Engliſh; and that by this ſucceſs, you may be enabled to render your people and yourſelf happy. This is the ſincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is with eſteem and reſpect,

Great Prince,

Your muſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

Iſle of France, the 15th Ventoſe, 6th year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, O. S.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

The Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Re-Union, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Iſle of France, Port North Weſt, 17th Ventoſe, 6th Year of the French Republic, or 7th March, 1798, O.S.

I received, on the 20th January laſt (old ſtyle), your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your ſervice, and two ambaſſadors, to confer with me reſpecting the ſtate of your affairs, and that I might place the greateſt confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your ambaſſadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of propoſals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expence, as long as the war in India ſhall laſt, the troops they may be able to ſend you.

Not thinking myſelf authoriſed by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately diſpatched two frigates to France, with your propoſitions to the Executive Directory. I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but they will take your propoſal into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and I am perſuaded, that they will ſend you, as ſpeedily as poſſible, the ſuccours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpoſe of attacking your enemies, who are alſo the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilſt waiting the arrival of theſe ſuccours, I diſpatch the Preneuſe frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your ambaſſadors and their ſuite, with the officers, ſurgeons, and volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two iſlands for your ſervice.

I have annexed to this letter,

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1 The

1. The roll of the officers compoſing the Marine Eſtabliſhment, whom you were deſirous of having to command your ſhips, and to form ſeaman for you.

2. The roll of the land officers, of the ſurgeons, and of the volunteers.

Theſe liſts exhibit the reſpective ranks of the officers.

You will alſo receive with this letter the monthly pay-tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and proviſions for each rank, and for every perſon who ſhall enter your territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your ambaſſadors and myſelf, and ſigned by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your ambaſſadors; but I could not perſuade them to undertake to ſign the treaty. They aſſured me, that you would moſt unqueſtionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and pay of the troops, as well as the eſtabliſhment and proviſions, which I had requeſted, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwiſe, I authoriſe all the officers, volunteers, and others, to avail themſelves of the return of the frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to theſe iſlands.

I muſt alſo premiſe, that it is my intention that they ſhall, at all times, be at liberty to quit your territories; and I therefore requeſt you will give orders, that they may be furniſhed with the neceſſary means, that every aſſiſtance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be ſubjected to any hindrance or moleſtation on the part of your ſubjects.

The eſtabliſhment of the factory which you are anxious to have in this Iſland, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourſelf more cloſely with the French, preſenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to eſtabliſh it whenever you may think proper. The two Muſſulmans and the Frenchman, whom you propoſe to ſend for that purpoſe, will eaſily find a commodious houſe for their reception. They ſhall be under the protection of Government, and they ſhall enjoy all the privileges uſually granted to ſuch eſtabliſhments.

I muſt now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambaſſadors, and the anxiety they have always ſhewn to execute punctually, the commiſſion with which you had entruſted them; I am happy to render them this juſtice, which they on every account deſerve.

Immediately on their arrival in this colony, they delivered all the letters with which they were entruſted, for the repreſentatives and for the naval and military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and ſtrenuouſly ſolicited the diſpatch of a conſiderable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their inſtructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having, for ſome time, heſitated to accept of the inconſiderable aſſiſtance in men which was offered to them, your Ambaſſadors determined to receive it upon the ſolemn aſſurances which I gave them, to diſpatch to you not only ſuch troops as might arrive from France, but alſo thoſe from this iſland, who might hereafter reſolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambaſſadors having likewiſe ſolicited me, with great earneſtneſs, to cement the alliance exiſting between the French and yourſelf, by a formal oath, I informed them, that as this alliance ſtill remained in full

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force

force, I thought the Executive Directory, and the Legiſlative Body of the French Republic, had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In ſhort, I can only give you advantageous teſtimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themſelves, I can aſſure you, with the moſt perfect honour and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your intereſts the conſiderable force which you had directed them to obtain.

They will tell you, that I publiſhed a proclamation, which has been ſent into all the cantons of this iſland, for the purpoſe of raiſing volunteers.

They will inform you, that a veſſel has been diſpatched to the iſland of La Re-union, for the ſame purpoſe.

They will inform you likewiſe, that a general embargo has been laid on all the veſſels in this port, in order that none might ſail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuſe frigate, which conveys your Ambaſſadors back to your territories.

I thought it neceſſary to adopt this laſt-mentioned meaſure, leſt the Engliſh, our common enemy, ſhould be apprized of the part which you ſeem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the ſupply of men which I have ſent to you.

In conſequence of the requeſt made to me by your Ambaſſadors, I ſent ſix caſes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing garden trees, plants of the Iſle of France, and drawings of different flowers, with flaſks, each containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curioſity in natural hiſtory. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the the account of theſe articles, under my ſignature, has been delivered to your Ambaſſadors.

I conclude my letter by requeſting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I ſhall write to you.

Believe not ſo readily thoſe who deceive you.

Endeavour, by every means in your power, to point out to the Mahrattas their true intereſts, by ſatisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all ahe Princes of Hindoſtan, and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are alſo theirs, and that the time is come to rid yourſelves of your common enemy.

Make ſacrifices of money, pay your army well; and give money to the Mahrattas.

Of what uſe to you is money? A great reputation is ſuperior to every thing.

Your courage, and the reſources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the ſon of the great Hyder Ally Khan; you are deſtined to ſurpaſs even his fame.

Write to me ſometimes. Why have you delayed ſo long to give me an account of yourſelf; you cannot have received falſe reports? I know, however, that much has been ſaid to you of the Legiſlative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its deſire to perpetuate friendſhip with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever ſubſiſted between you and the French, will induce it to ſend troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a tranſlation in French, in Engliſh, or in Portugueſe.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) MALARTIQUE.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

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Colonial. Isle of France.

(Marine.)—Statement of the pay of the Officers of Marine of all ranks, who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Pay per month independently of the establishment fixed by law.

To a Captain of a ship, or Captain of the port, - - - -	*Rupees* 2000
To each Lieutenant of a ship, -	500
To each Enfign of a ship - -	300
To each Maſter of the port, - -	250
To the ſhip builder - - - -	200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Re-union, and Commander in Chief of the French eſtabliſhments to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the preſent rates of the pay of the officers of the marine, of all ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March, 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) MALARTIQUE.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE., *F. T.*

Colonial. Isle of France.

(Marine.)—Liſt of the Officers and Maſters who enter the ſervice of the Nabob Tippo Sultaun.

Pierre Paul Du Buc, Captain.

Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire, Sangenate, Lieutenants.

Jacques Barthe, Jacques Roberts, Pierre Filletaz, Pierre Perit, Jacques Dudemain, Enſigns.

Michael Lelée of L'Orient, Maſter of the port.

J. Mullet of Bourdeaux, ſhipbuilder

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Re-union, at the Port North Weſt, the 7th March 1798, the 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIQUE.

(True Tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

Colonial. Isle of France.

Rates of the pay of the Volunteers of all ranks, who enter into the ſervice of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Pay per month of the Volunteers independent of proviſions, which are to be furniſhed them.

The Chief of Brigade, commanding - - - - - - - -	*Rupees* 2000
To each Chief of a Legion, - -	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion, -	1500
To each Capt. of Inf. and Cav. -	500
To each Lieut. and Sub-Lieut. -	300
To the Bearer of the Colours, -	60
To each Serjeant Maj. & Serjeant,	50
To each Corporal, - - - - -	40
To each Private of Inf. and Cav. -	28
To each Drummer, - - - - -	22
To each Surgeon, - - - - -	500

We, the General in Chief, Governor of the Iſles of France and of La Re-union, and Commander in Chief of the French eſtabliſhments eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine the preſent rates of the pay of volunteers of all ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March, 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) MALARTIQUE.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE. *F. T.*

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the frigate la Preneuſe, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been diſpatched from the Iſle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the naval forces of the French Republic, on ſervice in the Indian ſeas, to bring back to one of your ports your Ambaſſadors, Aſſen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen

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Citizen Ripaud, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your Ambassadors, and the Frenchmen whom General Malartique has sent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Du Buc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honourable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprives me of the honour of presenting to you, in person, the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Assen Ali Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure, I can assure your Majesty, that your Ambassadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station with which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness, than to possess many subjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my Government, before the approaching moosoon, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France; you might by that period honour me with your answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither, on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the same.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honour to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest, your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my services, and confine my request to that period; for when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be serviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you, which could prove advantageous to you, as well as to the Generals Malartique and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your service, and accept, with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to Heaven for the triumph of your arms, and the splendour of your Government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) L'HERMITE.

(True transl.)

G. G. KERLE. F. T.

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The Commander in Chief of the Forces sent by the French Government to the Pacha Tippoo, the victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I haſten to announce to your Majeſty my arrival in your kingdom, and that of the French officers and volunteers, ſent to you by the Gov. Gen. Malartique, of whom you will find the muſter-roll annexed.

Your Majeſty will obſerve, that among the volunteers there are about twenty ſoldiers of colour, of different nations and caſtes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the artillery.

You will there obſerve the Chief of a Legion, poſſeſſing every military qualification for filling with diſtinction the ſtation of Commander in Chief, and two officers of artillery, with whom I hope you will be ſatisfied.

I flatter myſelf, that your Majeſty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French Government already has ſent, and may hereafter ſend you, of ſhewing that they will never make any diſtinction between the ſervice of a Prince whoſe alliance we ſo highly eſteem and appreciate, and the ſervice of their country.

I have the honour to inform your Majeſty, that I have found here almoſt all the aſſiſtance which I could deſire for my troops.

The zeal and activity ſhewn by the Commandant of Mangalore, in the diſembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well deſerved commendation which General Malartique has expreſſed to your Majeſty, of your Ambaſſadors, Aſſen Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct, on every occaſion, at the Iſle of France, on the paſſage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry roads with two Engliſh ſhips mounting 52 guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two ſtandards, all which we captured and diſpatched to the Iſle of France, has merited our general eſteem.

I have the honour to expreſs to your Majeſty, the extreme deſire which I feel to preſent my homage to you in perſon, and to communicate all the details reſpecting the miſſion with which the French Government has entruſted me; and alſo to aſſure you, that I ſhall ſeize every opportunity of proving to you, that your intereſts and your glory ſhall henceforth be conſidered by me, as united with thoſe of my country.

I requeſt your Majeſty will enable me to proceed to your preſence as ſoon as poſſible, and iſſue your orders, that the detachment with the baggage, which is conſiderable, may follow without delay.

General Du Buc and myſelf hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHAPUIS.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

The Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the Naval force, acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chapuis in apprizing your Majeſty of my arrival, and of that of my officers, diſpatched by Generals Malartique and Sercey to ſerve under your orders.

We have no with but to convince your Majeſty of the zeal and fide-

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lity with which we ſhall act, in every ſervice which can contribute to your glory and to the ſucceſs of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient ally of your auguſt father, has received your embaſſy to the Iſle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you, that the reſpective intereſts of the two nations will be conſidered as one; and we are eſpecially deputed to your Majeſty, for the purpoſe of renewing and conſolidating that friendſhip and harmony, which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy ſeaſon renders it neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould give orders for our journey to your preſence, with our baggage, as ſpeedily as poſſible, that we may incur no riſk of delay in our miſſion.

I encloſe a return of the officers under my command. It ſeems adviſable that they ſhould remain at Mangalore until your naval eſtabliſhment ſhall be fixed, by the reports which I ſhall have the honour to ſubmit to you, with regard to the ſituation of the coaſt and harbour of Mangalore; and, in the mean time, you ſhould iſſue orders to the Governor of that place, to ſupply them with every thing neceſſary, until your final pleaſure ſhall be known.

I have brought a port-maſter and ſhip-builder, both well qualified for their reſpective departments; I have alſo with me a maſter carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter, without paying a tribute of praiſe to your Ambaſſadors, Haſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim. Their duty could not have been more faithfully diſcharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has ſuch zealous and faithful ſubjects. I feel a particular pleaſure in rendering this juſtice to their merit. With General Chapuis, I ſhall relate more particularly to your Majeſty, their exertions in ſoliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the iſle of France for your glory and intereſts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Du Buc.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, ſent by the Generals Malartique and Sercey, for the Service of the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, viz.

M. Du Buc, Captain of the ſhips of war of the French Republic, and commanding the naval force.

M. M. St. Genes, Barth, La Rabinais, Lieutenants in the French navy.

M. Filetas, acting marine major.

M. M. Petit, Dudemaine, midſhipmen in the French navy.

M. Lelee, maſter director of the works of the port.

M. Merlet, ſhip-builder and carpenter.

M. Beſſiere, marine cadet.

M. Francois Robert, carpenter.

Eleven perſons attached to the marine.

(Signed) Fillietaz, *Maj. of Mar.*

Mangalore, the 28th of April, 1798.

(Atteſted by me, Captain of the ſhips of war of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the navy force.)

(Signed) Du Buc.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *F. T.*

Copy of the Queſtions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1. We requeſt you to inform us, if the Generals Malartique and Sercey have ſent you to the Pacha, as Am-

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Ambaſſadors from them. When we are informed on this point, you ſhall be introduced according to your dignity, and our cuſtoms.

2. We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if the Generals Malartique and Sercey have ſent you to ſerve the Pacha. You ſhall be received as men of diſtinction, according to our cuſtoms.

3. We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if you have full power to tranſact buſineſs with the Durbar; and at the ſame time to ſerve the Pacha. You ſhall then be received and introduced as men of diſtinction, according to our cuſtoms.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

Camp of the Pacha, June 20, 1798, O. S.

The French Generals, having nothing more at heart than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the explanations and information, which it is in their power to afford, as to the dignity and the object of their miſſion, anſwer, to the firſt queſtion,

1. That the Governor General Malartique, repreſenting the French Republic, in his Government of the Iſle of France, has diſpatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has alſo Rear Admiral Sercey, to repreſent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2. The Governor General Malartique, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have ſent us to ſerve the Pacha in arms, according to our reſpective ranks and profeſſions.

3. We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals who repreſent the Republic in the Iſle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an alliance between the two nations, which is to ſerve as the fundamental baſis for all the great objects which we may have to propoſe; and all our treaties ſhall be preſented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the camp at Seringapatam, 1ſt Thermidor, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, correſponding with the 20th June, 1798, O. S.

The Generals of the French Re.

(Signed) CHAPUIS. DU BUC.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

The Commander in Chief Du Buc, per month, - -	*Rupees* *	2,000
out of which he will leave 500 rupees in the hands of the Sircar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1,500 rupees *per* month.		
Lieutenants - - - -		250
Midſhipmen - - - -		200
Maſter of the port - - -		150
Builder - - - - -		125
Carpenter - - - - -		50
The marine cadet, Beſſiere - -		50

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DU BUC.

I accept, for the preſent, 1,500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promiſe from the Pacha, to pay me 2,000, on my return from Europe, after having executed the commiſſion with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DU BUC.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *F. T.*

I have received from the Sircar Condadad, the ſum of two thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-one Bahader pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to ſay:

Pag.

* (Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month.)

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	Pag.	Fan.
Eight months due to Debay	171	0
Six months in advance -	1,282	2
Six months to General Du Buc - - -	1,928	1
Six months to Filletas -	385	10
One month to the marine, as follows:		
One lieutenant - -	53	8
One midſhipman - -	42	12
One maſter of the port -	32	2
One builder - - -	26	11
One carpenter - - -	10	11
Total Bahader Pagodas	2,781	5

Camp of the Pacha, July 28, 1799.

(Signed) Du Buc.

N. B. Every officer, or other perſon, belonging to the marine, who ſhall not diſcharge his duty punctually, and with ſkill, ſhall be diſmiſſed and ſent back.

(Signed) Du Buc.

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *F. T.*

To the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Placing entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifeſted by Citizen Du Buc, captain in the navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my marine, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpoſe, I give him all the moſt extenſive powers neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the miſſion which I have entruſted to him, promiſing and binding myſelf to the French Republic, one and indiviſible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Du Buc may enter into, in my name, with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the artiſts and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my ſervice.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the ſeal of ſtate affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed)

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *F. T.*

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Coudadad for Citizen Du Buc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

Placing entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Du Buc, Captain in the navy of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and Commander in Chief of my marine, I authorize him, by this preſent letter of credit, to procure, either from the French Republic, or from individuals, ſuch ſums as he may require, to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchaſes, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or neceſſary, for the advantage of his miſſion.—Being deſirous that the ſaid letter of credit ſhould have full power and value, I hereby bind myſelf to pay, or cauſe to be paid, all the bills of exchange which Citizen Du Buc, may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature, and that of my Prime Miniſter, with the ſeal of ſtate affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed)

(True tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, *F. T.*

Seringapatam, the 2d January, 1799.

* *Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Du Buc.*

The Hircarrahs, who were the bearers of your letter of the 16th ultimo,

* For the letter to which this is an anſwer, *ſee page 171 of the ſtate papers.* ED.

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arrived, arrived on the 30th. They have been paid, as a present, ten rupees. You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay; but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The letter of credit for France, which you desire, is in the packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the money: we consider him as intirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour, by means of your letter of credit, to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt, that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless, and even dangerous, to write again, because letters may be lost; and what I am most anxious about, is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted. If you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.

You ask me to send money from hence: how can this be done, when letters pass with so much difficulty? I authorize you to take up, by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself, as well as for other purposes. After the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the correspondence. I rely solely on providence, expecting that I shall be alone and unsupported; but God and my courage will accomplish every thing. I have sent to Poonah; but it is your departure which most interests me, and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(Signed)

(True Translation.)

(Signed) G. G. Keble, *F. T.*

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun (Seringapatam).

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decade of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23d, 1797.)

Citizen Sultaun,

I have received the letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect of that which relates to Monsieur Raymond, I have read the letter written by him to Citizen Dompard:---M. Raymond, more subtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman, or who would at least wish to be thought so; and this with a view to discover your inventions, and those of the Republic, your sister; ---he expresses a wish to be informed of our means, and of our force, alleging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; and that his party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, excellent Prince, and still better to France.--- He has made war,---on whom?--- on you, the ally of my nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you his sincerity. He has erected the ancient standard of France: this was only to disengage you from the

French, who acted under your orders – he is in the service of a Prince, who is both your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the Engliſh, with whom he is in conſtant habits of intercourſe.—But my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we muſt make uſe of their own arms. You muſt not let him perceive that you have unmaſked him.—If you will permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in ſuch a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter intirely into your wiſhes. In politics, we ſhould avail ourſelves of the arms of thoſe hands we ſhould be glad to ſee cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us, either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your intereſts are as dear to me as thoſe of my own nation, and you may rely on the frankneſs of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be aſſured that he will ſubmit himſelf to your pleaſure; ſubtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you ſhall be ſatisfied.

With reſpect to the men who are in irons, had they deſerved death, be perſuaded that they ſhould have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may reſt aſſured that your camp ſhall be ordered with all the dignity and reſpect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a Republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they muſt earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they muſt be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to liſten to me. I will render them worthy of this honour; and this is no trifling attempt, after their late diſorderly behaviour. An order from you to Citizen Dompard, conceived in the terms of the writing encloſed, would have the beſt effect. Your will ſhall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permiſſion, the citizen gunners to your place of exerciſe, that they may fire at the mark. I make them practice daily firing at the mark. But as it is the cuſtom among the Republicans to attach a ſmall piece of artillery to each company of infantry, for the purpoſe of manœuvering, and to favour attacks or retreats, or the ſkirmiſhes of cavalry, I requeſt of you merely to lend me one of your ſmalleſt field-pieces; theſe pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces. Your wiſhes are laws, I wiſh you all the happineſs you deſerve.

Your Citizen,

(Signed) RIPAUD.

I deſire the Citizen Dompard, as Commandant; to qualify himſelf, that he may be able to command in perſon, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will, in the ſame manner, require his officers to qualify themſelves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practiſe, and I ſhall judge myſelf of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period. To be Republicans, it is neceſſary to be well informed, to poſſeſs a degree of pride, and to merit the eſteem of thoſe whoſe pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected thoſe duties of honourable men; repair your former errors and merit my eſteem. You will daily make the citizens whom you command, without any diſtinction, except that of age, practiſe with the muſket and great guns. Thoſe who perform their exerciſe well, with the muſket and cannon, will practiſe only

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only every Monday on my parade those who will not make the moſt of their time, ſhall be formed, according to their reſpective acquirements, into ſecond and third claſſes: thoſe of the ſecond claſs ſhall exerciſe three times a week; thoſe of the third daily, until all your citizens become qualified for the firſt claſs, both with reſpect to the management of the muſket and of the artillery; they muſt all be equally expert at the muſket and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution; you will be anſwerable to me for it. Iſſue orders alſo to your cavalry to inſtruct themſelves. It is proper that all ſhould be perfect. Such is my will.

(True Tranſlation)
G. G. KEBLE. *F. T.*

*** This letter eſtabliſhes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French army at Hyderabad, had opened a correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the ſtandard under which M. Raymond's corps ſerved, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d October, 1798; they conſiſted of the three-coloured flag, ſurmounted by an emblem, repreſenting the Ottoman creſcent tranſfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.*

The Originals of the following Tranſlations from General Bonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilſon at Mocha, and the Tranſlations were by him tranſmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
LIBERTY EQUALITY.

Bonaparte, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the moſt magnificent Sultaun, our greateſt friend, Tippoo Saib.

Head-quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluvioſe, 7th year of the Republic, one and indiviſible.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the deſire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of teſtifying to you the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mocha, as to your political ſituation.

I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent perſon to Suez or Cairo, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increaſe your power, and deſtroy your enemies.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.
(Seal) (True Tranſ.)
(Signed) F. WOPPERS, *T.*

Tranſlation of a Letter from Bonaparte to the Sheriff of Mecca, written in Arabic, without date, and received in Judda, the 17th February, 1799.

You will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between thoſe places, and of the tranquillity which is eſtabliſhed among the inhabitants. Not a ſingle Mamaluke oppreſſor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themſelves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly; and by the bleſſing of God, this will be daily increaſing, and the duties on merchandize and the taxes will be leſſened. The duties on merchandize are now the ſame as they were prior to their being raiſed by the Mamalukes; the merchants have every aſſiſtance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and ſafe; therefore, do you aſſure the merchants of your country, that they

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they may bring their goods to Suez and ſell them, without dread or apprehenſion, and may purchaſe in exchange for them ſuch articles as they may wiſh.

I now ſend you a letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his countries.

(A true Tranſlation,)

(Signed) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above letters were given to my Moonſhee for me, by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffe's firſt Vizier and firſt Secretary.

(Signed) S. WILSON.

(A true Copy,)

N. B. EDMONSTONE. *P. T.*

The preceding Papers form but a ſmall part of the maſs of the voluminous Correſpondence found in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the ſame tendency, and manifeſting the ſame implacable hatred of the Britiſh nation, but are deemed by the Governor General more than ſufficient to ſhew the unremitting ardour with which the late Tippoo Sultaun has purſued the objects of his inſatiable revenge.

In ſome of theſe papers Tippoo is called Sircar Khoudadad; *this is a deſignation adopted by him at the concluſion of the laſt war, in* 1792. Khoudadad *literally ſignifies* God given.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honourable Court of Directors, &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Par. 1. The rapid ſucceſſion of active meaſures in which I have been engaged, has not admitted of my recording, in a connected ſhape, for the information of your Honourable Court, the ſeveral opinions which I have entertained, at different periods of time ſince the month of June 1798, relative to the terms of an adjuſtment with the late Tippoo Sultaun. The knowledge of my progreſſive ſentiments on this important ſubject, may appear neceſſary to your Honourable Court, in forming your judgment of the meaſures which I have purſued; it is therefore my intention, in this letter, to review my original plan for a ſettlement with Tippoo Sultaun, and the variations which it has undergone, according to the change of circumſtances and of the general aſpect of affairs, ſince the firſt diſcloſure of the nature of the embaſſy diſpatched by the Sultaun to the French Government.

2. In my letter of the 20th March 1799, I have declared to your Honourable Court, that as ſoon as I had aſcertained the views of Tippoo Sultaun to be ſuch as they are repreſented in the proclamation of M. Malartique, of the 30th January 1798, I determined to make an immediate effort for the reduction of that Prince's reſources and power; but the defect of the requiſite means had precluded the poſſibility of the attempt at that time.

3. In this ſtate of things, my intention was to have endeavoured to detach Tippoo Sultaun from his connexion with the French nation; and I ſhould then have been contented with any adjuſtment which appeared to offer a reaſonable proſpect of ſecuring that object. The arrangement which occurred to me at this period of time was ſtated in a minute, recorded in the Secret Department on the 12th Auguſt 1798. My views were then limited to the eſtabliſhment of permanent Reſidents, on the part of the Company and of the allies, at Seringapatam; to the diſmiſſion of all the French, then in the Sultaun's ſervice; and to the perpetual excluſion of the French from his armies and dominions.

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4. But

4. But before I could ſafely attempt to propoſe even this moderate arrangement to Tippoo Sultaun, it was neceſſary that the vigour of the triple alliance ſhould be reſtored, and that our armies ſhould be placed in a poſture, not only of defence, but ſufficiently reſpectable to enforce the juſt and moderate demands at that time in my contemplation, or any augmentation of thoſe demands, which the obſtinacy, treachery, or violence of the Sultaun, might ultimately compel me to make: for although my views were then limitted to the objects ſtated in the preceding paragraph, it appeared prudent to provide for every poſſible contingency.

5. The meaſures which I purſued for the purpoſe of reſtoring our alliances, and of aſſembling our armies, are already known to your Honourable Court; you are alſo apprized of my ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to open a pacific negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun.

6. In the month of November 1798 (at the period of my firſt attempt to open ſuch a negotiation with him) my opinion, with reſpect to the nature of the terms neceſſary for our ſecurity againſt the deſigns of the Sultaun, had undergone ſome change. I had received the intelligence of the French invaſion of Egypt; and it could not be doubted that the expedition, if it had not been originally planned with a view to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo Sultaun, might be converted to that purpoſe. On the other hand, our ſtrength was conſiderably increaſed; we had ſubverted the French party at Hyderabad, and by that ſucceſsful blow, had ſecured the effectual co-operation of the Nizam's Government; our military forces and preparations were alſo in a ſtate of forwardneſs. Under theſe combined circumſtances, my opinion was, that Tippoo Sultaun ſhould not only be compelled to renounce his connexion with France, to diſmiſs all the French in his ſervice or dominions, and to receive reſident ambaſſadors from the allies, but alſo to cede, as an additional ſecurity againſt a renewal of his hoſtile intercourſe with the French, the maritime province of Canara to the Company, for an equivalent to be given to him at a diſtance from the coaſt. It would not have been difficult for the Company to have made the neceſſary exchanges, for the purpoſe of obtaining the equivalent, if circumſtances had favoured ſuch an adjuſtment with the Sultaun.

7. This plan, without any material variation, formed my views of the ſettlement neceſſary to be concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, until the period of my arrival at Fort St. George, on the 31ſt of December, 1798.

1. With this plan in contemplation, I addreſſed to the Sultaun my letter dated on the 9th January; but I was induced, towards the cloſe of the month of January, to extend my views beyond the limits by which they had hitherto been circumſcribed.

9. Tippoo Sultaun's neglect of my letter of the date above mentioned, manifeſted a ſtrong indiſpoſition to any amicable adjuſtment of our differences, and appeared to indicate a determination to purſue his project of inſtigating the French to invade India. His obſtinacy had already induced a very heavy expence upon the finances of the Company, and threatened to augment, and even to perpetuate, the charge of our defenſive ſyſtem. On the other hand, the armies of the allies were now ſo concentrated, as to warrant the expectation of our being

being able to enforce any demands, which we might think it juſt and prudent to make. On theſe grounds, towards the cloſe of the month of January, 1799, my intention was to have required from Tippoo Sultaun, in addition to the terms already ſtated, the payment of a conſiderable ſum of money, as an indemnification for the expence to which his hoſtile and treacherous conduct had ſubjected the allies.

10. The next change in my view of the ſubject, took place at the commencement of the month of February 1799, after I had obtained the intelligence that Tippoo Sultaun, while he declined the amicable advances of the allies, had actually diſpatched another embaſſy to the French, under the conduct of M. Du Buc. The inſidious conduct of Tippoo Sultaun now determined me to ſuſpend all negotiation with him, until the advance of our armies into Myſore ſhould ſeriouſly menace his capital. It was reaſonable, that the indemnification to be demanded ſhould keep pace with the burthens which the progreſs of his unjuſtifiable proceedings impoſed on the allies. The French, at this period of time, being to all appearances eſtabliſhed in Egypt, the neceſſity of reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun was greatly increaſed; and as our means of effecting this important object were proportionably augmented, I now determined to raiſe my demands, to the extent ſtated in the encloſure marked (A.) of my letter of the 22d of January, 1799, to the Commander in Chief, already ſubmitted to your Honourable Court. I reſolved, at the ſame time, in the event of our obtaining any deciſive advantage in the field, and of our being compelled, by the obſtinacy of the Sultaun, to open our batteries upon Seringapatam, to inſiſt on greater conceſſions from him; and I therefore proviſionally directed the Commander in Chief to demand the terms ſtated in the encloſure (B.) of the ſame letter to his Excellency.

11. Towards the end of April, freſh circumſtances aroſe, which diſpoſed me to think, that if the courſe of the war ſhould favour the attempt, it would be prudent and juſtifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo; accordingly, on the 23d of April, I ſignified to Lieutenant General Harris, my wiſh that the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun ſhould be reduced to the loweſt ſtate, and even utterly deſtroyed, if the events of the war ſhould furniſh the opportunity.

12. The Commander in Chief in the interval, however, (as ſtated in my letter of the 16th of May to your Honourable Court) had been induced to offer to Tippoo Sultaun the terms marked (B), contained in the encloſure of my inſtructions of the 22d February; and for the powerful reaſons detailed in his letter of the 18th April, his Excellency, with great propriety, had not offered theſe, or any other propoſals, to Tippoo Sultaun, previouſly to opening the batteries on the fort of Seringapatam. After the batteries had been opened, Lieutenant General Harris was not authoriſed, by my inſtructions, to offer or accept any terms, leſs advantageous to the allies than thoſe contained in the paper (B), to which I have already referred.

13. Accordingly, his Excellency, on the 22d of April, propoſed the terms contained in that paper, with ſuch a modification of the ſecurities, as the actual ſtate of circumſtances appeared to require. Tippoo Sultaun not having agreed to Lieutenant General Harris's propoſitions, and

and his Excellency poſſeſſing no authority to depart from them, the neceſſary conſequence was the proſecution of the ſiege, which terminated in the reduction of the place.

14. I have already informed your Honourable Court, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Harris, in this reſpect, as well as in every part of the campaign and ſiege, has met with my entire approbation. I ſhall expect, with anxiety, the judgment of your Honourable Court on the important queſtions ſubmitted to it in this letter; requeſting you to conſider every act of Lieutenant General Harris, in the management of the negotiations with Tippoo Sultaun, to be founded in the ſpirit of my orders, and to be ſtrictly conformable to my views of my duty towards you, and of the exigencies of your ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 3d Auguſt, 1799.

Extract from the Right Hon. the Governor General's Minute in the Secret Department, dated the 12th of Auguſt, 1798.

The firſt regular authentication of the proclamation, which I received, was contained in the letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March. and in that from Sir Hugh Chriſtian of the ſame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the proclamation actually had been iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monſieur Malartique in this tranſaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our intereſts, his ſucceſs has not yet been anſwerable to the extent of his deſign. Of the object of that deſign, I ſoon poſſeſſed ample proof, ariſing from the beſt evidence which the nature of the caſe could admit. In the firſt place, it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranſaction, to be an undiſputed fact, that Tippoo diſpatched two ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, and that the proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient, without further inquiry, to warrant a ſtrong preſumption, that this proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the ambaſſadors of Tippoo, then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their ſovereign, whoſe orders they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed, in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the moſt accurate information, with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the embaſſy, the publication of the proclamation, and the conduct of the ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons, who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the ambaſſadors at Port Nord Oueſt; from the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January, 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the

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harbour of Port Nord Ouest, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained, during their continuance at the island, at the public expence. Previously to their arrival, no idea or rumour existed in the island, of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company. The second day after the arrival of the ambassadors, an advertisement was published of the same purport as the proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town. The ambassadors (far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation) held, without reserve, in the most * public manner, the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India; they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed at the place of their residence. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India; which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The ambassadors were present in the island, when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question, and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises, in the name of Tippoo, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist; they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 officers and privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the proclamation. Few of the officers are of any experience or skill, and the privates are the refuse of the democratic rabble of the island: Some of them are volunteers, others were taken from the prisons and compelled to embark: several of them are Caffrees, and people of half cast. With such of these troops as were volunteers, the ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements, in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the same service.

The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed, according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the ambassadors.

* Although the Ambassadors, on their first arrival at the Mauritius, were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions, to keep the object of their mission secret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambassadors became equally public, and the object of their mission equally undisguised.

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dors in all its eſſential parts; the principal facts ſtated therein are:

"That Tippoo Sultaun, through two ambaſſadors, diſpatched for the purpoſe to the Iſle of France, had addreſſed letters to the Colonial Aſſembly of the Iſle of France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the following propoſitions:

1ſt, "That he deſired to form an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the French, and offered to maintain, at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever troops ſhould be furniſhed by the French, and to ſupply (with the exception of certain ſtores) every neceſſary for carrying on the war."

2d, "That he had given aſſurances, that all his preparations were already completed, and that the generals and officers would find every thing neceſſary for carrying on a ſpecies of war, to which Europeans have not been accuſtomed in their conteſts with the native powers in India."

3d, "That he only waited for the ſuccour of France to declare war againſt the Engliſh, and that it was his ardent deſire to expel the Engliſh from India."

Upon the ground of theſe facts, the proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the ſervice of Tippoo, and it concludes by aſſuring "all the citizens who ſhall enliſt, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allowances, which will be fixed by his ambaſſadors, who will alſo engage, in the name of their ſovereign, that the Frenchmen who ſhall have enliſted in his army, ſhall never be detained there, after they ſhall have expreſſed a deſire of returning to their native country."

The avowed purpoſe of this proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the iſland with the propoſitions made by Tippoo Sultaun, through his ambaſſadors, on the ſpot. It enumerates thoſe propoſitions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the preſence of the ambaſſadors, if the facts ſtated had not been correctly true, or if the propoſitions enumerated had varied in ſubſtance from thoſe communicated by the ambaſſadors, under the orders of their ſovereign: but the laſt paragraph of the proclamation, connected with the conduct of the ambaſſadors, as already deſcribed, eſtabliſhes, in the cleareſt manner, their participation in the whole tranſaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the power of the ambaſſadors, and engages on their behalf, that they ſhall enter into certain ſtipulations, in the name of their ſovereign, with reſpect to the pay and final diſcharge of ſuch French ſubjects as ſhall enliſt in his army, under the conditions of the proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Iſle of France concur in ſtating, that the ambaſſadors openly acted under this part of the proclamation; and in the name of Tippoo, entered into engagements and ſtipulations with the recruits, according to the aſſurances ſpecified in the proclamation. Monſieur Du Buc, now Maſter Attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the Ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company, with the aid of the French force then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambaſſadors had not brought to the

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the Isle of France a supply of treasure sufficient for advancing bounty-money to the recruits. It was stated, that an apprehension of the English cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treasure for this purpose; and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambassadors had been better provided with money, they might have raised a much greater number of men, who refused to engage on the mere security of promises in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambassadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their mission to the Isle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuse, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with respect to the exact number of the force landed: the most probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred persons. Tippoo (far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of his Ambassadors, in any part of the transaction) formally received them, and the officers and leading persons so landed, with public marks of honour and distinction. One of his Ambassadors resided for some time with the French recruits in a fortress near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his service.

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambassadors in the Isle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their mission, and finally to the reception of the Ambassadors and the French recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established:

1st, That the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the Isle of France, proposed to that Government an alliance offensive and defensive, against the British possessions in India, which alliance was* accepted by that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public proclamation.

2dly, That the Ambassadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France; which letters were stated to contain the same propositions; and that the Ambassadors delivered those letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France, for the purpose of transmission to France.

3dly, That the Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public assurances, that he had actually completed the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French, to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British nation from India.

4thly, That the Ambassadors demanded unlimited military succour from the French, and levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British nation in India.

5thly, That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his service, with signal marks of approbation; and that the Ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

6thly, That Tippoo Sultaun [by receiving

* Although it appears the Government of the Isle of France, did not actually enter into a formal treaty of defensive and offensive alliance with the Ambassadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the express object of that alliance; and with the same view they dispatched his letters to France, and assured him that the alliance would here be formally concluded.

receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambaſſadors, who had concluded, in his name, an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his ſervice the military force raiſed for effecting the objects of that alliance) has perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Governor General of the Iſle of France, and has proceeded to act under thoſe engagements, conformably to the tenor of that proclamation.

7thly, That although the ſuccour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offenſive alliance with the French, is inconſiderable, yet the tenor of the proclamation, the propoſition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambaſſadors, prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun to receive into his ſervice the largeſt force which he could obtain, for the purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offenſive and defenſive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the enemy, a force openly deſtined to act againſt the poſſeſſions of the Company, having avowed, through his public ambaſſadors, that he has completed his preparations of war, for the expreſs purpoſe of attempting the entire ſubverſion of the Britiſh Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual ſuccour of the French, to proſecute offenſive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the treaties of peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government in India.

Before I proceed to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to inquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for ſome years paſt, and whether he had received any provocation, to juſtify or palliate his late proceedings.

Since the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Governments in India have uniformly conducted themſelves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the moſt exact attention to the principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, but have endeavoured, by every practicable means, to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit. Some differences have occaſionally ariſen, with reſpect to the boundaries of his territory bordering upon the confines of our poſſeſſions on the coaſt of Malabar; but the records of all the Britiſh Governments in India, will ſhew, that they have always manifeſted the utmoſt anxiety to promote the amicable adjuſtment of every doubtful or diſputed point, and that Tippoo Sultain has received the moſt unequivocal proofs of the conſtant diſpoſition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his juſt rights, and to remove every cauſe of jealouſy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The ſervants of the Company in India have not, however, been ignorant of the implacable ſentiments of revenge which he has preſerved, without abatement, ſince the hour of his laſt defeat. It has always been well underſtood, that Tippoo Sultaun's reſentment was not to be appeaſed by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his loſt power, the diſgrace of the Britiſh arms, and the ruin of the Britiſh intereſts in India. With ſuch views, it was expected that he would

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would eagerly embrace the firſt favourable occaſion of ſtriking a blow againſt our poſſeſſions; and his intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his embaſſy to Zemaun Shah (although managed with ſuch a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggreſſion) were ſufficient indications of an hoſtile mind. But none of theſe circumſtances have, in any degree, affected the conduct of the Company's ſervants towards him. The correſpondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay on the ſubject of the diſtrict of Wynaad, furniſh ample proofs of a ſincere deſire to bring that queſtion to a fair iſſue, "*with the conſent and knowledge of both parties,*" according to the tenor of the 7th article of the Treaty of Seringapatam.

I appeal to the letter which I diſpatched to him, ſoon after my arrival in Bengal, propoſing an amicable adjuſtment of the ſame queſtion, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the diſtrict of Coorga, for a teſtimony of the pacific ſpirit, which has marked my firſt communication with him, although, perhaps, a leſs mild repreſentation might have been juſtified, by his unwarrantable precipitation in ſtationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the preſcribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore allege even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts. He has indeed alleged none, but has continually profeſſed the moſt ſincere deſire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a ſhort time before the return of the Myſorean ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore), Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is diſpoſed to pay every regard to truth and juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates;" and he ſignifies his deſire, that "Sir John Shore would impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between the two ſtates."

This is not the language of hoſtility, nor even of diſcontent. From what diſpoſition in the friendly heart of Tippoo, theſe amicable profeſſions have proceeded; how they are connected with a regard to truth and juſtice, or calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impreſs me with a ſenſe of the Sultaun's friendſhip, can now admit of no queſtion, ſince it is now proved, that theſe letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military ſuccour which he had ſolicited from the enemy, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company's poſſeſſions.

The motive, therefore, of Tippoo Sultaun, was no other than that avowed in his correſpondence with the enemy, and publiſhed under the eyes of his own ambaſſadors—"*an ardent deſire to expel the Britiſh nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable, that he was inſtigated by the promiſes and exhortations of the Government of France (whoſe emiſſaries have reached his councils) to haſten the execution of a project, in which every conſideration of intereſt, and every ſentiment of paſſion, would induce the French to embark with a de-

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a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

The importance of these possessions to all the most valuable interests of Great Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the destruction of our empire in India. The prosperity of our settlements in India has long been the primary and undisguised object of the jealousy of France, avowed by all her ministers in every negotiation, and by all her rulers, in every stage of her innumerable revolutions: Tippoo, therefore, might reasonably hope, that if the cessation of hostilities on the Continent of Europe should, at any time, enable the French Directory to turn their views to the disturbance of the peace of India, such an adventure would be amongst the earliest of their operations.

The conclusion of a peace upon the Continent of Europe may have appeared, both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favourable opportunity for the prosecution of their joint design. The premature disclosure of this design may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartique, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the scope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expose his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumstances occasioned the premature disclosure of the design, whether the design was wisely or rashly conceived, whether it has partially succeeded or entirely failed, are questions, the solution of which, in no degree, affects the offensive nature of an aggression so unprovoked, and of a violation of faith so flagrant and unqualified. The history of the world scarcely furnishes an instance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance precisely with the same motives. The party proposing an offensive alliance against the Company cannot be absolved from the consequences of such an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting such a proposal: the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, therefore, cannot be correctly estimated by reference to the supposed motives of M. Malartique.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this case, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own duties. With reference to the aggression of Tippoo, the course of reasoning which I pursued may be stated in the following manner:

The rights of states, applicable to every case of contest with foreign powers, are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety. This necessity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended.

In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumstances cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms, for the vindication of the public safety; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the State becomes the duty of the Government; unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or suspicious; if he had merely increased his force beyond his ordinary establishment, or had stationed it in some position on our confines, or on those of our allies, which might justify jealousy or alarm; if he had renewed his secret intrigues

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intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obscure, it might be our duty to resort, in the first instance, to his construction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a satisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's ambassadors, ratified by himself, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war, is neither explanation, reparation, nor security, but the total destruction of the British Government in India.

To affect to misunderstand an injury or insult of such a complexion, would argue a consciousness, either of weakness or of fear; no state in India can misconstrue the conduct of Tippoo; the correspondence of our residents at Hyderabad and Poonah sufficiently manifests the construction which it bears at both those Courts; and in so clear and plain a case, our demand of explanation would be justly attributed, either to a defect of spirit or of power. The result of such a demand would therefore be, the disgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and consideration in the eyes of our allies, and of every power in India. If the moment should appear favourable to the execution of Tippoo's declared design, he would answer such a demand by an immediate attack. If, on the other hand, his preparations should not be sufficiently advanced, he would deny the existence of his engagements with France, would persist in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally, after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the accession of an additional French force, he would turn the combined strength of both against our possessions, with an alacrity and confidence inspired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the present case, the idea therefore of demanding explanation must be rejected, as being disgraceful in its principle, and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the strict sense of the term, cannot properly be applied to cases of intended injury, excepting in those instances where the nature of the reparation demanded may be essentially connected with security against the injurious intention.

Where a state has unjustly seized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by restoring what has been unjustly taken, or by a subsequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed; but the cause of our complaint against Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has seized a portion of our property which he might restore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain that, professing the most amicable disposition, bound by subsisting treaties of peace and friendship, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a war of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy, for the declared purpose of annihilating our empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour to strike a blow against our existence.

That he has not yet received the

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effectual

effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed either to the weakness of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility, nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military assistance were unlimited; we know that they were addressed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied, to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcileable, desperate, and treacherous enemy. Against an enemy of this description, no effectual security can be obtained, otherwise, than by such a reduction of his power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.

Letter from the Right Hon. the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 3d Aug. 1799.

To the Hon. Court of Directors, &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Par. 1. My last separate letter to your Honourable Court was dated on the 6th of June, at which period I informed you, that I was occupied in framing a general settlement of the conquered territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun. In this dispatch, I shall submit to your Honourable Court a summary abstract of the principles by which my conduct has been governed in framing the settlement, and of the means which I have employed for carrying it into effect.

2. From the justice and success of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, the Company and the Nizam derived an undoubted right to the disposal of the dominions conquered by their united arms. This right of conquest entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands: the cession of any portion of it to any other party might be a consideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of justice or right.

3. The Mahrattas (whatever might have been their disposition) having taken no share in the war, had forfeited every pretension to the advantages of the peace. The numerous progeny of Tippoo Sultaun (even if it had been possible to adjust their separate pretensions to the succession) could plead no title, which had not been superseded by the conquest of the kingdom; nor was it possible, in estimating their claims, to forget the usurpation of Hyder Ally, and the sufferings of the unfortunate family, expelled by his crimes from the throne of Mysore. A lineal descendant of the ancient house of the Rajahs of Mysore still remained at Seringapatam; but whatever might be the hopes of his family, from the moderation and humanity of the conquerors, this young prince could assert no right to any share of the conquered territory.

4. To the free and uncontroled exercise of the right of conquest, thus vested in the Company and the Nizam, no obstacle existed in the internal state of the kingdom of Mysore. The whole body of the people had manifested the most favourable disposition to submit to our authority: the commanders of most of the principal fortresses had surrendered,

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ſurrendered, or expreſſed their readineſs to ſurrender to our arms; and within a few days after the fall of Seringapatam, I was ſatisfied that no difficulty would ariſe, from the influence of the Mahommedan introduced into Myſore under the reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. It had been the uniform policy of the latter, to deſtroy every veſtige of hereditary right, eſtabliſhed office, or territorial poſſeſſion among his ſubjects, and to concenter, not only the whole authority of the ſtate, but the whole conduct of the government, in his own perſon; during his reign, therefore, his numerous Mahommedan chiefs poſſeſſed neither individual weight nor collective force; many of them had fallen at Malavelly, Sedaſere, and Seringapatam, during the courſe of the war, and moſt of the ſurvivors, together with their families, were actually in the fortreſs of Seringapatam, ſubjected to our diſcretion, and confiding in the clemency of the Britiſh Government, without union, ſpirit, or ſtrength to reſiſt its power. The inclination and temper, both of the ſurviving chiefs, and of the people, were alſo moſt happily diſpoſed to receive any new ſettlement, which might promiſe to ſecure them againſt the revival of a deſpotiſm, the barbarity and caprice of which has never been ſurpaſſed, even by any of the Mahommedan conquerors of India.

5. In regulating the exerciſe of our right of conqueſt, it appeared to me that no principle could more juſtly be aſſumed, than that the original objects of the war ſhould conſtitute the baſis of the peace, and of the general ſettlement of our territorial acquiſitions. Theſe objects had been repeatedly declared by the allies to be a reaſonable indemnification for our expence in the war, and an adequate ſecurity againſt the return of that danger, which originally provoked us to arms.

6. With a view to each of theſe juſt and neceſſary objects, it was requiſite that the Company and the Nizam ſhould retain a large portion of the conquered territory; but it required much conſideration to determine the preciſe extent of that portion, as well as the juſt rule of partition. The war had not been undertaken in purſuit of ſchemes of conqueſt, aggrandizement of territory, or augmentation of revenue. In proportion to the magnitude and luſtre of our ſucceſs, it became a more urgent duty to remember, that a peace, founded in the gratification of any ambitious or inordinate view, could neither be advantageous, honourable, nor ſecure.

7. The approved policy, intereſts, and honour of the Britiſh nation, therefore, required that the ſettlement of the extenſive kingdom, ſubjected to our diſpoſal, ſhould be formed on principles acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, juſt and conciliatory towards the contiguous native ſtates, and indulgent to every party, in any degree affected by the conſequences of our ſucceſs.

8. To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the excluſion of any other ſtate, would have afforded ſtrong grounds of jealouſy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized Nizam Ally's power, beyond all bounds of diſcretion. Under whatever form ſuch a partition could have been made, it muſt have placed in the hands of the Nizam many of the ſtrong fortreſſes on the northern frontiers of Myſore, and expoſed our frontier, in that quarter, to every predatory incurſion. Such a partition would have laid the foundation

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ſeeds of perpetual differences, not only between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, but between the Company and both thoſe powers.

9. To have divided the country into three equal portions, allowing the Mahrattas (who had borne no part in the expence or hazard of the war) an equal ſhare with the other two branches of the triple alliance, in the advantages of the peace, would have been unjuſt towards the Nizam, and towards the Company; impolitic, as furniſhing an evil example to our other allies in India; and dangerous, as affecting a conſiderable aggrandizement of the Mahratta empire, at the expence of the Company and the Nizam. This mode of partition, alſo, muſt have placed Chittledroog, and ſome of the moſt important northern fortreſſes; in the hands of the Mahrattas, while the remainder of the fortreſſes, in the ſame line, would have been occupied by the Nizam, and our unfortified and open frontier in Myſore would have been expoſed to the exceſſes of the undiſciplined troops of both powers.

10. The Mahrattas, unqueſtionably, had no claim to any portion of the conquered territory; and any conſiderable extenſion of their empire was objectionable, eſpecially when accompanied by the poſſeſſion of ſtrong fortreſſes, bordering on the line of our frontier. It was, however, deſirable to conciliate their good will, and to offer to them ſuch a portion of territory as might give them an intereſt in the new ſettlement, without offence or injury to the Nizam, and without danger to the frontier of the Company's poſſeſſions. On the other hand, it was prudent to limit the territory retained in the hands of the Company and of the Nizam, within ſuch bounds of moderation as ſhould bear a due proportion to their reſpective expences in the conteſt, and to the neceſſary means of ſecuring the future ſafety of their reſpective dominions.

11. For the information of your Honourable Court, I have annexed to this diſpatch a comparative ſtatement of ſeveral plans for the partition of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, drawn up under my inſtructions, with a view to the relative intereſts and power of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the poſition and ſtrength of the ſeveral fortreſſes and paſſes. An attentive inveſtigation of every comparative view of theſe important queſtions, terminated in my deciſion, that the eſtabliſhment of a central and ſeparate Government in Myſore, under the protection of the Company, and the admiſſion of the Mahrattas to a certain participation in the diviſion of the conquered territory, were the expedients beſt calculated to reconcile the intereſts of all parties, to ſecure to the Company a leſs invidious and more efficient ſhare of revenue, reſource, commerce, advantage, and military ſtrength, than could be obtained under any other diſtribution of territory or power, and to afford the moſt favourable proſpect of general and permanent tranquillity in India.

12. Having decided theſe leading principles of the new ſettlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of diſtribution for the reſpective ſhares of the Company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the moſt eligible poſition for the ceſſions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new Government of Myſore.

13. To the Company's ſhare naturally fell the province of Canara, and the diſtrict of Coimbatoor and Daramporam, with all the territory

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lying between your poſſeſſions in the Carnatic and thoſe in the Malabar province. Theſe acquiſitions appeared the moſt eligible, not only on account of their intrinſic value in point of produce, but as ſecuring an uninterrupted tract of territory from the coaſt of Coromandel to that of Malabar, together with the entire ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Myſore, and the baſe of all the eaſtern, weſtern, and ſouthern ghauts. To theſe I thought it neceſſary to add the forts and poſts forming the heads of all the paſſes above the ghauts, and the Table Land. The poſſeſſion of the baſe of the ghauts alone, formed no effectual barrier for the inhabitants of the low-lands againſt an enemy poſſeſſing the ſummits of thoſe mountains; and I therefore conſidered the acquiſition of all the entrances of the paſſes, ſituated above the ghauts, to be an eſſential object of ſecurity againſt every poſſible approach of danger from the Table Land. This acquiſition derived a further importance, in my opinion, from the means which it appeared to afford, of curbing the refractory ſpirit of the Poligars, and of all other turbulent and diſaffected ſubjects in the Carnatic, and on the coaſt of Malabar; I alſo conſidered the diſtricts of Wynaad to be an uſeful poſſeſſion, with a view to the tranquillity of your territories on the latter coaſt. The laſt addition which I deemed it neceſſary to make to your ſhare of the conquered dominions, conſiſted of the fortreſs, city, and iſland of Seringapatam, the poſſeſſion of which would effectually ſecure the communication between your territories on both coaſts, and conſolidate all your lines of defence, in every direction.

14. To the Nizam it appeared moſt expedient to allot the diſtricts of Gooty, of Gurrumcondah, bordering on the ceſſions which he acquired by the peace of 1792, together with a tract of country, the frontier of which ſhould be drawn nearly along the line of Chittledroog, Sera, Nundidroog, and Kolar, leaving however thoſe fortreſſes to the ſouthward, to form the frontier of the new Government of Myſore. Nizam Ally certainly could not aſſert any juſt claim to an equal participation with the Company in the advantages of the peace. The operation of the 6th article of the treaty of Pangul, reſpecting an equal diviſion of conqueſts, was limited to the war which terminated in 1792. Since the peace of Seringapatam, the 10th is the only article of the treaty of Pangul which can be conſidered to continue in force; and no ſubſequent engagements had been contracted with Nizam Ally, which could entitle him to any advantage in the preſent peace, exceeding his relative proportion in the expences and exertions of the allied force during the late war. It was, however, deſirable, that the territorial revenue retained in ſovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) ſhould not exceed Nizam Ally's proportion; and accordingly I determined that this principle ſhould be obſerved in the partition, reſerving however to the Company, as a juſt indemnification for their ſuperior ſhare in the expences and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagements to be contracted with the new Government of Myſore.

15. For the Mahrattas, I reſolved to reſerve a portion of territory, the revenues of which ſhould not exceed two-thirds, nor fall ſhort of one-half of the portions retained in ſovereignty by the Nizam and the Company reſpectively. Conſidering that any ceſſion to the

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Peſhwa

Peſhwa muſt be viewed as a matter of favour, it appeared to me, that the ſhare to be allowed to him was amply ſufficient; it would contain Harponelly, Soonda above the ghauts, Annagoody, part of the diſtrict of Chittledroog, part of Bednore above the ghauts, and other diſtricts; but the frontier fortreſſes of Chittledroog and Bednore would remain for the protection of the new Government of Myſore. I alſo determined, that no portion of territory ſhould be ceded to the Peſhwa unconditionally, and that the ceſſion ſhould form the baſis of a new treaty with the Mahratta empire.

16. The territory remaining unoccupied by this plan of partition, would be bounded to the northward by a ſtrong line of hill forts and poſts, forming a powerful barrier towards the ſouthern frontiers of Nizam Ally and of the Mahrattas, from Punganoor, on the line of the eaſtern, to Bednore, on the line of the weſtern ghauts; and would be entirely ſurrounded, to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, by the territories of the Company, above and below the ghauts; the Company alſo holding the fort of Seringapatam, in the centre of the Table Land.

17. The neceſſity now occurred, of determining in what hands the new Government of Myſore ſhould be placed; and although no poſitive right or title to the throne exiſted in any part, it ſeemed expedient that my choice ſhould be made, between the pretenſions of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, and thoſe of the ancient houſe of the Rajahs of Myſore.

18. The claims of humanity on both ſides, rendered the deciſion a painful and ungracious taſk. No alternative remained, but to depoſe the Dynaſty which I found upon the throne, or to confirm the Mahomedan uſurpation, and with it the perpetual excluſion and degradation of the legitimate Hindû Sovereigns of the countries. The uſurpation, although not ſanctioned by remote antiquity, had ſubſiſted for ſuch a length of time, as to have nearly extinguiſhed the hopes of the Hindû family, and accuſtomed them to the humility of their fortune; while the ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, born in the ſtate of royalty, and educated with the proudeſt and moſt exalted expectations of ſovereignty and power, would be proportionably ſenſible to the ſudden change of their condition, and the unexpected diſappointment of their ſplendid proſpects. In this view of the ſubject, it would have been more grateful to my mind (ſecuring a munificent proviſion for the ancient family of Myſore) to have reſtored that of Tippoo Sultaun to the throne, if ſuch a reſtoration could have been accompliſhed without expoſing Myſore to the perpetual hazard of internal commotion and foreign war, and without endangering the ſtability of the intended ſettlement of your intereſts, and thoſe of your allies, in this quarter of India.

19. Since the peace of Seringapatam, and more eſpecially ſince the year 1796, the deſtruction of the Britiſh power in India has formed the favourite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the ſacrifice which he was compelled to make for the purchaſe of peace in 1792; and his increaſing eagerneſs to recover the extenſive portion of his dominions then ceded to the allies, urged him to purſue a ſyſtematic courſe of intrigue againſt the Britiſh power among all the native ſtates, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratify-

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ing either his ambition or revenge.

20. The proofs which I had obtained, previous to the war, of the nature and objects of his machinations, were sufficient to satisfy my judgment: they have since been corroborated, by the voluminous records discovered in the palace at Seringapatam. It is now incontestible, that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the British power; that he trusted to have accomplished our expulsion, by instigating the French to invade India; and that he prosecuted this unalterable purpose with all the zeal and ardour of passionate resentment and vindictive hate, as well as with the steadiness of a deliberate maxim of state.

21. Perhaps the most wise policy which Tippoo Sultaun could have pursued, would have been to have rested satisfied with the dominions remaining in his hands after the peace of 1792; but a policy of so moderate and pacific a spirit being utterly incompatible with the impetuosity of his temper, and with the military character of his Government, it might be at least a matter of rational speculation, whether a close alliance with France (however dangerous in its remote consequences) was not his true interest, in the actual state of his immediate views and pursuits. The possession of his lost dignity, wealth, and power, could not be recovered without the conquest of a great part of the Company's territories, nor effectually secured without the total subversion of the British interests in India. A French army was the only instrument by which such an enterprize could be attempted. An alliance with France was therefore the necessary consequence of Tippoo Sultaun's restless, but natural desire, to restore the empire to its former splendour and strength. In addition to his correspondence with the French at Tranquebar, with those at the Isle of France, and with the Executive Directory at Paris, his embassy to Zemaun Shah, his intrigues at Poonah and Hyderabad, and his correspondence with Mr. Raymond (all which transactions appear distinctly in the records discovered at Seringapatam), furnish abundant evidence, that his antipathy to the English was the ruling passion of his heart, the main-spring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

22. The heir of Tippoo Sultaun must have been educated in the same principles, encouraged to indulge the same prejudices and passions, and instructed to form the same views of the interests and honour of the throne of Mysore. These sentiments would necessarily acquire additional force in his mind, from the issue of the late war. Our unexampled success had subverted the foundations of his father's empire, and transferred to our possession, every source of the civil or military power of Mysore; and, placed on the throne by our favour, and limited by our control, he must have felt himself degraded to a state of humiliation and weakness so abject as no Prince of spirit will brook. Under such an arrangement, our safety would have required us to retain, at least, all the territory which we now hold by the partition treaty of Mysore. Whatever we retained, must have been considered by this Prince as a new usurpation upon his royal inheritance, and an additional pledge of his degradation and disgrace. In proportion to the reduction of his territory and resources, he would have had less to lose, and more to regain, in any struggle for the recovery of his father's empire;

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nor does it ſeem unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the heir of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, animated by the implacable ſpirit and bold example of his parents, and accuſtomed to the commanding proſpect of independent ſovereignty, and to the ſplendour of military glory, might deliberately hazard the remnant of his hereditary poſſeſſions, in purſuit of ſo proud an object as the recovery of that vaſt and powerful empire, which for many years had rendered his anceſtors the ſcourge of the Carnatic, and the terror of this quarter of India.

25. In the moſt narrow view of the ſubject, it muſt be admitted, that the ſon of Tippoo Sultaun muſt have felt a perpetual intereſt in the ſubverſion of any ſettlement of Myſore, founded on a partition of his father's dominions, and a limitation of his own independence. If, therefore, a Prince of this race had been placed on the throne of Myſore, the foundation of the new ſettlement would have been laid in the very principle of its own diſſolution. With ſuch a Prince, no ſincere alliance, no concord of ſentiment or union of views, could ever have been eſtabliſhed: the appearance of amity or attachment muſt have been deluſive; even his ſubmiſſion muſt have been reluctant, if not treacherous; while all his intereſts, his habits, prejudices and paſſions, his vices, and even his virtues, muſt have concurred to cheriſh an irreconcilable averſion to our name and power, and an eager deſire to abet the cauſe, and to exaſperate the animoſity, and to receive the aid of every enemy of the Britiſh nation. Whatever degree of influence or ſtrength might have been left to the native Government of Myſore, in ſuch hands would always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to their intereſts. The hoſtile power of Myſore would have been weakened, but not deſtroyed: an enemy would have ſtill remained in the centre of your poſſeſſions, watching every occaſion to repair the misfortunes of his family, at their expence, and forming a point of union, for the machinations of every diſcontented faction in India, and for the intrigues of every emiſſary of the French.

24. Under theſe circumſtances, the ſame anxiety for the ſecurity and repoſe of your poſſeſſions, which originally compelled me to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun, now appeared to require, that I ſhould provide effectually againſt the revival, in any degree, of a ſimilar danger in the perſon of his ſon.

25. On the other hand, the reſtoration of the deſcendant of the ancient Rajahs of Myſore was recommended, by the ſame courſe of reaſoning which excluded the heir of the uſurpation.

26. The indignities which the depoſed family of Myſore had ſuffered, eſpecially during the cruel and tyrannical reign of Tippoo Sultaun, and the ſtate of degradation and miſery to which they had been reduced, muſt naturally excite a ſentiment of gratitude and attachment in their minds, towards that power which ſhould not only deliver them from oppreſſion, but raiſe them to a ſtate of conſiderable affluence and diſtinction. Between the Britiſh Government and this family, an intercouſe of friendſhip and kindneſs had ſubſiſted; in the moſt deſperate criſis of their adverſe fortune, they had formed no connexion with your enemies. Their elevation would be the ſpontaneous act of your generoſity; and from your ſupport alone could they ever hope to be maintained upon the throne, either

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againſt the family of Tippoo Sultaun, or againſt any other claimant. They muſt naturally view, with an eye of jealouſy, all the friends of the uſurping family, and conſequently be adverſe to the French, or to any ſtate connected with that family, in its hereditary hatred of the Britiſh Government. The heir of the Rajah of Myſore, if placed on the throne, muſt feel that his continuance in that ſtation dependedon the ſtability of the new ſettlement in all its parts; it muſt therefore be his intereſt to unite, with cordiality and zeal, in every effort neceſſary to its harmony, efficiency, and vigour. The effect of ſuch an arrangement of the affairs of Myſore would not be limited to the mere deſtruction of the hoſtile power which menaced our ſafety: in the place of that power, would be ſubſtituted one whoſe intereſts and reſources might be abſolutely identified with our own; and the kingdom of Myſore, ſo long the ſource of calamity or alarm to the Carnatic, might become a new barrier of our defence, and might ſupply freſh means of wealth and ſtrength to the Company, their ſubjects and allies.

27. In addition to theſe, motives of policy, moral conſiderations, and ſentiments of generoſity and humanity, favoured the reſtoration of the ancient family of Myſore. Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited ſufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compaſſion and reſpect; nor could it be doubted, that their Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahommedan uſurpers, to the maſs of the inhabitants of the country, compoſed almoſt entirely of Hindûs.

28. Theſe conſiderations induced me to adopt the reſolution of reſtoring the deſcendant of the Rajahs of Myſore to the heir of Tippoo Sultaun.

29. I determined, at the ſame time, to grant to the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, a more munificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the ſame liberality for all the Mahommedan officers and chiefs of the ſtate who had ſurvived the Sultaun, and for the families of all thoſe who had fallen in the courſe of the war.

30. For the accompliſhment of a ſettlement founded on the principles which I have had the honour to detail to your Honourable Court in the preceding paragraphs, I iſſued a ſpecial commiſſion, on the 4th of June, appointing Lieutenant General Harris, the Hon. Col. Welleſley, the Hon. Henry Welleſley, Lieut. Col. William Kirkpatrick, and Lieut. Col. Barry Cloſe, commiſſioners for the affairs of Myſore, with the ample powers ſpecified in the commiſſion; and I named Captains Malcolm and Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Golding and Lieut. Charles Paſley, Aſſiſtant Secretaries to the commiſſion. As the favourable ſtate of the country had rendered my preſence at Seringapatam unneceſſary, I accompanied the commiſſion with inſtructions, directing the Commiſſioners to proceed, without delay, to lay the foundation of the new arrangement; and for the purpoſe of precluding the intrigues of the natives, and of all the great intereſts which were in ſuſpenſe, I enjoined the Commiſſioners and their Secretaries to take an oath of ſecreſy, in order that no part of my plan might tranſpire until the arrangements for its accompliſhment had been completed.

31. The Commiſſioners aſſembled at Seringapatam on the 8th June; and,

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and, under my inſtructions, the firſt ſtep taken by them was to make proviſion for the ſurviving officers and chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of thoſe ſlain during the campaign. The particulars of this arrangement will appear in the letter of the Commiſſioners of the 12th June, an extract of which is annexed to this diſpatch. I am happy to inform your Honourable Court, that this meaſure produced the moſt ſalutary effect, in tranquillizing the minds of the principal Mahommedans remaining in Myſore, and in placing the clemency and generoſity of the Britiſh Government in the moſt conſpicuous and honourable light. It was determined, that Meer Kummer ud Deen ſhould be ſettled at Gurrumcondah, with a Jaghire from the Nizam, and another from the Company.—This arrangement having been concluded, Kummer ud Deen departed from Seringapatam on the 19th June, with many expreſſions of gratitude towards the Company's government. The Brahman, Purnea, who had been the principal financial miniſter of the late Sultaun, having given ſatisfactory proofs of his readineſs to ſerve the new government in the ſame capacity, it was determined that he ſhould be appointed Dewan to the young Rajah of Myſore.

32. The next proceeding of the Commiſſioners, in purſuance of my directions, was to undertake the painful, but neceſſary taſk, of removing the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from Seringapatam to the Carnatic. The details of this proceeding will appear in the letter from the Commiſſioners of the 19th of June. I had previouſly given orders that the fortreſs of Vellore ſhould be prepared for the reception of the families; and I had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to the command of that fortreſs, and had alſo entruſted him with the payment of the ſtipends allotted to both families, directing him to ſpare no reaſonable expence in providing for their accommodation, on a ſcale ſuitable to their former rank and expectations. The four princes, Futteh Hyder, Abdul Khaulik, Moyen-o-Deen, and Mohu-o-Deen, with their families, arrived at Vellore on the 12th of July; they expreſſed their ſatisfaction in the accommodations provided for them. The remainder of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, will be removed as ſoon as may be practicable.

33. Previouſly to the departure of the Princes from Seringapatam, the Commiſſioners had cautiouſly abſtained from all intercourſe with the family of the Rajah of Myſore; but as ſoon as the four eldeſt ſons of the late Sultaun had left the capital, the Commiſſioners paid a viſit to the young Rajah, whom they found, with others of his perſecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation, which excited the ſtrongeſt emotions of compaſſion. It was determined to fix the reſidence of the Rajah in the ancient town of Myſore, as being the moſt eligible ſituation for the ſeat of his Government.

34. On the 5th of June, I had furniſhed the Commiſſioners with the firſt draft of a treaty between the Company and his Highneſs the Nizam, for the partition of Myſore; and having received the fulleſt communication of their ſentiments, and of thoſe of Meer Allum, on the ſubject, I made ſuch alterations as appeared to be adviſable. On the 22d June, this treaty was executed by the Commiſſioners and Meer Allum, at Seringapatam, and ratified by me, in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 26th of the ſame month, and by his Highneſs the

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Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 13th July. It is annexed to this dispatch, under the title of "The Partition Treaty of Myſore," and is accompanied by a memorial, explanatory of its ſeveral proviſions, the ſubſtance of which, however, I have already had the honour to ſubmit to you, in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. I have alſo added, for the information of your Honourable Court, a map of the partition of the 22d of June 1799, conſtructed by Captain Mackenzie; and ſeveral documents relating to the revenues of Myſore, furniſhed by Captain Macleod from the records at Seringapatam; together with a map conſtructed by Captain Marriott, containing a view of the new diviſion of the country lately introduced by Tippoo Sultaun.

35. On the 30th of June, the Rajah of Myſore was formally placed on the Muſnud by the Commiſſioners, aſſiſted by Meer Allum. The letter of the Commiſſioners, containing an account of this intereſting and affecting ceremony, is annexed to this diſpatch.

36. On the 8th of June, I had forwarded to the Commiſſioners the firſt draft of the ſubſidiary treaty to be concluded between the Company and the Rajah of Myſore. After an ample diſcuſſion with the Commiſſioners (who had communicated the whole arrangement to the Brâhman, Purneah, and conciliated his co-operation), and after the adoption of ſeveral alterations, this treaty was executed in the fortreſs of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by the Commiſſioners, and certain proxies on the part of the young Rajah, on the 8th of July, and ratified by me, in Council, on the 23d July, under the title of "The Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam;" It forms No. 16 of the papers annexed to this diſpatch. Although the treaty is accompanied by an explanatory memorial, I ſhall, in this place, requeſt the attention of your Honourable Court, to the main principle upon which its ſtipulations are founded.

37. In framing this engagement, it was my determination to eſtabliſh the moſt unqualified community of intereſts between the Governor of Myſore and the Company, and to render the Rajah's northern frontier, in effect, a powerful link of our fence. With this view, I have engaged to undertake the protection of his country, in conſideration of an annual ſubſidy of ſeven lacks of ſtar pagodas; but recollecting the inconveniences and embarraſſments which have ariſen to all parties concerned, under the double governments and conflicting authorities, unfortunately eſtabliſhed in Oude, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, I reſolved to reſerve to the Company the moſt extenſive and indiſputable powers of interpoſition in the internal affairs of Myſore, as well as an unlimited right of aſſuming the direct management of the country, and of requiring extraordinary aid, beyond the amount of the fixed ſubſidy, either in time of war, or of preparation for hoſtility.

38. Under this arrangement, a truſt that I ſhall be enabled to command the whole reſources of the Rajah's territority, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to ſecure the welfare of its inhabitants. It appeared to me a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wiſe policy, to apprize the Rajah diſtinctly, at the moment of his acceſſion, of the exact nature of his dependence on the Company, than to leave any matter for future doubt or diſcuſſion. The right of the Company to eſtabliſh ſuch an arrangement, either as affecting the Rajah or the allies, has already been ſtated in this diſpatch.

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39. I entertain a ſanguine expectation, that the Rajah and his miniſters, being fully apprized of the extenſive powers reſerved to the Company, will cheerfully adopt ſuch regulations as ſhall render the actual exerciſe of thoſe powers unneceſſary. Much indulgence will be required at the commencement of the new government; and it is my intention to abſtain from any preſſure upon the Rajah's finances, which, by embarraſſing them, might tend to the impoveriſhment of the country, and to the diſtreſs of the people.

40. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahman, Purneah, was appointed by the commiſſioners to be his Highneſs's Dewan.

41. The eminent talents and integrity of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, added to his extraordinary ſkill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, cuſtoms and habits of the natives of India, induced me to ſelect him for the important charge of Reſident with the Rajah of Myſore; he was accordingly appointed to that office, immediately after the ſubſidiary treaty of Seringapatam had been ſigned; and the Commiſſion was then diſſolved, on the ——— of July.

42. Although your Honourable Court will perceive, in the Commiſſion, the names of two perſons of whoſe merits it may be difficult for me to form an impartial judgment, I feel it to be my duty to recommend the conduct of the Commiſſioners to your moſt public and diſtinguiſhed approbation.

43. The concluſion, within one month, of two treaties, ſo extenſive in their conſequences and complicated in their details, together with all the ſubordinate arrangements connected with this important ſettlement, will appear a more extraordinary effort of diligence and ability, when it is remarked that reference was neceſſarily made to me at Fort St. George in every ſtage of the buſineſs. It will alſo be ſatisfactory to your Honourable Court to obſerve, that the whole arrangement has been conducted, at Seringapatam, with a ſpirit of humanity and liberality which cannot fail to conciliate the good-will of the inhabitants of Myſore.

44. The command of Seringapatam will remain in the hands of Colonel Welleſley. It is a truſt of great delicacy and importance, which it is my duty to repoſe in a perſon of approved military talents and integrity, and to ſuperintend with peculiar vigilance and care.

45. Although I ſhall deem it prudent to detain the army in the field for a ſhort period of time, I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure your Honourable Court, that far the greater part of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun is now in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

46. A detachment of the army of Bombay took poſſeſſion of Mangalore on the 4th of June; and the Province of Canara, with the exception of the fortreſs of Jemaulabad, appeared diſpoſed to ſubmit cheerfully to our authority. I have little doubt, that the commanding officer of Jemaulabad will ſoon be induced to ſurrender to the Company's arms: in any event, however, he will be reduced, without difficulty: in this confidence, a collector has been appointed for the province of Canara.

47. The remainder of the territory allotted to the Company in Coimbatoor has paſſed into our hands without any difficulty, and collectors have been appointed for the adminiſtration of the revenue. The fort of Gurumcondah is in the

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the poſſeſſion of his Highneſs the Nizam, and thoſe of Sera and Chittledroog are now garriſoned by the Britiſh troops. Some diſturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had aſſembled a banditti, which had diſtreſſed the inhabitants of the country. A diviſion of the army being now on its progreſs towards Bednore, I have every reaſon to expect that the commotions in that quarter will be ſpeedily quelled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 3d Auguſt 1799.

Commiſſion for Myſore; dated 4th June, 1799.

RICHARD, Earl of Mornington, &c. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the Britiſh Nation in India, To all whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting:

Whereas the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh and allied arms in Myſore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, and of his Highneſs the Soubah of the Deccan, their friend and ally; and whereas his ſaid Highneſs has given full power and authority to the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General for all the forces and affairs of the Britiſh Nation in India, to conduct and order the intereſts of his Highneſs in the ſaid poſſeſſions, and to conclude ſuch an arrangement thereof as ſhall appear to his Lordſhip to be moſt expedient for the ſecurity and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the allies: Now know ye, that for the more ſpeedy concluſion of ſuch a ſalutary arrangement, and for the reſtoration of order and tranquillity, by the ſettlement of the ſaid conquered territories, I, the ſaid Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General as aforeſaid, do hereby conſtitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, or any three or more of them, to be Commiſſioners for the ſettlement of the territories ſo recently conquered from the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, and to be, and be ſtyled Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all ſuch treaties, and to make and iſſue all ſuch temporary and proviſional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military government, and of the revenues of the ſaid territories, as may be neceſſary for the immediate adminiſtration and ſettlement thereof: The ſaid Commiſſioners to be, nevertheleſs, ſubject to ſuch orders and inſtructions as they ſhall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the ſignature of one of their ſecretaries. And I do hereby empower the ſaid Commiſſioners to hold their meetings at ſuch places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elſewhere, as they ſhall judge moſt convenient; and to adjourn from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting, according to the exigency of the public ſervice. And I authorize and direct the ſaid Commiſſioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum, Bahauder, touching the objects of this commiſſion. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be ſecretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be aſſiſtant ſecretary to the

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the ſaid commiſſion, during my pleaſure. And before the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or truſts veſted in them by this commiſſion, ſave only the power of adminiſtering the oath herein after mentioned, he or they ſhall ſeverally take and ſubſcribe the following oath; that is to ſay:

"I *A. B.* do faithfully promiſe and ſwear, that as a Commiſſioner for the affairs of Myſore, I will execute the ſeveral powers and truſts repoſed in me, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to any perſon whatever. I will not diſcloſe or make known any of the orders or inſtructions which ſhall be tranſmitted to me, or to the ſaid Commiſſioners, by the Governor General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſave only to the other members of this commiſſion, or to the perſon or perſons who ſhall be duly nominated and employed in tranſcribing or preparing the ſame, reſpectively, or in recording the proceedings of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or unleſs I ſhall be authorized by the Governor General to diſcloſe or make known the ſame. I do farther promiſe and ſwear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myſelf or by any other perſon, for my uſe or on my behalf, or on the behalf or for the uſe of any other perſon, any ſum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, preſent, or otherwiſe; and that to the Governor General in Council I will juſtly and truly account for, anſwer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and ſums of money, which ſhall come to my hands, or to the hands of any perſon or perſons in truſt for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities veſted in the ſaid Commiſſioners by the ſaid Governor General.

"So help me God!"

Which oath, any two of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, and are hereby empowered to adminiſter to the others of them. And the ſaid oath ſhall be entered by one of the ſecretaries to the commiſſion amongſt the acts of the Board, and be duly ſubſcribed and atteſted by the ſaid Commiſſioners, at the time of their taking and adminiſtering the ſame to each other, reſpectively: and the ſeveral ſecretaries, and other officers of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, ſhall alſo take and ſubſcribe, before the ſaid Board, ſuch oath of ſecreſy, and for the execution of the duties of their reſpective ſtations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the ſaid Board ſhall direct. And when any three of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have taken the oath, they ſhall immediately conſtitute a Board, and proceed to act under the commiſſion. And I do hereby empower and direct the ſaid Commiſſioners to take charge, and render an exact account to me, of all ſuch public property as has been or ſhall be found within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and alſo to collect, and bring to account, all ſuch arrears of revenue, and all ſuch ſums of money, as were due to the Sircar, on the 4th of May 1799, or have or ſhall become due to the Government of the allies from and after that day. Provided always, that this order ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent or impede the diſtribution, among the allied army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam on the 4th May, according to the general order iſſued by the Governor General in Council, under date the———:

and

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and provided alſo, that nothing contained in this commiſſion ſhall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the ſaid 4th day of May 1799, to obtain from the Commiſſioners an atteſted account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all ſuch captors may be heard and determined by the Governor General in Council, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors, or by his Majeſty in Council, according to the nature of the caſe. And I do hereby authorize and direct the ſaid Commiſſioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this commiſſion, to iſſue a proclamation, notifying the reſtoration of tranquillity, and promiſing to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, ſecurity of perſon and of private property, encouraging them to reſume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the allies. And I further direct, that the ſaid proclamation ſhall contain the ſtricteſt injunctions, under the moſt ſevere penalties, to all perſons within the ſaid territories, to abſtain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

Inſtructions to the Commiſſioners of Myſore; dated 4th of June, 1799.

[*Secret.*]

To the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore.

GENTLEMEN,

1. The commiſſion which accompanies this letter, will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it adviſable to entruſt to you. Theſe powers neceſſarily ſuperſede thoſe which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the commiſſion appointed to aſſiſt Lieutenant General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favourable ſituation of affairs in Myſore appearing to render my preſence at Seringapatam quite unneceſſary, I have again taken the reſolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propoſe to confide to you ſuch a portion of my authority, as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a ſettlement of the country without my preſence. Whatever three members of the commiſſion ſhall be preſent at Seringapatam on the arrival of this diſpatch, will proceed immediately to act under the commiſſion, and to execute the inſtructions contained in this letter.

2. The reſtoration of the repreſentative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Myſore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the allies, in which the intereſts of the Mahrattas ſhould be conciliated, appearing to me, under all circumſtances of the caſe, to be the moſt adviſable baſis on which any new ſettlement of the country can be reſted, I have reſolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on theſe principles; and I hope, in the courſe of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper inſtructions annexed, for the purpoſe of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the mean while, it is abſolutely neceſſary that certain meaſures of precaution ſhould be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. Theſe meaſures relate, firſt, to the ſatisfaction of the principal Muſſulman Sirdars, and of the Kelledars of the ſeveral forts; ſecondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Myſore, with the leaſt practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the firſt object, I have already forwarded to the Honorable Mr. Henry Welleſley, a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter

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a letter from the Nizam to me, which I truſt will enable you to give complete ſatisfaction to Kummer ud Deen; and unleſs you expect any conſiderable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I deſire that you will take the earlieſt meaſures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Muſſulmans, you ſhould immediately enter into ſuch ſpecific engagements, as ſhall preclude the poſſibility of any alarm in their minds, with reſpect to their ſituation and proſpects, under any new arrangement of the country.

4. I rely on your diſcretion to conclude ſuch an arrangement, with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumſtances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's Sirdars ought not to become an excluſive charge upon the Company. They muſt be employed and provided for by the allies, and by the Rajah of Myſore, collectively: the families of the Sirdars ſlain during the campaign, muſt alſo be provided for in the ſame manner.

5. The Kelledars who have ſurrendered, and thoſe who ſtill hold forts in their poſſeſſion, ſhould be paid their arrears for the month of April at leaſt, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On diſmiſſing any of them, liberal gratuities ſhould be given them, for the purpoſe of conciliation. All theſe charges may hereafter be adjuſted between the allies.

6. As ſoon as you ſhall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Muſſulman intereſt are in ſufficient forwardneſs, you will proceed to take the neceſſary meaſures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indiſpenſable meaſure, cannot be entruſted to any perſon more likely to combine every office of humanity, with the prudential precautions required by the occaſion, than Colonel Welleſley; and I therefore commit to his diſcretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, ſubject always to ſuch ſuggeſtions as may be offered by the other members of the commiſſion. I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortreſs of Vellore, which is deſtined for the future reſidence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is alſo appointed paymaſter of ſtipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every poſſible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reaſonable expence will be ſpared, to render their habitation ſuitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Welleſley will judge, whether it may be neceſſary to give, either to the whole or to any branch of the family, any ſpecific aſſurance of the exact amount of the ſums to be allotted to them, reſpectively. If any ſuch particular explanation ſhould appear neceſſary for their ſatisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of ſtipend to each of them, as well as for the eſtabliſhment of the Zenana, provided that the total ſum for the maintenance of the whole family be not ſtated at more than three, or at the utmoſt four lacks of pagodas. The ſons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by ſuch attendants as they may ſelect, provided the number be not ſo great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be deſirable, that Ali Reza ſhould accompany the Princes, as he appears to be attached to the intereſts of the

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the Company, and at the ſame time to entertain conſiderable affection for the Princes. The females and children of the ſeveral families muſt follow the Princes as ſpeedily as poſſible. Colonel Welleſley, in my name, will give the moſt unequivocal aſſurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time, he will deliver the letters for the four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Perſian tranſlator to Mr. Henry Welleſley. If General Harris ſhould be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am perſuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Myſore, which I feel myſelf bound, by every principle of duty towards the Britiſh intereſts in India, to accompliſh without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmoſt degree of ſurpriſe and concern, that the Zenana in the palace of the Sultaun was ſearched for treaſure, ſome time after the capture of the place: I could have wiſhed, for the honour of the Britiſh name, that the apartments of the women had not been diſturbed. In the heat and confuſion of an aſſault, ſuch exceſſes are frequently unavoidable; but I ſhall for ever lament, that this ſcene ſhould have been acted long after the conteſt had ſubſided, and when the whole place had ſubmitted to the ſuperiority of our victorious arms. If any perſonal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I truſt that the Commander in Chief will make it his buſineſs to vindicate the humanity of the Britiſh character, by uſing the moſt zealous exertions to obtain a full reſtitution of the property in queſtion.

8. After this obſervation, it is ſuperfluous to add my moſt anxious expectation, that the utmoſt degree of care will be taken to ſecure the perſonal property of the princes and of the women, when the period of their removal ſhall arrive.

9. You will of courſe apply to the Commander in Chief, for ſuch an eſcort as may be neceſſary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their deſtination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, ſo as to preclude the poſſibility of any commotion or eſcape. It is deſirable, that ſome officer, converſant in the language, manners and cuſtoms of the natives, and of approved humanity, ſhould accompany the Princes, until Lieutenant Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the truſt which I have repoſed in him, are too well known to require any illuſtration.

10. In exerciſing the general powers veſted in you by the accompanying commiſſion, I deſire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you ſhall receive further inſtructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the Government of that province; and until I ſhall have received his report, I cannot decide the ſyſtem of meaſures moſt eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprize the Commiſſioners, whoſe power is ſuperſeded by this new commiſſion, of my entire approbation of their ſervices; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The preſent regulation is founded on an opinion, that the Commander in Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to ſpare more than one of his confidential ſtaff from about his perſon. My ſelection of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his

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his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and cuſtoms, but my determination to eſtabliſh him in the important office of Reſident with the Rajah of Myſore, as ſoon as that prince ſhall be placed on the Muſnud. You will obſerve, that the commiſſion enjoins all the Commiſſioners, and perſons employed under them, to take an oath of ſecreſy previouſly to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the commiſſion to any member who may happen to be abſent from Seringapatam when the diſpatch ſhall arrive: but the contents of this diſpatch muſt not be communicated, by the perſon to whom it is addreſſed, to any perſon who ſhall not have taken the oath of ſecreſy preſcribed in the commiſſion, excepting Meer Allum.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an uſeful effect, in drawing the multitude of Muſſulmans from Seringapatam. This would enable the Commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortifications, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it ſtrictly a military ſtation. I recommend the earlieſt poſſible attention to this meaſure, as being of eſſential importance to our ſecurity in Myſore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, June 4th, 1799.

From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Governor General; dated 8th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, K. B. &c. Fort St. George.

MY LORD,

1. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter, under date the 4th inſtant, together with the Commiſſion accompanying it.

2. The Honourable Colonel Welleſley, Mr. Welleſley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, having been regularly ſworn in, as members of the Commiſſion, according to the form preſcribed by your Lordſhip, the Commiſſion will proceed, without delay, to act in conformity to your Lordſhip's inſtructions.

3. Captain Malcolm, one of the Secretaries to the Commiſſion, and Mr. Golding, Aſſiſtant Secrteary, have alſo taken the neceſſary oath.

4. We feel great ſatisfaction in being able to aſſure your Lordſhip, that before the Zenana was ſearched for treaſure, ſeparate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted, to ſecure them from the poſſibility of being expoſed to any inconvenience. No treaſure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article conveyed from thence.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Seringapatam, 8th June, 1799.

From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Commander in Chief; dated 12th June, 1799.

To his Excellency, Lieutenant-General Harris, &c. Camp.

SIR,

Upon mature deliberation, we deem it of the laſt importance, that the inſtructions of the Right Honourable the Governor General, with reſpect to the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, ſhould be carried into effect without delay, and that they ſhould be removed from the fort of Seringapatam with all practicable expedition.

We have the honour to incloſe, for your information, a ſtatement of the number of draft and carriage

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cattle

cattle, which will be neceſſary for the removal of the four elder Princes, with their reſpective families.

As Colonel Welleſley finds it impoſſible to procure a ſufficient number in the neighbourhood of this place, we requeſt that you will furniſh him with the number required, from the cattle in uſe with the army.

We would hope that the arrangement we propoſe will not interfere with the intentions you may have formed, of moving the army ſhortly in the direction of Sera; but we conceive the removal of the Princes to ſuperſede every other conſideration.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK,
BARRY CLOSE.

Seringapatam, 12th June, 1799.

From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Governor General; dated 12th June 1799.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that having yeſterday taken into conſideration the moſt eligible means of carrying into effect the meaſure of conciliation, towards the principal ſurviving Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun (reſiding at preſent in the city), ſuggeſted by the directions contained in the 2d paragraph of your Lordſhip's letter of the 4th inſtant, we came to the following reſolutions:

Firſt, To promiſe, in the name of the Company, penſions for life to the following perſons, to the amount ſpecified after the name of each:

	Star Pag. p. ann.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor, - -	3000
Gholam Ali Khan, Vakeel	3000
Ali Reza Khan, ditto	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan -	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan -	2400

Secondly, To promiſe, in the name of the Company, penſions for life to the following perſons, to the amount ſpecified after the name of each:

	Star Pag. p. ann.
Khan Jehan Khan - -	500
Syed Mohu ud Deen -	500
Abdul Wahab - -	500
Abdul Kuddoos - -	500
Bankur Sahib (Son of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) -	600
Huſſein Sahib (ditto) -	600

Thirdly, To promiſe, in the name of the Company, ſtipends or allowances to the following perſons equal to half the amount of their reſpective ſalaries under the late Government; ſuch ſtipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or ſo long as they ſhould remain unemployed, either by the Company or its allies:

	For. Pay. *Canr.*	Pref. Pay. *Pag.*
Meer Ghobam Haſſein	840	420
Syed Yaſſin -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed Deen	700	350
Mahommed Hullum	700	350
Shaik Mahommed	700	350
Syed Show Abbas	700	350
Mahommed Iſmael	560	280
Abdul Mahomed	560	280
Meer Ibrahim	630	315
Mahommed Syed	630	315
Mahommed Iſmail	630	315
Hafez Mahomed Khan	630	315
Mahomed Huſſein	420	210

In our ſelection of the three firſt of the Sirdars, named under the firſt head, we were guided by conſiderations, referring partly to the ſervices which they had manifeſted towards the Britiſh Government, and partly to the high reſpect entertained for their character, and to the weight and authority which they are univerſally acknowledged to poſſeſs amongſt the Mahomedans of this country.

With reſpect to the two laſt, we were influenced ſolely by a regard to the latter of the preceding conſiderations.

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All the perſons named under the ſecond head (with the exception of Bankur Sahib and Huſſin Sahib, who are ſons of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) were Meer Meerans under the late Government, and have been reported to us as men of the moſt reſpectable characters in that rank.

In fixing the amount of the penſions to be granted to the Sirdars, already enumerated, our attention was not ſo much directed to the amount of their reſpective ſalaries under the late Tippoo Sultaun, as to the policy of ſecuring, by a liberal proviſion, the attachment of ſo many perſons of rank and influence to the intereſts and welfare of the Britiſh Government in India.

It did not appear adviſable to us, to fetter the proviſion to be made for the foregoing perſons, by any conditions which might be thought to derogate from the liberality and munificence of the Company: we determined, therefore, to be ſatisfied with ſignifying to them, that we had no doubt their conduct would be ſuch as to ſecure the continuance of the favour and protection of the Britiſh Government.

The perſons included in the laſt liſt, had alſo held the rank of Meer Meerans under the late Government, but did not appear to us to poſſeſs ſuch weight of character, as to entitle them to equal conſideration with thoſe of the ſame rank, enumerated under our ſecond reſolution.

All the Sirdars mentioned under the foregoing heads, attended us this morning, by appointment, and were received by us, according to the claſſes into which we had previouſly arranged them. We then proceeded to ſtate to each claſs, ſeparately, the powers with which we were entruſted by your Lordſhip, and the reſolutions which, under thoſe powers, we had adopted with reſpect to them.

We have great ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that this communication was received by every individual with very lively ſenſations of gratitude, and, in ſeveral inſtances, of wonder; many of them expreſſing the greateſt aſtoniſhment at the unparalleled condeſcenſion and generoſity of the Company's Government, in manifeſting ſo much conſideration for perſons who had ſo recently borne arms againſt them, and who could not aſſert any claims to their favour and protection.

From the manner in which the bounty of your Lordſhip to theſe perſons has been received, we entertain a confident expectation, that the meaſure will produce the happieſt effect, in tranquillizing and conciliating all claſſes of people, and in preparing their minds for the new order of things about to be eſtabliſhed under your Lordſhip's inſtructions.

Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that the total amount of the allowances which we have hitherto agreed to grant to the Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun, does not exceed the annual ſum of ſtar pagodas 20,907. 2. 6.

We ſhall, no doubt, find it neceſſary to augment the preſent liſt of penſioners, and to make proviſion for the families of certain Sirdars deceaſed, whoſe pretenſions we have not yet taken into our conſideration, excepting in the inſtance of Syed Sahib's family (conſiſting of eighteen perſons, male and female) for the maintenance of which we have aſſigned a monthly penſion of two hundred ſtar pagodas. We are perſuaded, however, that the ſum allotted by your Lordſhip, as a fund for providing ſuitably for theſe various perſons, will be more

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than adequate to the purpose of enabling us to extend the Company's liberality to every individual whom it may be necessary to admit to a participation of it, either on the score of humanity or policy.

Having judged it of the utmost importance, to lose no time in carrying into effect your Lordship's instructions, with respect to the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, we this morning addressed a letter to the Commander in Chief, a copy of which we have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information. The deficiency in draft and carriage cattle, which at present exists both here and at camp, has compelled Colonel Wellesley to confine himself to the removal, in the first instance, of the four elder Princes, with their respective families. The remaining parts of the family inhabit the Zenana; and no danger is to be apprehended from their continuing in Seringapatam until it shall be practicable to remove them.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Seringapatam, 12th June, 1799.

From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 19th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. Fort St. George.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the four elder Princes, with their respective families, crossed the river yesterday, and proceeded on their march to Vellore this morning. The escort appointed to conduct the Princes to Vellors is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coke, and consists of two divisions of the Honourable Company's second European regiment, of one battalion of native infantry, with four field pieces, and of two troops of cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 1500 men.

We trust, that our appointment of Captain Marriott to attend the Princes, until they shall be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK.

Seringapatam, 19th June, 1799.

P. S. We refrained from appointing Ali Reza Khan to accompany the Princes to Vellore, having understood that no intercourse had subsisted between him and the Princes since the return of Ali Reza from Madras, and having been informed that he was particularly obnoxious to Futteh Hyder.

From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 25th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. Fort St. George.

MY LORD,

1. Having signified, through Purneah, to the family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordship's intentions with respect to his Highness, we received a written answer to our communication, of which the inclosed is a translation.

2. In consequence of these communications, it appeared to us proper, that the members of the Commission should wait upon the Rajah, without delay: we accordingly yesterday signified, through Purneah, to his Highness, and to his family, our intention of paying our personal respects to them in the course of the evening.

3. We proceeded to his Highness's residence, accompanied by Purneah,

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Purneah, whom we thought it proper ſhould be preſent at this firſt interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not eaſy to deſcribe to your Lordſhip the ſtate of miſery in which we found this perſecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment in which we were received was concealed by a curtain, behind which the Rana, and the other female members of the family, were ſtationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expreſſions of gratitude and joy proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the ſtate of indigence and obſcurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordſhip's propoſed arrangement, and your intentions with reſpect to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply, expreſſed, through one of her attendants, the lively ſenſe which ſhe entertained of your Lordſhip's clemency, which had raiſed her and her family from the loweſt pitch of human miſery, to that ſtation of which they had been deprived by tyranny and uſurpation. She dwelt particularly on the perſecution to which ſhe and her family had been expoſed, from the cruel, ſavage, and relentleſs diſpoſition of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but ſhe added, that the generoſity of the Company, having reſtored the ancient rights of her houſe in the perſon of her grandſon, had opened to her a proſpect of paſſing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is ſaid to be five years old, is of a delicate habit; his complexion is rather fair than otherwiſe, and his countenance is very expreſſive. He betrayed ſome ſymptoms of alarm on our firſt arrival, but theſe ſoon diſappeared. He ſeems to be of a timid diſpoſition, and to have ſuffered conſiderably from reſtraint.

7. We have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the Muſnud, was this day proclaimed.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK,
B. CLOSE.

Seringapatam, 25th June, 1799.

From the Ranies of Myſore to the Commiſſioners; dated 25th June, 1799.

To Lieut. Gen. George Harris, Bahauder; the Hon Col. Arthur Welleſley, Bahauder; Mr. Henry Welleſley, Bahauder; Lieut. Col. W. Kirkpatrick, Bahauder; and Lieut. Col. B. Cloſe, Bahauder; Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore.

From Letchima Amany, the wife of Kiſna Raige Worrier, and Dewaj Amany, the wife of Chiaum Raige Worrier,† with compliments: on the 22d day of Jeiſht, year Shidartee, (24th June, 1799.)*

Your having conferred on our child the government of Myſore, Nuggur, and Chittledroog, with their dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan, has afforded us the greateſt happineſs.

Forty years have elapſed ſince our government ceaſed. Now you have favoured our boy with the government of this country, and nominated Purneah to be his Dewan, we ſhall, while the ſun and moon may continue, commit no offence to your Government. We ſhall at all times conſider ourſelves as under your

‡ U 2

* The ſecond wife of the Rajah, who reigned at Hyder's firſt uſurpation.

† The ſecond wife of Chiaum Raige, and maternal aunt of the preſent Rajah, whoſe father was married to eight wives, two of whom were ſiſters.

your protection and orders: Your having eſtabliſhed us, muſt for ever be freſh in the memory of our poſterity, from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whoſe ſupport we ſhall depend.

(Signed) LETCHIMA AMANY,
DEWAJ AMANY.

Scringapatam, 25th June, 1799.

Partition Treaty of Myſore.

Treaty for the ſtrengthening the Alliance and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder; his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder; and the Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder; and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Whereas the deceaſed Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggreſſion on the part of the Allies, entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpoſe of commencing war againſt the Honourable Engliſh Company, Bahauder, and its Allies, Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, and the Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder; and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the juſt demands of ſatisfaction and ſecurity made by the Honourable Engliſh Company, Bahauder, and its Allies, for their defence and protection againſt the joint deſigns of the ſaid Sultaun and of the French, the allied armies of the Honourable Engliſh Company, Bahauder, and of his Highneſs Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, proceeded to hoſtilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preſervation of their reſpective dominions, from the perils of foreign invaſion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentleſs enemy.

And whereas it has pleaſed Almighty God to proſper the juſt cauſe of the ſaid Allies, the Honourable Engliſh Company, Bahauder, and his Highneſs Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, with a continued courſe of victory and ſucceſs, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Myſore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional ſubmiſſion of his people; and whereas the ſaid Allies, being diſpoſed to exerciſe the right of conqueſt, with the ſame moderation and forbearance which they have obſerved from the commencement to the concluſion of the late ſucceſsful war, have reſolved to uſe the power which it has pleaſed Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpoſe of obtaining reaſonable compenſation for the expences of the war, and of eſtabliſhing permanent ſecurity, and genuine tranquillity, for themſelves and their ſubjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their reſpective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the adjuſtment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, and his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, in the Carnatic and on the coaſt of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the Britiſh nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer Allum

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Allum, Bahauder, on the part and in the name of his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which, by the bleſſing of God, ſhall be binding on the heirs and ſucceſſors of the contracting parties, as long as the ſun and moon ſhall endure, and of which the conditions ſhall be reciprocally obſerved by the ſaid contracting parties.

Art. 1. It being reaſonable and juſt, that the allies, by this treaty, ſhould accompliſh the original objects of the war (*viz.* a due indemnification for the expences incurred in their own defence, and effectual ſecurity for their reſpective poſſeſſions againſt the future deſigns of their enemies), it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the diſtricts ſpecified in ſchedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the paſſes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the poſſeſſions of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, of its allies or tributaries, ſituated below the ghauts on either coaſt, and all forts ſituated near to, and commanding the ſaid paſſes, ſhall be ſubjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, the ſaid Company, Bahauder, engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the ſaid diſtricts, for the ſuitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpoſe, with the reſervation herein after ſtated, an annual ſum, of not leſs than two lacks of ſtar pagodas, making the Company's ſhare as follows:

Eſtimated value of diſtrict enumerated in the ſchedule A. according to the ſtatement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, *Cant. Pag.*	777,170
Deduct proviſion for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, two lacks of ſtar pagodas	240,000
Remains to the Eaſt India Company,	537,170

2. For the ſame reaſon ſtated in the preceding article, the diſtricts ſpecified in the ſchedule B. annexed hereunto, ſhall be ſubjected to the authority, and for ever united with, the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, the ſaid Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the ſaid diſtricts, for the ſupport of Meer Kummer ud Deen, Bahauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him, for this purpoſe, a perſonal jaghire in the diſtrict of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual ſum of rupees 210,000, or of canteria pagodas 70,000, over and above, and excluſive of a jaghire, which the ſaid Nabob has alſo agreed to aſſign to the ſaid Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the ſervice of his ſaid Highneſs, making the ſhare of his Hignneſs as follows:

Eſtimated value of the territory ſpecified in ſchedule B. according to the ſtatement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, *Cant. Pag.*	607,332
Deduct perſonal jaghire to Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, rupees 2,10,000, or	70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Behauder,	537,332

3. It being further expedient, for the preſervation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general ſecurity, on the foundations now eſtabliſhed by the contracting parties, that the fortreſs of Seringapatam ſhould be ſubjected to the ſaid Company, Bahauder, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſaid fortreſs, and

and the iſland on which it is ſituated (including the ſmall tract of land or iſland lying to the weſtward of the main iſland, and bounded on the weſt by a nullah, called the Myſore nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chungul Ghaut) ſhall become part of the dominions of the ſaid Company, in full right and ſovereignty for ever.

4. A ſeparate government ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Myſore; and for this purpoſe it is ſtipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Myſore Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, a deſcendant of the ancient Rajahs of Myſore, ſhall poſſeſs the territory hereinafter-deſcribed, upon the conditions hereinafter-mentioned.

5. The contracting powers mutually and ſeverally agree, that the diſtricts ſpecified in ſchedule C, hereunto annexed, ſhall be ceded to the ſaid Maha Rajah Myſore, upon the conditions herein after-mentioned.

6. The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, Bahauder, ſhall be at liberty to make ſuch deduction, from time to time, from the ſums allotted by the firſt article of the preſent treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in conſequence of the deceaſe of any member of the ſaid families; and in the event of any hoſtile attempt, on the part of the ſaid family, from any member of it, againſt the authority of the contracting parties, or againſt the peace of their reſpective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Myſore, then the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, ſhall be at liberty to limit, or ſuſpend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the ſtipend, herein before ſtipulated to be applied to the maintenance and ſupport of the ſaid families.

7. His Highneſs the Peſhwa, Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent treaty; and although the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, has neither participated in the expence or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to ſhare any part of the acquiſitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, and his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſof Jah, Bahauder) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendſhip and alliance between the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, Bahauder, His Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, and Maha Rajah Myſore Kiſtna Rajah, Bahauder, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that certain diſtricts, ſpecified in ſchedule D, hereunto annexed, ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſe of being eventually ceded to the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, in full right and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty: provided, however, that the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, ſhall accede to the preſent treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it ſhall be formally communicated to him, by the contracting parties, and provided alſo that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, Bahauder, and to his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him the ſaid Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, and the ſaid Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah Bahauder, and alſo with regard to ſuch points as ſhall be repreſented to the ſaid Peſhwa, on the part of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, by the Governor General, or the Engliſh Reſident at the Court of Poonah.

8. If

8. If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, shall refuse to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the seventh article refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the several districts, herein-before reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, shall rest jointly in the said English East India Company, Bahauder, and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Mysore, for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

9. It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah in his government of Mysore, that the Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East India Company, Bahauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the said English East India Company, Bahauder, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore, Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder.

10. This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being settled and concluded, this day, the 22d of June, 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurrum, 1214 anno Hijerah) by Lieutenant General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum, Bahauder, on the part, and in the name of his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder, the said Lieutenant General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum, Bahauder, one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum, Bahauder, has delivered to Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum, Bahauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L. S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM, *Sec.*

Separate Articles of the Treaty between the Company and the Nizam.

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder, and the Honorable English East India Company, Bahauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the

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ſons, relatives, and dependants of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, or the perſonal jaghire of Meer Kummeer ud Deen Khan ſhall hereafter be diminiſhed, in conſequence of any of the ſtipulations of the treaty of Myſore, the contracting parties ſhall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the eighth article of the treaty of Myſore, two-thirds of the ſhare reſerved for Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder ſhall fall to his Highneſs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, and the remaining third to the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder.

SCHEDULE A.

1. *The Company's Share.*

The following diſtricts from Nuggur or Bednore:

	Cant.	Pag.	Fan.
Konal (Mangalore) } Bekel and Nekſeram }	133,662	7	½
Karcul	11,393	2	½
Barkoo	48,389	8	½
Khoofaulpore	26,361	7	½
Bulkull	9,177	0	½
Garſopa	9,192	0	½
Hurrawus (Orrow)	17,842	9	½
Meizawn	8,953	4	½
Alcolah Punchmahl and Shedaſheoghur (or Soonda Payen Ghawl)	28,33	22	
Bilghuy	18,929	4	½

Coimbatore, viz.

Coimbatore	80,000	0	
Danagurecottah	35,000	0	
Checoor	27,000	0	
Chingerry	27,000	0	
Darapon Chuckergary	64,000	0	
Saltencungabun	30,000	0	
Undon	8,000	0	
Peſoondota	14,000	0	
Vizunnugal			
Avaraconny	20,000	0	
Erroade	20,000	0	
Caroor	41,000	0	
Oodgully	15,000	0	
Caveryporam	4,000	0	

Wynaad (from Ahmednuggur Chucklon) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Punganon	15,0000		
Suttikul, Alumbaddy, Koodahully }	15,200	0	
Ouſſore	18,096	0	
Decani Cottah, and Ruttungherry }	14,000	0	
Vencatigeua Cottah	6,000	0	
Ankurghury and Salarghury }	4,000	0	
Bangalore	3,000	0	
Talamulla and Talwaddy, half Talooks of Hurdaluelly }	5,000	0	
Total	777,170	6	½
Deduct proviſions for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ally Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, ſtar pagodas 200,000 or Canterai pagodas	240,000	0	
Remains to the Company	537,170	6	½

SCHEDULE B.

2. *The Nizam's Share.*

Gooty.

Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	15,568	0	
Kona Koomlah	7,500	0	
Pauni	11,000	0	
Weigin Kurroor	8,998	0	
Yunctly Muriajehcroor	5,902	0	
Beem Raſſah	4,800	0	
Mutton	2,700	0	
Pravallie Mumnimoory	9,426	3	
Chunumpilly	8,951	3	
Mulkairva Kotoo	22,251	8	½
Kurtooni	8,800	0	
Yarky	22,673	1	
Pennaeornda	60,000	0	
Munuſgera	8,000	0	
Thuntytenaatpoor	16,000	0	
Kungoor, remainder of	11,629	0	
Kunchindgoondy, do. of	10,000	0	

Of Gurrumcondah

All the diſtricts not added in 1792	185,810	0	
Buttonghurry, from Seringapatam	10,000	0	
Rydroog (6 Talooks)	108,856	0	
Kunool Peſhcuſh	66,666	0	

From Chittledroog,

Jenymullah (1 Talook)	7,800	0	
Total	607,332	1	½
Deduct for a perſonal Jaghire to Kumeer ud Deen Khan and relations	70,000	0	
Remains to the Nizam	537,332	1	½

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SCHEDULE C.

Diſtrict ceded to Maha Rajah Myſore Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahaader.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn	11,000	0	0
Myſore Attachraun or Rechmut			
Nuzzur	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar	14,000	0	0
Hardunkally	15,000	0	0
Peunpatam	6,200	0	0
Muddoor	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan Cottah	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor	7,000	0	0
Tyour	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor	10,000	0	0
Mallivelly Gullinabad	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Sofitah	8,100	0	0
Nurzipore	10,200	0	0
Yeſtorah	7,200	0	0
Bailoor	15,700	0	0
Aſtrulgon	4,300	0	0
Cherinapatam	12,100	0	0
Bullum Munzerabad	10,000	0	0
Huſſin	7,900	0	0
Henaivelly	9,400	0	0
Nagmungul	4,700	0	0
Bellore	3,100	0	0
Mahorage Droog	10,000	0	0
Gram	3,500	0	0
Ramgherry	7,400	0	0
Turkarumb	7,400	0	0
Almured Nuggur Chichoor	10,000	0	0
Thurp	12,000	0	0
Toory Khaira	9,000	0	0
Coonydghul	5,008	9	0
Hootroordroog	4,008	0	0
Kerkany	4,065	0	0
Cinnayputtum	9,138	0	0
Noogaily	3,000	0	0
Mautatah and Hiſmajepoor	6,100	0	0
Sucknyputtuna	6,200	0	0
Banorawar, Gurradungilly, Harrunhilly	10,000	0	0
Boodikall	7,000	0	0
Nighull	6,000	0	0
Polgur	10,000	0	0
Hagulwary	12,000	0	0
Goomnaupollam	12,000	0	0
Bangalore	55,000	0	0
Maugry	8,400	0	0
Mudgherry	36,000	0	0
Coorghurry	4,000	0	0
Cankanelly	8,900	0	0
Nulwuggle and Durbtila	16,000	0	0
Arricut	10,300	0	0
Byroodroog	4,000	0	0
Hyboor	7,000	0	0
Dewankelly	20,045	0	0
Oſtradroog	5,000	0	0
Chinroydroog	8,000	0	0
Toomkoor and Devarage	18,000	0	0
Nidgegul and Maclydroog	16,000	0	0
Kundakeeva and Chellnaighelly	16,000	0	0
Chuta Balapoor	80,000	0	0
Colah	80,000	0	0
Jungum Cottah	13,000	0	0
Chuckmogalam	8,134	4	0
Kudoor	7,129	7¼	0
Sera, remainder of			
Sera and Amerapoor	55,000	0	0
Hooſuttah	50,745	0	0
Burra Balarpoor	44,000	0	0
Nuggur above Ghaut.			
Kuſbah	20,145	4¾	2
Coolydroog	28,818	0¾	2
Krompſee	8,094	2½	0
Kope	22,864	5¼	2
Waſittrara	6,818	9	0
Ekaing and Sagur	39,411	0½	2
Gooty (Hoobly)	11,006	8	0½
Surbtowanundy	10,458	0¼	2
Joniannity	17,424	0	0
Shikarpor	11,774	0	0¼
Aunumrapoor	10,191	0	9½
Lakooſley Dannaſs	11,629	6¾	1
Oodgunny	13,614	1¾	0
Simoga	16,883	5	0
Hooly Honore	6,583	6¾	1
Biddary	10,835	5	2
Chingay, Beſwapattam	22,001	1¾	3
Tany Reviah	14,076	4¼	2
Azeimpoor	10,696	2¾	3
Chittledroog, remainder of 12 Talooks.			
Huſbah	20,874	7¾	1
Beemſumunder	12,148	4	2
Dideary	12,984	9¼	0
Huſdroog	11,936	2¾	3
Multoor	10,392	3½	2
Murkah Moroo	12,662	9¼	3
Tullick	11,854	0¾	0
Burnm Surger	10,163	6¼	0
Kunkopa	12,542	0¼	2
Bitchoor	10,683	1¼	2
Hinoor	10,010	0	2
Goody Cottah	11,330	5	¼
Total	13,79,076	8	1
Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly, viz. Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's ſhare	5,000	0	0
	13,74,076	8	1

SCHEDULE D.

The Peſhwa's Share.

Harpoonelly	110,030	8¾	0
Soonda (above the Ghauts)	89,377	0	0

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Am

Annagoondy	60,010	0	0
From Chittledroog two Talooks, viz. Holul Kaira, and Mycomdo	23,652	3	0
From Bednore one Talook, viz. Hunghur	10,796	0	0
Total Canteria Pagodas	263,957	3¾	0

Memorial, explanatory of the Partition Treaty of Mysore.

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is that each party should retain in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unincumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides, of the amount of the pensions for jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowance made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expenses of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 112,116 Canteria pagodas.

3. It was however thought advisable, to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expenses of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four princes now at Vellore is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The estimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the same as that admitted by the allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the sum of nine lacks of pagodas, which had been added by the allies to the estimate given in by the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occasion. There is every reason to suppose, that this estimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, especially in its valuation of the Company's share. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increase of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the papers annexed to this dispatch; by this contrivance he had raised the apparent amount of his revenues to the sum of Canteria pagodas 8,367,549: this sum certainly much exceeded their real amount. In N° — a comparison is instituted between the extravagant statements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue imposed upon the allies in 1792. By this comparison it appears, that at the lowest valuation, the Company's share of the present partition may be expected, within a short period of time, to produce not less than 1,478,698 star pagodas *, provided the revenues be ably and honestly administered.

5. A map, constructed by Capt. Marriott, will be found in No. —. It is recommended to the attention of your Honourable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division

* *N. B.* This is the gross amount; about twelve lacks net revenue.

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vision of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahommedan officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ally. In No. — will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15, of this dispatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add any thing on that subject to this memorial.

6. The 3d article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the island of Seringapatam, is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with water. By the next dispatch, it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honourable Court.

7. Articles 4 and 5. These articles are so expressed, as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Poligars descended from the antient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6th requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7th refers to an intended treaty with the Mahratta Empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The 8th article requires no particular comment: it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The 9th article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expenses and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new Government of Mysore. It is evident, that his Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Mahrattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for his Highness; or if the Mahratta power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate article (as hereafter explained) will place his Highness's interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

1. This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer ud Deen.

2. If the Peshwa should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally

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ſhould be diſappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified, by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reſerved for eventual ceſſion to the Peſhwa, while the Company ſhall receive only one-third.

Captain Macleod to the Myſore Commiſſioners; dated 8th July, 1799.

To the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the deſire of the Right Honourable the Governor General, conveyed in his letter to you, dated the 21ſt June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honour to tranſmit to you a ſtatement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honourable Company, in which you will pleaſe to obſerve the grounds on which I am led to believe that thoſe acquiſitions are capable to yield a groſs revenue, equal to the ſums in column 4.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raiſed his Jummabundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Cantaria fanams on each pagoda (ten fanams) ſuppoſing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation. He alſo charged his Jummabnndy with half a fanam, as a tax on ſhroffs, and a quarter of a fanam as a duty on tobacco. The two laſt articles were abſurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the firſt, the whole amounting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ fanams on every ten fanams; ſo that by this increaſe, every ten, by the preceding Jummabundy became $13\frac{3}{4}$ for the new Jummabundy, or 40 was raiſed to 55.

There were, however, ſome inconſiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards ſ augmentation; ſuch as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and alſo the road-duties; but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increaſe, I have ſuppoſed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increaſe of 1796 extended to the whole groſs revenue, and by following this mode, I have eſtimated the increaſe in column 2 of the ſtatement greater than it really was; conſequently column 3 or 4 is eſtimated lower than it otherwiſe ſhould be, if the detail of the whole increaſe had been accurately aſcertained.

The ſums in Canteria pagodas in the 3d column, or in ſtar pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be conſidered as nearly the fair Jummabundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myſelf to aſſert, that the ſeveral diſtricts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If ſome of the diſtricts ſhould be over-rated in this eſtimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreaſonable to expect, that in the aggregate, the whole may, in the courſe of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of column 4; and if from this ſum one fifth be deducted, for the ſeveral heads of inaums to pagodas, &c. and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacks of ſtar pagodas annually.

Should this eſtimate of the new acquiſitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered, that I followed the trueſt ſcale which can at preſent be procured. Much will always depend on the ſkill and talents of perſons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of

of the rent of each Aumildarrie compoſing the Jumma in the firſt column; and I have materials and information ſufficient to prove, that the ſchedule of the Myſore revenue, given to the confederates in 1792, was a falſe ſtatement of the Jummabundy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 8th July, 1799.

From Captain Macleod, to General Harris; dated Seringapatam, 22d May, 1799; incloſing abſtract of Tippoo Sultaun's Jummabundy.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to lay before you an abſtract of the Jummabundy, and a liſt of the ſeveral ſorts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all ſorts, and the reſidence of his Aſiphs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each diviſion and ſort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's miſtaken ſyſtem of revenue collection, operated, in a great degree, towards reducing his receipts, by his having increaſed the number of Aumildarries to ten times as many as had uſually been the proportion under all former governments of the Myſore dominions.

The Sultaun raiſed his Jummabundy, in the year 1795, by adding about nineteen lacks of Canteria pagodas to his former Jumma: But this increaſe was only ideal, as I am informed by men, of whoſe veracity I have a high opinion, that ſince the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five lacks of Canteria pagodas. His actual annual diſburſements are eſtimated at forty lacks of Canteria pagodas, ſince the treaty of 1792; ſo that it appears a conſiderable portion of his expenſes muſt have been taken from the treaſure collected by his father.

All the Aſiphs and Aumildars under his government were Moormen, who were ſeldom choſen for any other reaſon than their being Mahommedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity adminiſtered to them, the embezzlement of public revenue, by the ſeveral claſſes of ſervants, is ſuppoſed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty lacks of Canteria pagodas. The jaghires for the ſupport of troops, which amount to about five lacks of Canteria pagodas, do not appear in the ſtatement: The valuation of them is included in the revenue.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD,

Act. Sup. of Rev.

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STATEMENT of REVENUE, &c. &c. inclosed in Captain MACLEOD's Letter to the Mysore Commissioners; dated 8th July, 1799.

STATEMENT shewing that Column 3 or 4 contains an Estimate of the Resources of the Districts lately acquired for the Hon. Company.

Situation.	Districts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.	1 Tippoo's Jummabundy of 1796, including his ideal Increase of 3¾ on each Pag.	2 The Increase of 3¾ on every 13¼ Fanams included in the first column.	3 Remaining Jummabundy, after deducting the Increase of 1796.	No. of Amuldaries.	4 Equivalent of Col. 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	5 Equivt. in Star Pag. by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. to 5 Star Pagodas.
		C. P. F. A.	C. P. F. A.	C. P. F. A.		Star Pag.	Star Pag.
S. of Cavery.	Salligal, Coligal, &c.	65,189 0 0	17,778 7 12	47,410 2 4	11	39,508 8	12,666 11
S. of Cavery.	Talmullah *	14,899 0 0	4,063 3 10	10,835 6 6	2	9,029 11	4,166 10⅔
S. of Cavery.	Cheukloor, Wemaid, or Beinar †	10,000 0 0	2,727 2 12	7,272 7 4	none	6,060 9½	4,166 10⅔
N. of Cavery. Above the Ghauts.	Runganoor ‡	62,335 0 0	17,000 4 8	45,334 5 8	6	37,778 12½	12,500 0
N. of Cavery. Above the Ghauts.	Venketygherrycotta	18,243 0 0	4,975 3 10	13,267 6 6	2	11,056 6	5,000 0
N. of Cavery. Above the Ghauts.	Bangaloor	13,625 0 0	3,715 8 0	9,909 2 0	2	8,257 11	2,500 0
N. of Cavery. Above the Ghauts.	Soolagery	14,907 0 0	4,065 5 8	10,841 4 8	2	9,034 9	3,333 5⅓
N. of Cavery. Above the Ghauts.	Denkenicottah §	39,929 0 0	10,889 7 4	29,039 2 12	6	24,199 6½	11,666 10⅔
N. of Cavery. Above the Ghauts.	Offore	27,131 0 0	7,399 3 10	19,731 6 6	4	16,443 ½	15,000 0
	Total	2,66,258 0 0	72,615 6 10	1,93,642 3 6	35	1,61,368 10	71,080 0
Below the Ghauts.	Coimbatoor	2,37,708 3 14	64,829 8 14	1,72,878 5 0	28	1,44,065 6¾	66,666 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Daniancottah	83,016 7 7	22,610 9 7	60,375 8 0	12	50,313 2¾	29,166 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Cheoor	1,28,562 3 11	35,062 4 9	93,499 9 2	18	77,916 9½	22,500 0
Below the Ghauts.	Chingerie	78,954 3 12	21,533 0 0	57,421 3 12	10	47,851 2½	22,500 0
Below the Ghauts.	Dharaloor, and Chuckergeery	1,73,835 0 0	47,409 5 8	1,26,425 4 8	23	1,05,354 8½	53,833 5⅓
Below the Ghauts.	Sattimungle	91,523 5 3	24,409 9 11	66,562 5 8	14	55,468 12⅓	25,000 0
Below the Ghauts.	Andoor	34,973 0 0	9,538 1 0	25,434 9 0	5	21,195 12	6,666 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Perindorah	39,007 0 0	10,883 7 4	29,023 2 12	6	24,186 1	11,666 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Herroad	55,988 0 0	15,269 4 8	40,718 5 8	7	33,932 2	16,666 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Viziemungle	39,795 0 0	10,858 1 14	28,941 8 2	6	24,118 2¾	16,666 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Cangam	54,440 0 0	13,756 3 10	36,683 6 6	8	30,569 11	16,666 10⅔
Below the Ghauts.	Carroor	83,455 0 0	22,760 4 8	60,694 5 8	12	50,578 12½	37,500 0
Below the Ghauts.	Uttungoolly	32,076 0 0	8,748 0 0	23,328 0 0	4	19,440 0	12,500 0
Below the Ghauts.	Caverilloor	10,068 0 0	2,745 8 3	7,322 1 13	2	6,101 13	2,166 10⅔
	Total	11,40,308 3 15	3,10,991 9 0	8,29,310 4 15	155	6,91,092 1	3,89,666 10⅔

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Canara. ¶ Mangalore.	Bilgee	43,110 0 0	11,484 5 8	30,625 4 8	6	33,177 9	15,773 11
	Corial (Mangalore)	3,40,041 0 0	92,738 4 8	2,47,302 5 8	42	2,67,911 1½	1,11,368 15½
	Caricul	31,280 0 0	8,514 5 8	22,705 4 8	2	24,597 9	9,494 5½
	Barkoor	1,36,747 6 0	37,294 8 0	99,452 8 0	11	1,07,740 8½	40,324 14
	Khooshalpoor	83,790 0 0	22,851 8 4	60,938 1 12	11	66,016 6	21,968 4
	Butail	25,178 0 0	6,866 7 4	18,311 2 12	4	19,837 3½	7,646 11½
	Gersalsah	26,753 0 0	7,296 2 12	19,456 7 4	4	21,078 2	7,660 1
	Honawar (Onore)	41,156 0 0	11,224 3 10	29,931 6 6	6	32,425 15	14,569 2
	Mirjan	22,988 0 0	6,269 4 8	16,718 5 8	4	18,111 12	7,461 3½
	Bah. Pag.	7,49,983 6 0	2,04,540 9 4	5,45,442 6 2	92	5,90,896 2½	2,36,267 1½
	Canteria Pag.	9,74,978 6 13	2,65,903 2 14	7,09,075 3 15	—	—	—
	Ancola and Sidaskeerghur	58,313 0 0	15,903 5 8	42,409 4 8	8	35,341 3	23,610 3
	Total	10,33,291 6 13	2,81,806 8 6	7,51,484 8 7	100	6,27,237 5½	2,59,877 4½
	Grand Total	24,39,852 0 12	6,65,414 1 0	17,74,437 6 12	290	14,78,698 ½	6,70,623 15½

* The proportion included in Hureenhully by the Schedule of 1792.
† This district has been deserted since the year 1792. Half this district remains in Rajah's share.
‡ This district has been totally ruined by disturbances.
§ This district has not recovered from the effects of being in the hands of the Mahrattas in 1791 and 1792.
¶ The Revenue of these districts shewn in the first three columns is expressed in Bahaudery Pagodas, and the equivalent in Canteria Pagodas is noted below the first Total.

Tippoo's Jummabundy had not suffered any other change since the year 1786, excepting the increase shewn in column 2, consequently the schedule he gave the allies in 1792, must have been less than his Jummabundy, in nearly the same proportion that the sums in column 5 are less than those of column 4.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 8th July, 1799.

N. B. From the total there should probably be deducted two-thirds of Pungonoor, for an equivalent taken from the Rajah's share for the Nizam.

*** *These calculations are made in Canteria Pagodas (value about seven shillings sterling), which were the current coin of Tippoo's dominions. Star Pagoda, it is well known, is about eight shillings sterling.*

Abſtract of TIPPOO SULTAUN's Jummabundy in

Provinces or Chief Diſtricts.	Names given by Tippoo Sultaun to each Diviſion or Fort.	The proper or antient name of the fort or Diſtrict.	N° of Aumildaries in each Diſtrict.	The Revenue, including Jaghires and other Inuams, by the lateſt Aſſeſſments, in Can. Pag. C. P. F. C.
Myſore	Eſar, or South ſide of the Cavery	Myſore Aſtgram	39	2,31,230 0 0
	Enaum, or North ſide	Pattan Aſtgram	46	3,26,118 0 0
	Nuzur Bar	Myſore	30	2,14,616 0 0
	Khaumabad	Haſſen	25	1,99,064 4 0
	Aſbarabad	Mahairaidroog	25	1,83,895 0 0
	Jafforabad	Cubbaldroog	32	2,20,259 0 0
	Yeeffoorobad	Hoolcoordroog	24	1,48,780 0 0
	Tullok Shuko	Makeredroog	35	2,74,764 0 0
Gurrungury	Mouhdoonabad	Gurrungury	29	2,18,474 4 0
Dooraidroog	Balla Shuko	Deoraedroog	23	1,90,377 0 0
Ballapore	Gurdoom Shuko	Nundydroog	29	2,69,082 0 0
	Azamut Shuko	Goorebunda	31	2,38,203 0 0
	Iſoofabad	Duvantrully	25	1,75,222 0 0
Gurrumcondah	Zuffarabad	Gurrumcondah	25	2,03,006 0 0
Chumbarghur	Rezabad	Chumbarghur	29	2,51,184 0 0
Harponelly	Azeemabad	Beerundroog	33	2,61,554 0 0
Chittledroog	Mahmoodabad	Murcal Moogoo	32	2,36,533 0 0
	Turrock Yeat Huſſar	Chittledroog	27	1,96,147 0 0
	Mumtazghur	Concoope	27	1,83,720 0 0
Gooty	Feez Heſſar	Gooty	37	3,84,150 4 0
Raidroog	Nuſſuruhabad	Coonduſpy	33	2,25,106 0 0
Bednore	Nugger	Bednore	33	3,41,636 1 0
	Inheaz Ghur	Caulydroog	23	2,20,673 6 0
	Mookurabar	Chindergooty	31	2,70,992 7 0
	Jummalabad	Mangalore	24	2,60,721 5 0
	Rumutabad	Bekul	21	2,04,178 0 0
	Waſeedabad	Buſcoarageghur	23	2,09,378 0 0
	Dorea Behadurgar	Deria Bahadurgur	23	2,16,073 7 13
Sonda	Mazeedabad	Sedaſheeghur	31	2,62,876 9 0
Coimbatore	Huſſariabad	Daniancottah	31	2,36,798 4 0
Sallemungle	Salamabad	Sattimungle	31	2,16,993 9 15
Andioor	Ahmudabad	Andioor	31	2,21,594 0 0
Canjam	Hurremabad	Canjam	31	2,12,720 0 0
Daraporam	Azeezabad	Chuchegury	31	2,52,196 0 0
Paonghur	Hafezabad	Paonghur	25	1,68,457 0 0
Murgeſſie	Rymanabad	Murgleſſie	25	1,87,097 0 0
Ruttengury	Muſtafabad	Ruttengury	25	1,48,677 0 0
		Total	1075	8,37,549 1 13

N. B. In thoſe diſtricts where there are two Aſiphs, the ſecond is a Deputy.

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Sultaun's Jummabundy.

the year Fusly 1217, or the year 1797-8.

Names of the Asiphs.	Remarks.		
	Jaghires.		No. of horse to be kept up for the Sircar from the Jaghiries.
		Cant. Pag.	
Sheer Khan	Futteh Hyder -	12,000	100
Sheik Malik	Abdul Khalick	12,000	100
Mahomed Sied and Syed Yakoab	Tultaun Meahdeen	4,300	
Mahomed Ghoffar and Syed Alla Zedien	Mause ud Deen	4,300	
Meer Hassein and Kundarelly		32,600	200
Syed Meeran and Abdul Caden	Meer Mohun ud Dien -	12,000	
Raige Rally and Mahomed Syed (Syed Sahab	Kummer ud Deen	4,000	
Mahomed Ally Mackeree & Syed Mahodeen	Cootoob ud Deen	2,700	
Syed Aleredun and Mahomed Fur Kurdeen	Rubbar Jung -	2,550	
Syed Ismael and Mahommed Nutter	The Polligar of Rulleum - -	5,000	
Abdul Cadir and Shaik Fraick	Meer Mahmood -	900	
Shaick Boodum			59,750
Sheek Mahomed	The Inaums to Pagodas Mosques and Brahmans, &c. are estimated at -		2,50,000
Syed Peer			3,09,750
Meer Mumem and Syed Imaan	The Jummabundy of the Sultaun's dominions was raised in the year 1795, by adding 3¾ Canteria fanams to each pagoda or 10 fanams, amount to -		19,67,877
Hassan Ally and Mahomed Hassain			22,77,627
Mouhdeen Khan Lavance & Sheek Mortiza	Which sum deducted from the gross Jummabundy, would leave the actual revenue expected to be collected, Canteria pagodas 60,89,992, or in Star Pagodas 48,71,994, including the Jaghires allotted to civil and military officers for their services in lieu of pay.		
Imaun Beg			
Mahomed Hasshum and Golam Moudein			
Mussanssha.			
Syed Moudien and Sheek Mahdoom			
Mahomed Aly Beg and Sheek Mahomed			
Syed Hussain and Abdul Reza			
Mahomed Ghaus & Mahomed Suddurodeen.			
Meer Mahomed Aly and Abdul Rusoal			
Sheik Scheabudeen and Gholam Aly			
Mahomed Hussain and Mahomed Muran			
Abdul Kurrum and Mahomed Davud			
Sheek Mukdoom			
Syed Mukdoom and Sheek Aly.			
Meer Hassain Aly			
Abdul Cadir and Abdul Rhairman			
Fucker-u-dien and Shaik Ahmed			
Muckdeen Aly and Abdul Rusoul			
Syed Shully and Syed Davad			
Mahomed Aly Gulluck & Mahomed Hassain			
Hussain Reza and Mahomed Imaun			

(Signed) Wm. Macleod, *Act. Sup. of Rev.*

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Captain Macleod's Memoranda of the Commerce of the Myſore Country.

EXPORTS.

The following articles generally allude to the exports from Ballaghaut to the coaſt of Coromandel:—The firſt four articles are the moſt conſiderable.

Beetle arrack (or ſiſſauris), black pepper, cardamums, ſandal wood, wax, ivory, rubies, thick diamonds, cotton, coarſe painted cloths of Pombrie, &c. raw cotton.

Imports, chiefly from the Eaſtward.

The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw Silk, and Tobacco.

Salt, coarſe and fine cloths of different ſorts, ſilk of different ſorts, velvets, damaſks, copper, lead, tutenaigue, Maſulipatam chintz, Burhunpoor ditto, flat diamonds, pearls, broad cloths, dried fruits, coral, raw-ſilk, ſpices, drugs, tobacco.

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road-duties on all articles were aboliſhed throughout the Myſore territories; but as this meaſure would occaſion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacks of pagodas, it cannot be carried into execution, at leaſt until the land-rent may riſe, in conſequence of a few years peace, and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's poſſeſſions and manufactures, if all duties on raw cotton and thread were diſcontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 12th July 1799.

From the Myſore Commiſſioners to the Governor General; dated 30th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c.

MY LORD,

1. We have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Purneah having reported to us, on the 25th inſtant, that the Brahmans had fixed on the 30th of June as the moſt auſpicious day for placing Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver on the muſnud of Myſore, we reſolved that the ceremony ſhould accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the ſame time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wiſh, that he would, if poſſible, aſſiſt in perſon on this occaſion.

3. His Excellency, in conſequence, came hither from camp yeſterday morning, attended by his ſuite, and an eſcort of European cavalry, for the occaſion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed ſome days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Myſore, where the beſt preparations were made for their accommodation which circumſtances would admit.

5. This morning, the Members of the Commiſſion, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his ſon Meer Dowran, and preceded by his Majeſty's 12th regiment of foot, proceeded to the reſidence of the Rajah, who was placed on the muſnud about noon, under three vollies of muſketry from the troops on the ſpot, and a royal ſalute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the muſnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as ſenior member of the Commiſſion, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highneſs on the occaſion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, ſome time after, delivered to the Rajah the ſeal and fignet of the Rauje.

7. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarkably decorous, conſidering the untoward circumſtances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed

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formed of him at our firſt viſit to him.

8. We had great pleaſure in informing your Lordſhip, that Gholam Aly Khan, Aly Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mohammed Khan Mehdur, ſpontaneouſly attended on this occaſion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we underſtand, by indiſpoſition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open pandaul, the ſpectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to deſcribe the joy which was viſible in the countenances of all the Hindûs preſent.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK,
B. CLOSE.

Seringapatam, 30th June 1799.

Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

A treaty of perpetual friendſhip and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, in the Carnatic and on the coaſt of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General for all affairs, civil and military, of the Britiſh nation in India, by virtue of full powers veſted in them for this purpoſe, by the ſaid Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and, on the other part, by Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, Rajah of Myſore.

Whereas it is ſtipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22d of June 1799, between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, and the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, for ſtrengthening the alliance and friendſhip ſubſiſting between the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, his Highneſs Nizam ud Dowlah Aſoph Jah, Bahauder, and the Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder, and for effecting a ſettlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a ſeparate government ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Myſore, and that his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, ſhall poſſeſs certain territories, ſpecified in ſchedule C, annexed to the ſaid treaty, and that for the effectual eſtabliſhment of the government of Myſore, his Highneſs ſhall be aſſiſted with a ſuitable ſubſidiary force, to be furniſhed by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder.

Wherefore, in order to carry the ſaid ſtipulations into effect, and to increaſe and ſtrengthen the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the ſaid Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majeſty and of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, in the Carnatic and on the coaſt of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor Gener-

aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Article 1.—The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

2. The Honourable the East India Company, Bahauder, agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, agrees to receive, a military force, for the defence and security of his Highness's dominions; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacks of star pagodas to the said East India Company; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees, that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

3. If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities, against any state or power, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

4. And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council of Fort William, in Bengal, shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of the Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company, Bahauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

5. And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his aumils, or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the

the Engliſh Company, Bahauder. And in caſe his Highneſs ſhall not iſſue ſuch orders within ten days from the time when the application ſhall have been formally made to him, then the ſaid Governor General in Council ſhall be at liberty to iſſue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the ſaid regulations or ordinances, or for aſſuming the management and collection of the revenues of the ſaid territories, as he ſhall judge moſt expedient, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the efficiency of the ſaid military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and ſo long as any part or parts of his ſaid Highneſs's territories ſhall be placed, and ſhall remain under the excluſive authority and control of the ſaid Eaſt India Company, the Governor General in Council ſhall render to his Highneſs a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories ſo aſſumed. Provided alſo, that in no caſe whatever ſhall his Highneſs's actual receipt of annual income, ariſing out of his territorial revenue, be leſs than the ſum of one lack of ſtar pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the Treaty of Myſore; which ſum of one lack of ſtar pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the ſaid net revenues, the Eaſt India Company engages, at all times, and in every poſſible caſe, to ſecure, and cauſe to be paid for his Highneſs's uſe.

6. His Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, engages, that he will be guided by a ſincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity, now eſtabliſhed between the Engliſh Company, Bahauder, and their allies; and that he will carefully abſtain from any interference in the affairs of any ſtate in alliance with the ſaid Engliſh Company, Bahauder, or of any ſtate whatever. And for ſecuring the object of this ſtipulation, it is farther ſtipulated and agreed, that no communication or correſpondence, with any foreign ſtate whatever, ſhall be holden by his ſaid Highneſs, without the previous knowledge and ſanction of the ſaid Engliſh Company, Bahauder.

7. His Highneſs ſtipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his ſervice, without the concurrence of the Engliſh Company, Bahauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government, all Europeans, of whatever deſcription, who ſhall be found within the territories of his ſaid Highneſs, without regular paſſports from the Engliſh Government, it being his Highneſs's determined reſolution, not to ſuffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now ſubjected to his authority, unleſs by conſent of the ſaid Company.

8. Whereas the complete protection of his Highneſs's ſaid territories requires that various fortreſſes and ſtrong places, ſituated within the territories of his Highneſs, ſhould be garriſoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by Britiſh troops and officers, his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, engages, that the ſaid Engliſh Company, Bahauder, ſhall, at all times, be at liberty to garriſon, in whatever manner they may judge proper, ſuch fortreſſes and ſtrong places, within his ſaid Highneſs's territories, as it ſhall appear to them adviſable to take charge of.

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9. And whereas, in conſequence of the ſyſtem of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the ſecurity of the territorial poſſeſſions of his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, it may be neceſſary that certain forts and ſtrong places, within his Highneſs's territories, ſhould be diſmantled or deſtroyed, and that other forts and ſtrong places ſhould be ſtrengthened and repaired, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that the Engliſh Eaſt India Company ſhall be the ſole judges of the neceſſity of any ſuch alterations in the fortreſſes. And it is farther agreed, that ſuch expenſes as may be incurred on this account, ſhall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

10. In caſe it ſhall become neceſſary, for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highneſs in the territories now ſubjected to his power, that the regular troops of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, ſhould be employed, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the ſervice of the ſaid troops, they ſhall be employed in ſuch manner as to the ſaid Company ſhall ſeem fit: but it is expreſsly underſtood by the contracting parties, that this ſtipulation ſhall not ſubject the troops of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Bahauder, to be employed, in the ordinary tranſactions of revenue.

11. It being expedient, for the reſtoration and permanent eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in the territories now ſubjected to the authority of his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, that ſuitable proviſion ſhould be made for certain officers of rank in the ſervice of the late Tippoo Sultaun, his ſaid Highneſs agrees to enter into the immediate diſcuſſion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as ſoon as the neceſſary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpoſe, in a ſeparate article to be hereafter added to this treaty.

12. Leſt the garriſon of Seringapatam ſhould, at any time, be ſubject to inconvenience from the high price of proviſions and other neceſſaries, his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, agrees, that ſuch quantities of proviſions, and other neceſſaries, as may be required for the uſe and conſumption of the troops compoſing the ſaid garriſon, ſhall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment, whatever.

13. The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early conſideration, the beſt means of eſtabliſhing ſuch a commercial intercourſe between their reſpective dominions as ſhall be mutually beneficial to the ſubjects of both governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpoſe, with as little delay as poſſible.

14. His Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, hereby promiſes to pay, at all times, the utmoſt attention to ſuch advice as the Engliſh Government ſhall occaſionally judge it neceſſary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the adminiſtration of juſtice, the extenſion of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and induſtry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highneſs's intereſts, the happineſs of his people, and the mutual welfare of both ſtates.

15. Whereas it may hereafter appear, that ſome of the diſtricts declared by the treaty of Myſore to belong,

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belong, reſpectively, to the Engliſh Company, Bahauder, and to his Highneſs, are inconveniently ſituated, with a view to the proper connexion of their reſpective lines of frontier, it is hereby ſtipulated between the contracting parties, that in all ſuch caſes they will proceed to ſuch an adjuſtment, by means of an exchange or otherwiſe, as ſhall be beſt ſuited to the occaſion.

16. This treaty, conſiſting of ſixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, correſponding to the 3d of Suffer, Anno Hejiræ 1214, and to the 7th of the month Haſſar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant æra, ſettled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the forces of His Britannic Majeſty and of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company in the Carnatic and on the Coaſt of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, with the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, the aforeſaid gentlemen have delivered to the ſaid Maha Rajah one copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian, ſealed and ſigned by them, and his Highneſs the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforeſaid another copy, alſo in Perſian and Engliſh, bearing his ſeal, and ſigned by Letchima, widow of the late Kiſtna Rajah, and ſealed and ſigned by Purneah, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforeſaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the ſaid Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the ſame, under the ſeal and ſignature of the Right Honourable the Governor General; on the receipt of which by the ſaid Maha Rajah, the preſent treaty ſhall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and on the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver, Bahauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the ſaid Maha Rajah ſhall be returned.

Memorial, explanatory of the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.

Article 1—Requires no explanation.

2. The amount of the ſubſidy was fixed after full communication with Purneah. It may, perhaps, be neceſſary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a leſs ſum, for the firſt year of the new government; but no doubt exiſts, that after that period, the full ſubſidy may be realized, without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any preſſure upon the country. It was thought more adviſable to undertake the defence of the country without any ſpecification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a ſpecified number of troops in Myſore.

3. The principle eſtabliſhed in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole reſources of Myſore, in the event of actual or approaching war.

4, and 5. Theſe articles ſecure to the Company the power, not only of aſſuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever ſuch a meaſure may appear neceſſary, but alſo of introducing any improvements into any or each of the Rajah's adminiſtration, which the Governor General in Council may deem adviſable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be

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neceſſary to reſort to the extreme meaſure of aſſuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and aſſumption, are ſecured in the moſt unqualified manner, for the purpoſe of avoiding the embarraſſments which have occaſioned ſo much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The ſum of one lack of ſtar pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reſerved for the Rajah, left, in time of war, ſuch a defalcation of revenue ſhould take place, as ſhould reduce his income from the amount of his neceſſary expenſes. It is not intended that the Rajah, in time of peace, ſhould ever be required to pay to the Company a larger ſum than the amount of the ſubſidy; namely, ſeven lacks of ſtar pagodas; excepting only in the caſe of preparation for hoſtilities.

6 to 10—Require no explanation.

11. It is intended by this article, to reſerve the right of charging the Rajah with the proviſion to be made for the principal Sirdars and Kelledars in the ſervice of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The meaſures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commiſſioners in the Myſore, under date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 ſtar pagodas. Some addition muſt certainly be made to this ſum; but it is not probable that they will increaſe the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas.* This ſum cannot be deemed a conſiderable ſacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal ſurviving officers of the late Sultaun. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that the whole of this ſum is not to be ſtated as a permanent charge, ſeveral of the penſions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the penſioner, or until he ſhall be employed by the Company or its allies. The proviſions which have been made for the families of thoſe who have fallen during the campaign, are included in this calculation, and amount to a ſum which bears no proportion to the credit which has reſulted to the character of the Company from this tranſaction.

12—Requires no explanation.

13. The ſubject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commiſſioners; ſome time, however, will neceſſarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digeſted for this important ſubject.

14 and 15—Require no explanation.

Captain Macleod to the Hon. Mr. Welleſley, with a Liſt of the Rajahs of Myſore, from A. D. 1610, to 1799.

Captain Macleod has the honour to forward a liſt of the Rajahs of Myſore, with a few remarks regarding their deſcent, &c. reſpectively. He is ſenſible that it is incomplete with reſpect to detailed information, and only offers it in this ſtate, with a deſire of evincing his zeal to endeavour to contribute towards obtaining whatever may be the wiſh of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

Liſt

* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the moſt parſimonious ſcale, although the number of his ſubordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

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Liſt of the Rajahs of Myſore, from A. D. 1610, *to* 1799.

In A. D. 1610, *Raige Worrear* was a petty poligar of Myſore, on which there depended, incluſive of Myſore, thirty-two mouſas, or principal villages. At this time, Myſore was dependent on the Rajah of Chickraipatam. This was the capital of a ſmall Hindû Subahſhip, to which Myſore was tributary. This town was ſituated near the ground lately occupied by General Stuart's army. The iſland of Seringapatam belonged to Chickraipatam, not to Myſore, or Emperor of Anigoody. Shri-Ringa-Rail was, at this period, Subahdar of Chickraipatam, who had no iſſue. Raige Worrear of Myſore, having the character of being a man of abilities, was nominated to be the ſucceſſor to the Subahdarry of Chickraipatam, by a decree of the reigning Rajah of Anigoody. Previous to the ſucceſſion to this Subahdarry on the death of Shri-Ringa-Rail, in 1610, the Myſore family did not aſſume the ceremony of ſitting on a throne; for which reaſon this period is conſidered to be the foundation of the kingdom of Myſore. Raige Worrear was ſucceeded by his grandſon, *Churn Raige*, in 1618, who firſt built a ſmall fort on the iſland, the eaſt face of which, it is ſaid, interſected the preſent fort, in a line with Tippoo's palace. He made ſome additions to the Pagoda of Shri Ringa Samy, and added ſome villages to his country. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, *Immerie Raige*, in 1638, who died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by *Ram Canterwa Narſa Raige*, ſame year, a male relation, choſen, according to the uſage of the family, from among ſeveral boys. He improved the fort of Seringapatam, built the Pagoda of Narſuma Samy, conſtructed the Tank Narſum Boody near Nunjencode, coined the gold fanams called after him "Canteria "fanams," and made ſeveral conqueſts, *viz.* to the north, as far as Muddugurry; to the ſouth, as far as Chuckerghury; to the eaſt, as far as Bagloor and Aſſoor; to the weſt, as far as Haſſen and Beloor. He was celebrated for his perſonal courage and ſtrength, and is ſaid to have engaged and defeated the Rajah of Tritchinopoly in a ſingle combat, in conſequence of a challenge the latter had ſent to his gate, inviting any perſon to engage him. Canterwa, hearing of this challenge, went incog. to Tritchinopoly, to engage his rival. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, *Doda Dewa Raige*, in 1660, who was ſucceeded by his ſon, *Chick Dewa Raige*, in 1674. He extended his dominions to the ſouthward, as far as Caroor; to the weſtward, as far as Waſtara. In one day he took nine forts; on which account he got the name of *Nou Cotteh Narna*.* The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, ſent him a title, *Rajah Jugga Deoo*. He made ſeveral revenue regulations, and other arrangements, which had afterwards been looked upon as models for conducting every department of the ſtate of Myſore. He conſtructed the two great water courſes in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Myſore bridge. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, *Canterwa Narſa Raige*, in 1705. This prince was dumb. His country was managed by two brothers, *Trimulaingar* and *Shinga Peremaloo*. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, *Doda Kiſtna Raige*,

* The Nine Fortreſs-Narna, alſo interpreted the *Nine Crore Narna*, as an alluſion to his wealth.

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Raige, in 1716. He added Magerie to his dominions, and had the character of being a good prince. He had no iſſue. *Chiaun Raige* was elected, in 1733, according to the cuſtom of the government. During his reign, the government was directed by Dewa-Rajahiah, who confined his maſter, Chiaum Raige, on the top of Cabbal Droog, where he died, in conſequence of drinking the water of a poiſonous reſervoir.

Chick Kiſna Raige ſucceeded, in 1736, by being elected, according to cuſtom, after the death of Sham Raige. Dewa Raige was ſtill *Dilwai*, or prime miniſter; and his brother, Nunda Raige, was *Surwadikar*, or commander in chief. Kiſna Raige was only three years old when he was nominated Rajah: The management of the country was entirely in the hands of Dewa Raige and Nunda Raige. The former was reckoned to be a man of better judgment than the latter, who appeared, from his actions, to have been led rather by his paſſions than by maxims of prudence. During this reign, Davanhully and Dindigul were added to the Myſore government, excluſive of the conqueſts made by Hyder, who uſurped the government in the year 1759, by beſieging Nunda Raige in the fort of Myſore. From this period, the Rajah became a ſtate priſoner. He died in 1766, aged about thirty-three. Hyder, who was then at Coimbatoor, ordered Kiſna Raige's ſon, *Nunda Raige*, to be placed on the throne, in 1766, with the uſual ceremonies. Nunda Raige having died a natural death, his youngeſt brother, *Chiaum Raige*, was, by Hyder's order, put upon the throne, in 1771. Chiaum Raige died without iſſue, at the age of fourteen. Hyder ordered eight or ten boys, lineally related to the Rajah's family, to be brought, according to uſage, from the villages adjacent to Myſore, to Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of electing one of them to be Rajah. Hyder, on the boys being brought to his palace, called for ſome fruit to be diſtributed among them; and, watching attentively the conduct of the boys after receiving the fruit, he obſerved that one of them gave the fruit to his (the child's) father, while all the others either began to eat their ſhares on the ſpot, or tied them up in their clothes. Hyder remarked, that the boy who gave his portion of the fruit to his father was the moſt promiſing; and he immediately appointed him (Chiaum Raige, in 1777, then four years of age) to the throne. This prince lived till the year 1796, when he died of the ſmall-pox; upon his death, Tippoo did not nominate or acknowledge a ſucceſſor.

Kiſna Raige, who was placed on the throne in June 1799, was the only child of Chiaum Raige, the fourth, who was married to ſeven wives, of whom five are ſtill alive. The mother of the preſent Kiſna Raige died in about a fortnight after his birth. One of the wives of Chick Kiſna Raige is ſtill alive, aged 58; alſo the paternal grandmother of the preſent Rajah, and his maternal grandfather.

(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Seringapatam, 13th July 1799.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, to the Court of Directors, dated 4th Auguſt 1799.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors, &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. It has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be proper, that his Lordſhip's proceedings and reſolutions for the diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels captured

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captured in Seringapatam, ſhould form the ſubject of a ſeparate diſpatch to your Honourable Court.

2. The poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultaun's whole treaſure, even on the fall of Seringapatam, was an event which the Governor General in Council could not reaſonably have anticipated; and it was a caſe, therefore, for which no rule could be provided, until the obſtinacy of Tippoo Sultaun, and the rapid progreſs of the ſiege, had actually produced the event.

3. Under theſe circumſtances, and the uncertainty of the amount of the Sultaun's treaſure, which common rumour had extremely exaggerated, the diſpoſal of it became a queſtion of conſiderable delicacy and importance.

4. The right of the Crown to the whole of the captured property appeared to be founded on the beſt interpretations of the law of nations; while the capture having been effected by the joint operation of his Majeſty's and of the Honourable Company's forces, his Majeſty's royal patent, bearing date 14th January 1758, and expreſsly reſerving for his royal prerogative the diſpoſal of all property captured in ſuch operations, ſeemed to apply with full force to the caſe.

5. The orders, alſo, of your Honourable Court, dated 8th March 1758, direct, that in all hoſtilities or expeditions in which any of his Majeſty's forces ſhall be appointed and commanded to act in conjunction with thoſe of the Company, ſuch plunder or booty as may be taken, or the produce thereof, ſhall be kept entire, and reported to your Honourable Court, in order that the neceſſary application may be made to his Majeſty for a diviſion thereof, in ſuch manner and proportion as the King ſhall think fit.

6. On the other hand, it remained for us to weigh the prevailing opinion, in favour of the right of captors, to all property found in places taken by aſſault, the invariable practice of his Majeſty in caſes of a ſimilar nature, and the unqueſtionable claims of this gallant army to every reaſonable indulgence.

7. The difficulty of this queſtion (if indeed the doubt had ever been entertained in the minds of the army) would have been ſolved by the deciſion and authority of the Marquis Cornwallis; for during the courſe of the former war in Myſore, his Lordſhip declared, in general orders, "That he conſidered all property in places taken by aſſault, or deſerted, to belong to the captors."

8. This order, as well as the uniform practice ſanctioned by the ſame great authority during the whole of the former war, being recent in the memory of the whole army, was conſidered as an unqueſtionable confirmation of their right to the property taken in Seringapatam; and although the law of nations, applicable to the caſe, juſtified the Governor General in Council in diſſenting from the authority of the Marquis Cornwallis, yet a deciſion, founded on abſtract grounds of public law, might have appeared rigorous and illiberal, when oppoſed to the prevailing opinions reſpecting the right of captors, confirmed by ſo formal and juſtly-revered a ſanction.

9. Under theſe circumſtances, the difficulty appeared to reſolve itſelf into a queſtion of expediency, ariſing from conſiderations of the amount of the treaſure captured in Seringapatam; and in this view of the ſubject, the Governor General in Council deemed it adviſable to permit the captors to proceed to a diſtribution of the prize, to ſuch an extent as ſhould not incur the hazard

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zard of producing any relaxation in the diſcipline of the army.

10. The report tranſmitted to his Lordſhip by the Commander in Chief on this ſubject, ſtates the amount of ſpecie at about ſixteen lacks of pagodas, and the amount of jewels at about nine lacks more.

11. Although this ſum is very conſiderable, yet, comparing it with the donations which have been granted to the army by the Marquis Cornwallis, and by your Honourable Court, in the year 1792, the Governor General in Council did not judge the difference to be diſproportioned to the actual caſe, under all the circumſtances of the aſſault.

12. With an anxious deſire to pay the moſt reſpectful obedience to your orders of the 8th of March 1758, as well as to purſue the ſpirit of his Majeſty's letters patent, by which the prerogative royal, to diſtribute all plunder and booty, is reſerved, in all caſes in which his Majeſty's troops may have been employed; the Governor General in Council was alſo ſenſible of the utter inexpediency of diſappointing the ſanguine expectations of the whole army, founded on ſuch rational grounds as the uniform practice of the late war, and the public orders of the Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Being accordingly ſatisfied, that the amount of treaſure and jewels, ſtated to his Lordſhip, was not ſo great as to produce any dangerous irregularity among the troops, and being urged by the Commander in Chief, for the reaſons ſtated in his Excellency's letter of the 23d May, to an early diſtribution of ſuch part of the prize property as might be granted to the army, the Governor General in Council entertained no doubt, that the gracious bounty of his Majeſty, and the liberality of your Honourable Court, would be proportioned to the effort which had produced ſo large an addition to the revenues and reſources of the Company, and eſtabliſhed the ſecurity of your poſſeſſions in the peninſula of India on ſuch ſolid and permanent foundations.

14. His Lordſhip, therefore, charged himſelf with the reſponſibility of anticipating the royal ſanction and your determination, and accordingly authoriſed the Commander in Chief to make an immediate diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels to the troops of the allies, in ſuch proportions as might be conformable to the uſage of the Britiſh ſervice in caſes of a ſimilar nature; and his Lordſhip in Council took this opportunity of expreſſing his ſatisfaction, that the final ſucceſs of this brilliant campaign had enabled him to afford a ſubſtantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army, by beſtowing a reward proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their ſervices, and earned, not more by their labour, courage, and perſeverance, than by their exact diſcipline, uniform regularity, and exemplary ſubordination.

15. In your letter, dated 8th March 1758, you are pleaſed to direct, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military ſtores of all kinds, are not to come into the diviſion, but are to belong entirely to the Company."

16. On a full conſideration of this injunction, the Governor General in Council thought it adviſeable to reſerve the whole of the ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores, (including grain,) for the ultimate deciſion of his Majeſty, on ſuch application as ſhall be made to him by your Honourable Court.

17. For this purpoſe, his Lordſhip

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ſhip in Council directed, that a proper board of officers ſhould be ſelected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores.

18. The Governor General in Council is concerned, that the irregularity and confuſion which was found to prevail in the arſenal of Tippoo Sultaun, together with the extent and variety of his military equipments, render it impoſſible to tranſmit, by the preſent diſpatch, a correct eſtimate of the value of the ſtores, &c. reſerved under this order; but his Lordſhip truſts, that the liſts which are now forwarded will enable your Honourable Court to lay ſufficient information before his Majeſty, and to obtain his royal ſanction for the diſpoſal of the ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores.

19. His Lordſhip in Council directed, that the proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, ſhould be determined by the number of his Highneſs's regular troops actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of the capture of that place.

20. This principle has accordingly been applied to the infantry, of which regular returns had been made to the Adjutant General of the army; but the irregular eſtabliſhment of his Highneſs's cavalry having rendered this mode of calculation impracticable with regard to them, a compromiſe was effected between the Commander in Chief and Meer Allum, Bahauder, for one lack of pagodas, in lieu of all farther demands on account of the Nizam's cavalry.

21. Having judged it probable, that Meer Allum might not be inclined to diſpenſe with the right of his Sovereign over that part of the captured property which was allotted to his Highneſs, the Governor General in Council directed the Commander in Chief to conſult Meer Allum on this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's ſhare, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to him.

22. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve to your Honourable Court, that whatever determination may be taken with reſpect to the appropriation of the ordnance and military ſtores captured in Seringapatam, it will be proper to conſider the title of his Highneſs the Nizam to ſhare in this part of the prize. Perhaps his Highneſs's proportion of this part of the prize cannot be determined by a more equitable ſtandard than that aſſumed in the firſt dividend to the army. Conformably to this rule, his Highneſs would be entitled to about one fourth part of the ordnance and military ſtores, to be applied to his Highneſs's own uſe, or divided among his troops, according to the pleaſure of his Highneſs.

23. With a view to render the diſtribution of prize-money an available reſource for the immediate ſupply of ſpecie to the army, and to afford individuals in camp the means of diſpoſing of their reſpective proportions with ſecurity, the Governor General in Council authorized the Commander in Chief to open a loan for bonds of this government, bearing intereſt at 8 per cent. per annum; and we are happy to add, that a material ſupply of money has, by this means, been obtained for the uſe of the army, which has relieved us from the neceſſity of ſending ſpecie for that purpoſe from the preſidency, and which will ultimately, we truſt, have a conſider-

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able

able effect in reducing the rate of interest on your paper.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
E.W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George, 4th Aug. 1799.

Extract from General Orders by Lord Cornwallis, Aug. 11, 1799.

G. O. The Commander in Chief is also pleased to declare, that he considers all property, in places taken by assault or deserted, to belong to the captors; and in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee, is pleased to order, that when persons shall apply to the officer commanding at such places, for leave to dig up treasure, jewels, or other valuable effects, it shall be granted, under the express condition of one-half being retained as salvage, and delivered to the prize agents, on account of the army; and they, or the persons acting for them, are to be informed, whenever such applications are made, that they may be present when the treasure or effects are dug up. Persons not claiming as proprietors, but giving information of secret property, are to be allowed one-fourth of the treasure, or value of the effects, discovered in consequence of this information. This order to be sent to the places taken from the enemy, and made public, by beat of tom-tom, in the Bazars and Pettahs, and in Camp.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, *Mil. Sec.*

From the Commander in Chief to the Governor General in Council, dated the 23d May, 1799.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Mornington, &c. Fort St. George.

MY LORD,

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, as correct an inventory of ordnance and military stores, captured at Seringapatam, as it has been possible to prepare. A Board of Officers will be ordered immediately, to arrange and value the whole, with the utmost precision.

A large quantity of grain has been found in the place, chiefly paddy, some of which is of great age. At this season it is not possible to measure it, without risk of damage to the whole, by removing it out of the granaries in which it is placed.

The officers I had named to make inventories of property captured, have not yet completed this duty, and have informed me, that a considerable time will be requisite to enable them to do so: they have, however, ascertained the amount of the most valuable articles, of which I inclose an abstract statement, formed from the reports which they have made to me.

I am not without hope, that the report I am now enabled to make, may be sufficient for your Lordship in Council to consider as a ground for such resolution as you may deem proper, in regard to the proportion of prize which should be granted to the army, as a reward for their recent services. The usage of the service on former occasions will lead the troops to expect an exertion of the bounty of Government; and it is particularly desirable, that whatever amount of property your Lordship in Council may be pleased to allot to the army, should be granted, before the separation of the troops to various quarters renders the arrangement of its distribution difficult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Seringapatam, May 23, 1799.

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From

From the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Commander in Chief; dated 2d July, 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c, &c.

SIR,

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having conſidered your report upon the ordnance, ammunition, military ſtores, treaſure, and jewels, taken in the fort of Seringapatam, directs me to acquaint you, that his Lordſhip in Council has reſolved to order an immediate diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels which have fallen into your hands.

At the ſame time that the Governor General in Council communicates this reſolution to you, his Lordſhip thinks it expedient to impreſs upon your attention, the principles of the law of nations, by which all property conquered from an enemy becomes the property of the State, and by which all idea of poſitive right in the captors to property in a fort taken by aſſault, is exploded. In conformity to theſe principles, the King has been pleaſed to grant to the Company, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th January 1758, the right of all booty and plunder which ſhall be taken by their troops alone, reſerving, in expreſs terms, his royal prerogative of diſtribution, in ſuch manner and proportions as he ſhall think fit, in all caſes in which the royal forces may have co-operated with thoſe of the Company.

Although the orders of the Court of Directors, preſcribing the mode of carrying theſe Letters Patent into execution, expreſsly prohibit their Government in India from diſpoſing of the "whole plunder and booty, which ſhall be taken in wars, hoſtilities, or expeditions, by the Company's forces," and although his Majeſty, by the Letters Patent themſelves, has reſerved to himſelf, in expreſs terms, his "Prerogative Royal, to diſtribute the ſaid plunder and booty in ſuch manner and proportion as he ſhall think fit," in all caſes in which his own troops may have been employed; yet having no doubt, that the gracious bounty of his Majeſty, and the liberality of the Court of Directors, will be proportioned to the important ſervices of the gallant army under your command, his Lordſhip has no heſitation in charging himſelf with the reſponſibility of anticipating the royal ſanction, and the determination of the Court of Directors.

In adopting this deciſion, his Lordſhip truſts, that he will manifeſt to the army an unequivocal proof of the gratitude which he feels for the continued exertion of their matchleſs bravery and diſcipline, by the prompt diſtribution of a reward which their deciſive ſucceſs has enabled him to beſtow.

In their letter of the 8th March 1758, the Honourable Court of Directors have ordered, that "in "land operations, all cannon, am-"munition, and military ſtores, of "all kinds, are not to come into the "diviſion, but are to belong en-"tirely to the Company." Upon a full conſideration, therefore, of this poſitive injunction, as well as of the principles of the law of nations, applied to the right of booty, plunder, and conqueſt, and to the expenſes incurred by the Company for the ſupport of the preſent war, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you of his Lordſhip's intention to reſerve all ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores (including grain), for the ultimate deciſion of his Majeſty, on ſuch application as ſhall be made to him

by

by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

It will accordingly be neceſſary, that a proper Board of Officers ſhould be ſelected and appointed for the purpoſe of valuing, and of taking an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores, of all kinds, for tranſmiſſion to the Honourable Court of Directors.

In ordering the diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels, the Governor General in Council directs you to be guided by the eſtabliſhed uſages which have been obſerved in the Britiſh ſervice in all caſes of a ſimilar nature; and to take upon yourſelf the deciſion of all points whatever, referable to this diſtribution, without further communication to his Lordſhip in Council.

The proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, is to be determined by the number of his Highneſs's regular troops actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of taking that place.

The Britiſh ſubſidiary force, ſerving with the contingent of his Highneſs the Nizam, will of courſe be included in the Company's army, and receive its proportion of prize-money, according to the diſtribution made to the reſt of the Britiſh force.

As it is probable, that Meer Allum, Bahauder, may not be inclined to diſpenſe with the right of his Sovereign, over that part of the captured property which may be allotted to his Highneſs the Nizam, the Governor General in Council directs you to conſult him upon this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's ſhare, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to Meer Allum.

I have the honour to incloſe a general order by Government, which the Governor General in Council directs you to publiſh to the army, in order that the diſtribution of the prize-money may be immediately announced to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

(True copy) G. BUCHAN, *Sub-Sec.*

Fort St. George, 2d July 1799.

General Orders by Government.

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1799.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, having received from Lieutenant General Harris a report of the ordnance, ammunition, military ſtores, and treaſure, taken by the allied army in the fort of Seringapatam, has much pleaſure in anticipating the ſanction of his Majeſty, and of the Court of Directors, for the diſtribution of prize-money on this memorable occaſion.

His Lordſhip, accordingly, authorizes and directs the Commander in Chief to make an immediate diſtribution of the treaſure and jewels to the troops of the allies, in ſuch proportions as may be conformable to the uſage of the Britiſh ſervice in caſes of a ſimilar nature.

In reſpect to the ordnance, ammunition, and military ſtores, his Lordſhip directs that they be reſerved entire, until the pleaſure of his Majeſty, and the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, ſhall be received.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council feels particular ſatisfaction, that the happy circumſtances accompanying the glorious and final ſucceſs of this brilliant campaign, enable his Lordſhip to afford a ſubſtantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army,

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army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned, not more by their labour, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, regularity, and exemplary subordination.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor Ceneral in Council.

(Signed) J. WEBBE, *Sec.*
(True copy) G. BUCHAN, *Sub-Sec.*

Abstract General Return of Ordnance, found in the Fort and Island of Seringapatam; 20th May, 1799.*

Brass Ordnance - - -	444
Ditto unfinished in the Foundry -	7
Iron Ordnance - - -	478
Total - -	929

N. B. One long and four short iron Malabar guns of different calibres, not included.

(Signed)
G. SAXON, *Lt. Col. Artil. Pre.*
(True copy)
P. A. AGNEW, *Mil. Sec.*
G. BUCHAN, *Sub-Sec.*

[The Letter from the Governor General, dated 3d August 1799, inserted in page 271, &c. of this Supplement, was taken from a Copy in Cypher, received overland, containing only Part of the original Dispatch, as it would have required a long time to have put the whole of it into Cypher. The original dispatch having been received by a sea conveyance since the former part was printed, the sequel is here inserted.]

Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d August, 1799. Continued.

48. The advantages resulting to your interests, from the recent settlement of Mysore, are sufficiently obvious, as they appear in the preceding parts of this dispatch, and in the papers which accompany it. It may not, however, be useless to submit to your Honourable Court, in a connected form, a general view of the whole of this important question, together with the reflections which have arisen in my mind, from an anxious and assiduous attention to every branch of the subject.

49. Since the first war with Hyder Ally, the tranquillity of your possessions has been continually menaced by the power of Mysore. Even in the intervals of peace which have succeeded to the several wars in which the Company has been engaged with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, your security in the Carnatic has ever been precarious. During the cessation of actual hostilities, the designs of the Sovereign of Mysore have still continued uniformly hostile, and his means of executing them have always remained considerable, while the degrees of your safety have fluctuated with the state of your military establishments and preparations, and with the distribution of your force.

50. The baneful effects of this perpetual state of uncertainty and solicitude, have been felt, not only in the decay of agriculture, and of the arts of peaceful industry on the coast of Coromandel, and in the rebellious spirit of certain descriptions of your subjects on that coast, and on the coast of Malabar, but occasionally, throughout all India, in the diminution of the British influence and consideration at foreign courts, in the rising hopes of the turbulent and disaffected, and in the decline of public and private credit, shaken by repeated rumours of war, and by the constant necessity of guarding against surprise, from the

* Particular articles of this return we do not think it necessary to insert; because the utility in doing so would not compensate for the space which they would necessarily occupy, to the exclusion of more important matter. ED.

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sudden aggression of an enemy, whom no clemency or moderation could conciliate, and no faith could bind.

51. The reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's power and resources, effected by the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, had weakened, but not extinguished, the cause of these complicated evils. Soon after the conclusion of peace, this cause and its effects appear to have recovered a considerable degree of activity and vigour, until, in the year 1796, the intrigues and military movements of Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Government General to assemble the army on the coast of Coromandel; and in autumn of 1797, such apprehensions were justly entertained of his designs and power, as induced the Government of Fort St. George to abandon the prosecution of an expedition ably planned, intimately connected with your interests, and which had already brought a heavy charge on your finances.

52. Judicious indeed, and provident, was the policy which dictated the relinquishment of that enterprize, since subsequent discoveries and events have manifested the great probability (if not the absolute certainty) that the departure of the large force destined for Manilla would have proved a signal to the watchful vengeance of Tippoo Sultaun to invade the Carnatic, even without waiting for the aid of a French force, the assistance of which might not, perhaps, have appeared to him necessary, during the absence of a considerable portion of our army.

53. But the apprehension of the designs and movements of the power of Mysore had never, perhaps, been more anxiously or more justly entertained, than between the months of June and September 1798. It cannot be denied, that during that period, your interests were menaced by a combination of the most serious dangers. The anxiety and fears hitherto entertained, with regard to the designs of Tippoo Sultaun, were now confirmed, by a certain knowledge of his having actually proposed to the French, projects of the most extensive hostility against your possessions in India. The alarm, as well as the danger, were considerably aggravated by the formidable preparations of the French in the Mediterranean, by the apparently desperate state of our alliances in the Deccan, and by the peculiar situation of the Court of Hyderabad, subjected to the will of a powerful French army and French faction.

54. The situation of our allies at this period of general despondency, is now well known to your Honourable Court; it will therefore be sufficient, in this place, to observe, that the degree of danger with which the Nizam and Peshwa were threatened by the impending storm, exceeded that which menaced our possessions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views against the courts of Poonah and Hyderabad were ostensibly limited to the recovery of the cessions made by him to those powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted, that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progress of his victories, and his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by success.

55. Your Honourable Court is apprized of the changes which successively and rapidly took place in the condition of our alliances, and of our army, substituting at Hyderabad, in place of a French faction and a French army, British influence and a considerable British force, and producing, ultimately, the happy restoration of confidence and energy among your servants at Fort St.

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St. George: it is, therefore, unneceſſary to dwell on that part of the ſubject; but it may be expedient to advert to the ſtate of the general expectations at different periods of time previous to the war, and to compare our actual ſituation with thoſe expectations, as well as with our poſition in the month of June 1798.

56. At that time, even the moſt ſanguine diſpoſitions, and theſe leaſt affected by the prevalent panic, would probably have been content to have detached Tippoo Sultaun from his alliance with the French nation, in the hope that, without the aid of a French force, he would not attempt to diſturb the tranquillity of the Carnatic.

57. Even at a later period, when the ſubverſion of the French party at Hyderabad, the reſtoration of the Nizam to the condition of an efficient ally, and the advanced ſtate of our military preparations, had inſpired a general ſpirit of confidence and zeal, the moſt confident and zealous would have deemed the iſſue of the approaching conteſt proſperous, as well as honourable, if it had effected a conſiderable reduction of the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun, and had obtained a reaſonable indemnity for the expenſes of the allies.

58. The entire deſtruction of Tippoo Sultaun's power, or the abſolute tranſfer of his reſources to any hand leſs inimical or leſs violent, would have been deemed a glorious termination, even of a long and expenſive conteſt.

But the ſucceſs of your arms in the ſhort period of the late campaign, has not merely excluded the French from Myſore, provided an ample indemnity to you and your ally for the charges of the war, deſtroyed the hoſtile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and effectually precluded its revival, but has transferred the ſword of your implacable enemy into your own hands, and turned to your uſe the mainſprings of his wealth and ſtrength.

60. By the partition treaty of Myſore, you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue, to the annual amount of about ſtar pagodas 6,47,641.10. By the ſubſidiary treaty of Seringapatam you have ſecured an annual ſubſidy of ſtar pagodas 7,00,000, making, together with your new territorial revenue, the ſum of ſtar pagodas 13,47,641. 10. and leaving (after deducting the proviſion allotted for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun) an annual increaſe of your funds in this quarter in India, equal to ſtar pagodas 11,47,641. 10. But a reaſonable expectation is entertained, that the territory acquired by the Company, under the treaty of Myſore, will yield, in the courſe of a few years, a ſum not leſs than ſtar pagodas 14,78,698. If ſuch an advance in the nominal revenue of the acquired diſtricts ſhould actually be realized, the poſitive augmentation of your available annual reſources, in conſequence of the late ſettlement of Myſore, will amount nearly to twenty lacks of ſtar pagodas: But in eſtimating the increaſe of your annual available reſources ſince the month of June 1798, the augmentation which took place in the ſubſidy payable by the Nizam is not to be omitted. By the treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the firſt of September 1798, the annual ſubſidy was augmented from Arcot rupees 6,44,556, to Arcot rupees 24,17,100 making an increaſe annually of Arcot rupees 17,72,544, or ſtar pagodas 5,64,982. Thus the total augmentation of your available annual reſources, ſince June 1798, in this quarter of your poſſeſſions, amounts

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actually to ſtar pagodas 17,12,623; and if the revenue of the newly acquired territory ſhould be realized (according to juſt expectation) will amount to ſtar pagodas 25,43,680.

61. Againſt theſe acquiſitions, muſt be placed the expenſe of whatever additions it may be found neceſſary to make to your military force, either in conſequence of the extenſion of your territory, or of the ſubſidiary engagements which have been contracted with the Nizam, and with the Rajah of Myſore.

62. The ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad muſt be conſidered as a part of your efficient ſtrength, prepared for your ſervice on any emergency, and ready to aid you in any future war, as it has done in the laſt. It does not appear to me probable, that it will be neceſſary to make any conſiderable addition to the military eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, in conſequence of the treaty of Hyderabad; nor do I apprehend, that the requiſite increaſe of that eſtabliſhment, and of the army of Bombay, in conſequence of the two treaties annexed to this diſpatch, will bear any proportion to the increaſe of your revenue and reſources: for it muſt never be forgotten, that while your territory has been extended, your frontier has been contracted and ſtrengthened, your principal enemy utterly deſtroyed, and an ally and dependant of the Company eſtabliſhed on the throne.

63. I do not yet poſſeſs the means of ſtating, with ſufficient accuracy, to your Honourable Court, either the amount of the charges incurred in conſequence of the various meaſures of preparation and precaution which became neceſſary on the diſcovery of Tippoo Sultaun's hoſtile deſigns in June 1798, or the amount of the expenſe which is to be placed to the account of the operations of the late war. The accumulated charges, both of our preparations and of the war, muſt be conſiderable; but whenever a ſtatement of the expenſes of the late war can be ſubmitted to your Honourable Court, your wiſdom and juſtice will neceſſarily diſtinguiſh the charges incurred for the purpoſe of aſſembling an effective army in the field, from thoſe actually belonging to the operations of your armies in Myſore, and to the ſiege of Seringapatam.

64. From the moment that Tippoo Sultaun's negotiation had tranſpired, it became an indiſpenſable duty to place the Carnatic in a poſture of complete defence. The experience of former wars with Myſore, the nature of the frontier of the Carnatic (expoſed, in various points, by its almoſt innumerable paſſes, to the incurſion of the enemy), the actual ſtate of affairs in India and in Europe, all concurred to convince me, that the only rational ſyſtem of defence againſt Tippoo Sultaun was, to aſſemble your armies on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, in ſuch force, in ſuch a ſtate of equipment, and in ſuch a poſition, as ſhould excite in the mind of the Sultaun a juſt alarm for the ſafety of his capital. No other plan was calculated to ſecure the Carnatic againſt the ravages of his numerous cavalry; becauſe no other plan would have compelled him to concentrate his forces within his own territories, for the defence of the vital point of his empire. His capital was not only the object of his pride, but the centre of his power. It was the ſtrongeſt fortification, the principal granary of his army, his only arſenal, the repoſitory of his treaſure, and the priſon of the legitimate claimant of his throne, as well as of the families of all his great chieftains, whoſe obedience he ſecured by retaining the object of their reverence and affection

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tion within the walls of the fortreſs of Seringapatam. On the preſervation of that fortreſs, therefore, depended the fate of his empire; and (although I did not neglect any practicable precaution againſt the contrary courſe of events) my judgment was always decided, that he would never abandon the defence of Seringapatam but with his life.

65. The ſucceſs of the plan (founded on this opinion) fully anſwered its primary purpoſe, ſince no part of the Sultaun's force ventured to enter the Company's poſſeſſions in the Carnatic during the late hoſtilities. It alſo fully anſwered the ſecondary purpoſe, of enabling your armies (when our ſpecific negotiation had failed) to act offenſively, with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

66. Neither the expenſe of the magazines of grain and other ſtores on either coaſt, nor of the battering train, with its equipment of cattle, ought therefore to be charged to the account of the war; for every expenſe incurred previous to the 3d February 1799 (the day on which Lieutenant General Harris received orders to march) muſt and would have been incurred if no war had taken place, and ought to be charged to the account of the indiſpenſable defence of your poſſeſſions, according to the only plan which could provide effectually for that object.

67. The expenſes of moving the battering train to Seringapatam, as well as of maintaining the army in Myſore, cannot have much exceeded the charges which muſt have been continued if the whole had remained within your frontier; and when it is conſidered, that if the army, with the battering train, had not moved to Seringapatam, the expenſive, but neceſſary ſyſtem of defence already explained, muſt have been protracted until all danger from Tippoo Sultaun's connexion with the French ſhould have been averted, your Honourable Court will probably ſanction my decided opinion, that the rapid movement of the Britiſh forces towards the ſcene of their certain triumph, was not only the moſt effectual, but the moſt economical meaſure which could have been adopted, to fruſtrate the views of the enemy, and to ſecure the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions.

68. For, on the one hand, no proſpect appeared of any practicable reduction in the expenſe of a defenſive ſyſtem, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France; while every hour of delay in the movement of our army, afforded to Tippoo Sultaun the means of increaſing his ſtrength, of receiving ſuccours from the French, and, conſequently, of aggravating to the Company both the expenſe and hazard of the impending conteſt.

69. On the other hand, the ſtate of our army, the arrangements which had been made for its equipment and ſupply in every department, and the period of the ſeaſon, left no doubt, that the great object of the war would be attained in one ſhort campaign. Nor did this calculation prove to have been in any degree ſanguine: for although an alarm of a deficiency of grain prevailed in the army before Seringapatam on the 16th of April, it appeared ſoon after, upon an accurate examination, that at that time (excluſive of the immenſe depôt eſtabliſhed in the diſtrict of Coorga) a quantity of grain remained in camp, ſufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army, at half allowance, until the 20th of May; and on the 13th of that month, Major General Floyd returned

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returned to Seringapatam, with the large ſupplies which had been forwarded from the Carnatic, under the care of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown. It may alſo be uſeful to remark, in this place, that if any accident had protracted the operations of the ſiege beyond the 4th of May, ample time would ſtill have remained for the reduction of the place previous to the riſing of the Cavery, ſince the four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, with an eſcort of 1500 men, and a conſiderable train of attendants, croſſed that river on the 18th of June, on which day the water was nearly as low as on the day of the aſſault.

70. Reviewing all theſe circumſtances, your Honourable Court will hereafter compare the expenſe incurred by the movement of the army to Seringapatam, with the probable charges of any other practicable plan of policy, or of military operation. In any view of the ſubject, it will probably appear, that the increaſe of your revenue and pecuniary reſources obtained by the iſſue of the war, far overbalances the combined expenſe of the preparations for your defence, and of the operations of the late campaign.

71. But in addition to this poſitive indemnification for your expenſes, your Honourable Court will alſo conſider the augmentation of your commercial and military reſources from the conqueſt of Myſore.

72. Hitherto, all traffic between your ſubjects or dependents, and thoſe of the late Sultaun, was nearly prohibited, by the reſtraints to which his hatred of the Britiſh nation, or his ignorance and prejudice, had ſubjected the communication with your poſſeſſions. Theſe reſtraints being removed, and every proper encouragement to commercial intercourſe being ſubſtituted in their place, it may reaſonably be expected, that the neighbouring, and now united, countries of the Carnatic and Myſore, will mutually conſume a conſiderable portion of their reſpective productions and manufactures; and that even a proportion of Britiſh commodities will ſoon find a market in Myſore. My information, with regard to the articles produced, manufactured, or conſumed, in the countries acquired by the Company and by the Rajah of Myſore, is at preſent too imperfect to enable me to form any accurate calculation of the poſſible increaſe of the imports from the coaſt of Malabar to Europe; but it appears probable, that your inveſtment in the article of pepper may ſoon be augmented, to any extent which you may deem adviſable.

73. Your military reſources may be conſidered to have received a great augmentation, not only from the additional ſupplies of grain, proviſions, and cattle, which your connexion with Myſore places at your diſpoſal, but from the new channels which it opens for recruiting the native force, both of the preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. Under this head may alſo be conſidered the ſuperiority of the climate of Myſore to any in this quarter of India, and the means which it affords of preſerving the health, and conſequent efficiency, of European troops.

74. Highly as I eſtimate theſe immediate and direct advantages of revenue, and of commercial and military reſource, I conſider the recent ſettlement of Myſore to be equally important to your intereſts, in its tendency to increaſe your political conſideration and influence among the native powers of India, together with your means of maintaining internal tranquillity and order among your

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your ſubjects and dependents, and of defending your poſſeſſions againſt any enemy, either Aſiatic or European.

75. Theſe are principles of ſubſtantial and durable ſecurity, the operation of which muſt be felt throughout every part of your poſſeſſions, and in every branch of your affairs both in India and Europe.

76. The balance which it was the policy of the treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, to eſtabliſh between the native powers of India, was ſoon deranged by the courſe of events; our influence in the general ſcale proved inſufficient, not only to maintain peace between our allies, but to check either the rapid decline of their reſpective reſources and ſtrength, or the growing aſcendency of the French faction at Hyderabad on the ſyſtematic machinations of Tippoo Sultaun. Experience has manifeſted, that the power preſerved to that infatuated and reſtleſs Prince, muſt always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to our intereſts, and that, in no poſſible combination or conflict of the politics of Poonah and Hyderabad, could the interpoſition or neutrality of Tippoo Sultaun take a bias favourable to our ſecurity. If he menaced war, or ſought alliance with either or with both thoſe ſtates, his uniform object was our diſturbance. If he remained neuter, either in their diſſentions or union, it was to preſerve his own ſtrength unimpaired for that conteſt with ours which formed the favourite ſcope of all his views. In no caſe has his power been brought into action, or remained at reſt, without a hoſtile deſign, and an injurious effect to our influence and conſideration. The balance is now in our own hands; we now poſſeſs the irreſiſtible power, either of concentrating the moſt efficient part of the reſources of Myſore in one maſs, for our ſingle defence againſt any poſſible combination; or of throwing the ſame weight into that ſcale which ſhall appear to require ſuch an aid, for the preſervation of the general tranquillity, on the ſolid baſis of moderation and juſtice.

77. The connexion between the Nizam and the French is entirely diſſolved, under circumſtances which, I truſt, will render its renewal impracticable, at leaſt for many years.

78. The intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun among the Rajahs inhabiting the coaſt of Malabar, among the Poligars in the Carnatic, and among every other deſcription of your diſaffected or refractory ſubjects, were the ſources of continual commotion within your territories; while the vicinity of the hoſtile frontier of Myſore offered refuge and impunity to every offender againſt your authority, and to every diſturber of the public peace. It may reaſonably be expected, that the eſtabliſhment of your influence in Myſore will operate as a powerful check on the ſpirit of diſorder in your own poſſeſſions, and, by removing the cauſes of internal weakneſs, may enable you to oppoſe every foreign attack with greater confidence and vigour.

79. Such appear to me to be the conſequences of the late ſettlement, as they relate more immediately to the intereſt of the Honourable Company; but it will be proper to conſider them alſo as they affect our allies.

80. The eſtabliſhment of a Hindû ſtate in Myſore, with the reſtoration of the temples and endowments of that religion, muſt be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages ariſing from the ſubſtitution of a power of the ſame religion, and of pacific views, in the place

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of an odious Mahommedan uſurpation, ſcarcely leſs hoſtile to the Mahratta than to the Britiſh nation.

81. With regard to the Nizam, the ſolid and permanent benefits which have reſulted to his Highneſs from the recent improvement of his connexion with the Company, and particularly from the new ſettlement of Myſore, are obvious and conſiderable. The exiſtence of his throne was ſaved, by the deſtruction of the French party at Hyderabad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highneſs's poſſeſſions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treaſon, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied ſtate eſtabliſhed in Myſore. His Highneſs has received a large increaſe of territory, revenue, and power, together with ſeveral important fortreſſes, tending greatly to ſecure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenſes in the war have been inconſiderable; and if a compariſon were to be inſtituted, of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, thoſe obtained by his Highneſs would probably be found to preponderate; for the danger from which he has been delivered, was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's poſſeſſions; and while his expenſes have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and ſecurity. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connexion with the Rajah of Myſore, will neceſſarily extend to the Nizam, and be ſcarcely leſs felt by him than by us, while he ſhall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the ſatisfaction to know, that his moſt able and experienced counſellors are fully ſenſible of the extenſive and ſolid benefits acquired by his Highneſs, under the general operation of the late treaties. I am therefore perſuaded, that his Highneſs's juſt ſenſe of the permanent intereſts of his ſtate, will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new ſettlement.

82. The intereſts of the Rajah of Myſore being identified with thoſe of the Company, and the ſafety, proſperity, and honour of the Peſhwa and the Nizam being amply ſecured by the treaties of Hyderabad and Myſore, and by the ſubſidiary treaty of Seringapatam, I entertain a confident expectation, that the recent ſettlement of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun will prove not leſs durable than, I truſt, it will be found equitable in its fundamental principles, beneficial in its general operation, and conformable, in every point of view, to the liberal character of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and to the juſt and moderate policy eſtabliſhed by Parliament for the Government of the Britiſh Empire in India.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George, 3d Aug. 1799.

CHARACTERS.

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CHARACTERS.

WE have been fortunate enough to procure, for this department of our Work, authentic accounts of ſome of the moſt remarkable Characters, both Aſiatic and European, that have appeared either in the political or literary world of India, during the preſent century: And, with a view to give our Readers all the entertainment in our power, as well as to make known the merits and ſervices of ſome valuable men, we have introduced ſuch Anecdotes of Living Characters as we knew to be founded in the ſtricteſt veracity.

The account of the late TIPPOO SULTAUN, a name that has made ſo much noiſe in the world, will be found extremely amuſing; and we believe it to be perfectly juſt.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF THE LATE

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Together with an Account of his Revenues, Eſtabliſhment of his Troops, &c.

Taken from the information of one of TIPPOO'S OFFICERS, *written in the year* 1790, *and tranſlated from the Perſian by Capt.* JAMES ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK.

TIPPOO SULTAUN is about 43 years of age: his conſtitution is much impaired; he is ſubject to two diſorders, the frequent return of which obliges him to take medicine daily.

He is from five feet eight to nine inches high; is now rather inclined to fat, although, a few years ſince, he was very thin: his face is round, with large full eyes; and there is much animation and fire in his countenance: he wears whiſkers, but no beard: he is very active, and ſometimes takes long walks.

He has eleven children, of whom only two are in marriage; the elder, a girl of ſeven years; the younger, a boy of four years.

The eldeſt of his natural children, is a girl of ſeventeen years; the ſecond, a ſon of fifteen years—He is a great favourite, and accompanies his father upon all occaſions—his name is Gullaum Heyder. Another ſon, Abdul Khalick, is ten years old.

His diſpoſition is naturally cruel: his temper is paſſionate and revengeful; and he is prone to be abuſive; and his words are falſe and hypocritical, as ſuit his purpoſes.

His policy, thus far differing widely from his father, has been

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ruinous to his revenues, as well as hurtful to his government. He profeſſes himſelf Naib to one of the *twelve prophets*, who, the Mahommedans believe, are yet to come; and he perſecutes all other caſts, forcing numbers to become Muſſulmen. He is jealous of, and prejudiced againſt, his father's favourites; moſt of whom he has removed from their offices, giving to ſome leſſer appointments. When compared to his father, his underſtanding and judgment are ſuppoſed to be inferior: he is eſteemed as good a ſoldier, but a leſs ſkilful general; and he is wanting in that great reſource, which his father ſo eminently diſplayed in all caſes of danger. His father diſcriminated merit, rewarded it liberally, and puniſhed guilt with the utmoſt rigour of a deſpot: he gives little encouragement or reward; and he puniſhes more from the influence of paſſion and prejudice than from any attention to juſtice. His father was aſſiduous in gaining the attachment of his army: he is rather negligent of it; and being very parſimonious, he is led to impoſe upon his troops, whenever opportunities offer: he ſometimes retains their pay for ſeveral months, and has his own ſocars to lend his money at an enormous intereſt, which is ſtopped when the pay is iſſued.

On Tippoo's return to Seringapatam, after the concluſion of the war with the Engliſh, he took an inventory of his property of every kind, which, in treaſure and various other articles, on valuation, ſtood at twenty crores of pagodas: in the treaſury, Bahaudry pagodas (four rupees each), five crores: the remaining fifteen crores were in jewels, valuable clothes, &c. &c.; and

Elephants	700
Camels	6000
Horſes	11,000
Bullocks and cows	400,000
Buffaloes	100,000
Sheep	600,000
Firelocks	300,000
Matchlocks	300,000
Swords and creſſes	200,000
Guns in Seringapatam, of different calibres, a few of which are Malabar	1000
Guns in other forts	1000

The treaſure, and other valuable property, is now kept entirely at Seringapatam. Formerly ſome part of it was kept in Biddinore, and it is ſaid, that at the time of General Matthew's taking it, there was a treaſure of twenty-five lacks of pagodas, beſides four crores of pagodas value, in gold, ſilver, &c.

The full collections amounted to five crores and ninety-two lacks of Cuntcary pagodas (of three rupees each); the expence of ſebundy, &c. one and a half crore; deficiencies in the collections, from various cauſes, which lay over, ſixty lacks; for building and repairing forts, making docks, and building ſhips, one crore and eighty-two lacks; paid into the treaſury, two crores. Total, five crores and ninety two lacks.

Since Tippoo aſſumed the government, the revenues have diminiſhed greatly, in conſequence of his having adopted a different policy from his father. He removed from the hamauldaries, all the Brâhmans, and others of the Hindû caſt, who were well verſed in country buſineſs, and put Muſſulmen in their places. He forbade the ſale of arrack and ganja throughout his dominions, which had produced a very conſiderable revenue to the circar. He removed, from the Biddinore and Soonda countries, about 70,000 Chriſtian inhabitants, who were the cultivators of the ground, by which the revenues of theſe countries ſuſtained a great loſs. The Biddinore country alone yielded to Hyder a net revenue of eighteen lacks of pagodas: it

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it has ſince fallen to ten lacks. From theſe and other cauſes, ariſing from bad management, Tippoo's revenues have been greatly diminiſhed; inſomuch that his net revenue did not exceed, after the foregoing deductions, the firſt year, one and a half crore, inſtead of two, as in his father's time; and every ſucceeding year only one crore. He has not thrown any money into the ſtanding treaſury ſince his government, and he has drawn from it fifty lacks of pagodas.

Since the concluſion of the late war, he has thrown into Seringapatam, proviſions for 100,000 men, for twelve months; and into his other forts, proviſions in proportion to their ſtrength and importance: and as a precaution to prevent treachery, he has appointed, to ſome of his principal forts, ſix killedars; to others, three; to others, two; ſuch as are not intended for defence have only one. Although all theſe are commonly called killedars, yet, properly ſpeaking, there is but one killedar; the others go under the denomination of munſhoor (or counſellors). The firſt is buckſhy, or commander of the ſepoys; the ſecond, buckſhy of the peons; the third, buckſhy of the commatties and artificers; the fourth darogah, in charge of the works; the fifth, darogah, for ſuperintending the making of bricks and chunam.—When Tippoo writes, he addreſſes the killedar and munſhuraun; when they write to him, it is, in like manner, from the killedar and munſhuraun: they have all their reſpective orders from the circar; and each is at liberty to detect the other, if any thing is done contrary to order.

The Eſtabliſhment of his Forces.

CAVALRY.

His own ſtable, horſe for ſervice	7000
Hired horſe	12,000
Total	19,000

ARTILLERY.

Golandauze	9000
Laſcars for the guns	8000
Total	10,000
European Artillery, two companies	80

INFANTRY.

Aſſadoulla, or Chelys from the Carnatic	2,500
Ditto, from Chittledurg	500
Ahmuddy, or Chriſtians from Biddinore	1,500
Mahomedy, Chelys, from Coerg	1,500
Diſmounted troopers	8000
Sepoys	55,000
Total	69,000
Fighting Peons	40,000
Rocket-men	5000
Total	45,000
Commatties	10,000
Peons for carrying dooleys, &c. and working at the roads with the Commatties	60,000
Total	70,000
Two Riſſallas of Topaſſes, one of them having a Company of Europeans attached to it, of 100 ſtrong	900

LALLY'S PARTY.

European Cavalry, one troop	50
Ditto Infantry, intermixed with country-born	180
Topaſſes	150
Sepoys	250
Total	630

With the party, 1 ſix pounder.

Tippoo has made great alterations in the eſtabliſhment of his troops. His father was partial to his cavalry, and kept up a much larger body than he does: he is partial to his infantry, and has made great augmentation to them: 5000 of his own ſtable horſe are formed and trained regularly, and 2000 are as Mogul horſe; and there are not above 3000 of the hired horſe that can be called good cavalry—the reſt are more of the plundering kind. He has adopted

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Perſian terms for the words of command, which were heretofore given partly in Engliſh and partly in French; he has alſo altered the terms for the formation of the troops. In the cavalry, a troop (95 ſtrong) is called a *yews*; the ſubidar, a *yewſdar*; a jemidar, *ſurkele*: a regiment (four yews) is called a *tub*; the commandant, *tubdar*: a *mowkoub* is compoſed of four tubs; the commander, *mowkoubdar*: the troopers are called *oſkur*. In the infantry, a company (125 ſtrong) is called a *jowk*; the ſubidar, *jowkdar*; a jemidar, *ſurkele*: a battalion of four jowks is called a *riſſalla*; the ſepoys are called *jiſh*. A ſentinel is called *exuddar*; the rounds, *kirwaun*; the parole, *niſhane*; a guard, *munkulla*: each tub has two galloper-guns, three pounders, and each riſſalla has two ſix pounders. A *kouſhoun*, or legion, is compoſed of one tub of cavalry, four riſſallas of infantry, and two eighteen pounders. The gallopers are drawn by mules, and all the draught cattle belong to the circar. Each kouſhoun has an elephant attached to it, which is harneſſed like a horſe, to aſſiſt the guns through difficulties. The cavalry and infantry are clothed alike, in a ſtriped blue and white ſtuff, of country manufacture. The artillery have alſo a cotton ſtuff, white ground, with large round blue ſpots.

THE MANNER OF HIS PASSING HIS TIME IN CAMP.

He riſes ſometimes at 7 o'clock, but more commonly at eight or nine in the morning; on halting days, waſhes and takes medicine; the barber then begins to ſhave him, during which the head aukbar neoiſe, or news-writer, comes in with the letters that have arrived by the tappauls, and relates the news of the different countries, as he has received it. The officer commanding his guard then comes in, and makes his report; after which the adjutants of corps come, and make a report of their reſpective corps. About twelve o'clock he goes to dinner, which is over in about an hour: he then holds his durbar, and tranſacts all buſineſs, civil and military, until five o'clock: he then gives out the parole, which he takes from the planets, or ſigns of the zodiac, writing it himſelf in a book, which is depoſited with his own guard, where the adjutant-general (for each cutcherry has an adjutant-general) comes and takes it; after which he lays down and ſleeps about an hour, riſes, and makes his ſecond meal: the mounchies, or ſecretaries, are then called in; they read the letters that have been received during the day, and he gives his orders for anſwering them:—all this done, and the letters prepared for diſpatch, about two or three in the morning he goes to reſt. On marching days, where there is no immediate exigency, the army ſeldom moves before eight o'clock, after Tippoo has taken his breakfaſt: he goes in his palankeen, on the march; and if any thing particular occurs, he immediately mounts his horſe. The order of march is varied according to circumſtances; during his late war againſt the Mahrattas, as they were greatly ſuperior to him in cavalry, his infantry marched in four columns,

thus, ‖ ‖ ‖ with the cavalry and baggage in the centre: he encamps in a ſquare; his infantry and guns occupying the four faces—the cavalry, within the ſquare; each face has an open ſtreet in its centre, with a buzzar. A kouſhoun forms the picquet of the front face, and is advanced from twelve to fifteen hundred paces; a rif-

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a riſſalla is advanced from it, about five hundred paces; and on the march all theſe picquets form the advance and rear guards, and flanking guards to the columns. The infantry are diſencumbered of their baggage on the march, bullocks being allowed by the circar for carrying it.

The army marches, in common, about four coſs Sultany *; in expedition, the whole army marches about ſix or ſeven coſs Sultany; but a body of horſe only, in order to make a puſh, have gone, in little more than a day and a night, a very conſiderable diſtance. During the late war in the Carnatic, Hyder marched with a body of horſe, from Oombly, near Tritchinopoly, to Chillimbrum, in 27 hours; he moved off at three o'clock in the morning, and at ſeven the next morning, he reached Chillimbrum—a diſtance of about ſeven gow, or twenty-eight coſs, equal to ſeventy miles; the third day his infantry and guns came up. At the commencement of Tippoo's late war againſt the Mahrattas, he lay with his army at Perour, in the Riadurg country: marching at three o'clock in the morning, he arrived, at ſeven o'clock the next morning, at Kirchungood, near to Adoni, and attacked a body of 4000 Mahratta plunderers.

He keeps in his pay 300 hircarrahs, at three pagodas a month each: ſuch as prove themſelves moſt active and clever, are employed for intelligence. Beſides theſe, he ſtations news-writers in ſuch principal places as he thinks neceſſary; and theſe are inſtructed to write in the ſtyle of ſoucars, and the intelligence required is made applicable to the coins, &c. treated of; ſo that if a letter is intercepted, no diſcovery is made: ſhould there be any thing that cannot be ſo introduced, it is given verbally to the bearer of the letter. Tippoo ſeldom rewards with preſents; and when he does, they are very trifling, perhaps not more than five rupees.

*** Theſe Anecdotes place the character of TIPPOO SULTAUN in its true light. His abilities have undoubtedly been over-rated. He was neither ſo wiſe a ſtateſman, nor ſo able a general, as he has been repreſented. Though he poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of prudence, and was not wanting either in promptitude or judgment, yet was he greatly deficient in that comprehenſion and vigour of mind, which are eſſential ingredients in the compoſition of all true greatneſs. Selfiſh, cunning and rapacious, in government as well as in war, he acted upon narrow principles.

His Revenue Regulations †, which are certainly framed with great ability, and which ſeem well calculated to enrich both the Prince and People, were fruſtrated in their operation by his ſhifting and ſhallow policy. As a Warrior, he was brave, cautious, and intrepid: but his courage was tinctured with ferocity; and his firmneſs proceeded from obſtinacy, rather than from a juſt confidence in his own powers;

* The Sultany coſs has been eſtabliſhed by Tippoo; and the principal roads through his dominions have three trees, of particular kinds, planted on one ſide, to mark the coſs. The Carnatic coſs is about 2½ miles; the Cunteary, or old Myſore coſs, is about three miles; the Sultany coſs is about four miles.

† See the *Myſorean Revenue Regulations*, tranſlated by BURRISH CRISP, Eſq. from the Perſian original under the ſeal of Tippoo Sultaun, in the poſſeſſion of Col. John Murray.—*See alſo*, a Diſſertation on the Revenues of Myſore, at once luminous and conciſe, in an hiſtorical and political view of the Deccan, by James Grant, Eſq. printed for J. Debrett, 1797.

and he never displayed any depth of foresight, or spirit of enterprize. As a Politician, he shewed little discernment, and less sagacity: though his understanding was full of artifice, he seldom employed it successfully; and the schemes which he laid to over-reach his enemies, generally proved abortive. Cruel in his disposition, and impetuous in his temper, he was often guilty of enormous acts of tyranny; though, for the most part, his prudence taught him to rule over his own subjects with a degree of justice, that rendered them less oppressed than those of any other Mahommedan Prince in India. Tippoo was ambitious to surpass his father in every thing; and he had the vanity to imagine that he was infinitely superior to that extraordinary man. But in truth he surpassed him in nothing but the low arts of private treachery and public intrigue.—Hyder was not only endowed with great genius, but with many exalted virtues: he was a consummate statesman, an enterprising warrior, a generous conqueror, a faithful ally, a strict observer of the laws of war, a benevolent sovereign, a Mahommedan free from superstition, a steady friend, and an indulgent parent. Tippoo's talents were not much above mediocrity; the qualities of his heart were greatly below it: in state affairs, he was narrow-minded and prejudiced: in the conduct of his army, he never shewed any masterly generalship; the few victories which he gained, were sullied with the most atrocious cruelties: in his alliances, he was faithful, out of hatred to his enemies, not from any principle of honour or integrity: in war, he disregarded almost all the rules that are observed by civilized nations: in the administration of his government, he was lenient only because it suited his own interest; in his religion he was a fierce and gloomy bigot; he was unsusceptible of friendship, and destitute of parental tenderness.—Hyder, without the benefits of education, rose himself, by the dint of his own abilities, from a private station, to the throne of a powerful kingdom. Tippoo, though instructed from his earliest youth in the art of politics, and left by his father at the head of the best disciplined army that any Indian Prince had ever commanded, lost that kingdom to his posterity, and sacrificed his army, by the grossest mismanagement. Hyder had the address to render the assistance of the French subservient to his own purposes. Tippoo allowed himself to be duped by their intrigues, and to be made the mere instrument of their ambitious projects.

Nor did Tippoo differ less from his father in private, than in public life. The father possessed the utmost frankness of manners, enlivened with humour and cheerfulness: the son was proud, distant, sullen, and austere. The father despised the pageantry of Eastern Courts: the son maintained the pomp and haughtiness of the most voluptuous despotism. The father was liberal and sincere: the son was parsimonious and treacherous. In fine, Hyder possessed all those qualities which seem requisite for the splendid actions he performed, and who, if he had been an European instead of an Asiatic Prince, would have been considered as one of the first politicians, as well as one of the greatest heroes, of any age or nation; whereas Tippoo can only be ranked among the despots of India, as a crafty but impolitic Prince, whose passions domineered over his judgment, who was ever ready to gratify his revenge at the expence of his interest, and who fell a sacrifice to his own hypocrisy.——*E.*

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LIFE

LIFE OF BEHADER SHAH:

Literally tranſlated (phraſeology excepted) from the Perſian of GHOLAUM HOSEYN KHAN.

(Extracted from the ASIATIC MISCELLANY, publiſhed at Calcutta.

INTRODUCTION.

THE tranſlator has choſen the period of Behader Shah's reign from two motives. Firſt, becauſe the hiſtory, whence it has been extracted, began with it: and ſecondly, becauſe the excellent memoir of Eradut Khan, lately tranſlated by Captain Jonathan Scott, treating of the ſame events, the two hiſtorians may, by a compariſon, reciprocally eſtabliſh the authenticity of their works. They will be found to corroborate each other in every relation; the few differences noted, ſerving rather to confirm than otherwiſe, by manifeſting that they have not drawn their information from the ſame ſource.

The author of the hiſtory, from an extract of which the following tranſlation has been made, is now living in the province of Bahar. His father, Hiddayut Aly Khan, held the government of Bahar in the ſoubahſhip of Mohabut Jung, as the Naib, or deputy, of his nephew and ſon-in-law Hybut Jung; and was afterwards Fouzdar, or military governor, of Sunput and Panniput, in the reign of Mohummud Shah. On the flight of the preſent king from Delhy, to avoid the perſecution of Ghazee-ud-deen Khan, he accompanied him as his Meer Bukhſhee, or chief paymaſter; having obtained for his eldeſt ſon, Ghulam Hoſeyn, the poſt of Meer Moonſhee, principal ſecretary; and for his ſecond ſon, Fekher-ud-Douleh, that of Dewan-e-tun, overſeer of the houſehold. The neceſſities of the prince at length compelled him to relinquiſh his ſtation, and he retired to his Jaghire eſtate in Bahar, where he died ſoon after the extirpation of Caſſim Aly Khan.

His ſon Ghulam Hoſeyn Khan afterwards acted as repreſentative of Caſſim Aly Khan in Calcutta, till his ſuſpected attachment to the Engliſh occaſioned his removal. He has ſince been engaged in various ſervices under our government, and experienced many marks of favour from General Goddard, whom he attended on ſeveral enterpriſes. The book compoſed by him is entitled Seer Mutaquerin, or "Manners of the Moderns," containing a ſuccinct hiſtory of Hinduſtân, from the year 1118 to the year 1795 of the Hijerah, or from the year 1707 to 1780, A. D. In a ſhort preface he ſays, "No one apparently having ſtood forth to write an account of the nobles of Hind ſince the death of Aureng Zebe, I will briefly record what I know on the ſubject, or have heard from reſponſible, eſteemed narrators, to the end, that if hereafter any intelligent hiſtorian ſhall be inclined to write the events of former times, the thread of ſucceſſive occurrences may not be entirely broken. Relying, therefore, on the divine aid, I proceed to the execution of my taſk, and will put down in clear language, free from abſtruſeneſs, whatſoever I have heard related by perſons eſteemed worthy of credit. If any miſtakes occur, my apology is evi-

dent. Thoſe who have furniſhed the information muſt be anſwerable *."

It is poſſible that the public may hereafter receive a complete tranſlation of this work, from a perſon well verſed in the original language, now in India; in which caſe, the literary world will be gratified with a very excellent modern hiſtory of Hinduſtân, and remarks on the Engliſh government in particular, which are moſt remarkable, as proceeding from a native of this country.

REIGN OF BEHADER SHAH.

THE king Aalumgeer (alſo called Aureng Zebe) was intent on the reduction and arrangement of the provinces of Deccan, and not having accompliſhed this object to his ſatisfaction, had not yet returned to Delhi, the firſt of cities, and ſeat of his royal anceſtors, when in the year of the Hijerah 1118, † in the 52d year of his reign, and 91ſt of his life, he was very ſeverely attacked by illneſs and bodily infirmities, at Amednagur, to a degree that left no hopes of his recovery. Conſcious of this, to prevent a conteſt between his ſons after his departure, he appointed Kambukhſh, the younger, whom he loved affectionately, to the government of Beejapoor, and diſmiſſed him with every honour of royalty, under injunctions to make long marches, and loſe no time on the way. At the ſame time he deputed his ſecond ſurviving ſon, Aâzum Shah to the government of Malwa, but inſtructed him to move ſlowly, marching on one day only out of three, and then not more than ten miles; intending by this, that in caſe of accident to himſelf, the proximity of the prince, who united bravery with prudence, and was zealous in the queſt of fame, might prevent any diſturbance among the troops: at the ſame time averſe to his ſon's remaining with him, left, in his infirm ſtate, he ſhould experience the ſame conduct he had himſelf ſhewn to his father Shah Jehan. ‡ Aâzum Shah, in obedience to the king's command, proceeded towards Malwa, but had advanced a few leagues only on his way, when, on Friday the 28th of Zeecadeh, A. H. 1118, § his royal ſire obeyed the mandate of the Almighty, and departed to the world of eternity.

Aâzum Shah, who in a few hours received the intelligence, immediately returned with haſte, and arrived the next day at the palace. ‖ Two days after he attended the corpſe of the deceaſed monarch towards Aurungabad, ſupporting it on his own ſhoulders for a few paces. After this the interval of a week elapſed before the 10th of the month Zeehijeh ¶, when Aâzum Shah aſcended the throne of his anceſtors at Amednagur, and gave general encouragement to his people. The royal treaſures and effects alſo came into his poſſeſſion; and a public audience followed to the miniſters and nobility preſent, all of whom received favours according to their reſpective ranks. He continued Aſuf-ud-doulah Aſud

* This work has been tranſlated by MUSTAPHA, and printed at Calcutta, a few years ago. E.

† A. C. 1707.

‡ Aureng Zebe ſeized the empire from his father, and confined him in the citadel at Agra for near eight years, when death relieved him.

§ 21ſt February, 1707, A. C.

‖ Eradut Khan makes Aâzum Shah's return two days latter.

¶ A. C. 1707.

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Khan Behader in the office of vizier; and confirmed his ſon Zoolficar Khan Muſerut Jung, as commander in chief, with the ſame rank and authority before enjoyed by him.

When rumour had firſt made known the illneſs of Aalumgeer, every one prepared againſt the conſequences, and to the extent of his ability took precautions for future ſecurity. Sultaun Meazum, afterwards called Behader Shah, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the deceaſed emperor, was at this time, with his two youngeſt ſons Khojiſtech Akhter Jehan Shah, and Ruffeca-ul-cuddur*, in the province of Cabul, on the borders of Perſia; while his eldeſt ſon Mohummud Meâz-ud-deen Jehander Shah, governed the ſubah of Mooltan; and the ſecond, Azeem-u-Shan, the moſt virtuous of the four, whom his grandfather Aalumgeer diſtinguiſhed by particular marks of kindneſs, held the viceroyalty of Bengal. Mohummud Kambukhſh, the youngeſt of Aalumgeer's ſons, was, as has been before ſaid, in the government of Beejapoor, ſo that it ſeemed the late emperor had deſigned a triple diviſion of the empire between his three ſons, allotting Hinduſtân to the firſt, the principalities of Deccan to the ſecond, and Beejapoor to the third. But who is free from wordly avarice and ambition! Kambukhſh, on hearing the demiſe of his father, immediatcly meditated his own exaltation, and with the aid of his mother, having found means to conciliate the ſubahdar of the province, he uſurped the privileges of royalty, ſtriking coins in his own name, and ordering it to be recited in the Kootbah †.

Sultaun Meazum, on receiving information of his father's ſevere illneſs, had left Cabul, with ſuch troops and ſtores as were at hand, and directed his courſe towards Agra, which city interſects the road from Deccan. On the way he heard the news of the emperor's death; and on Tueſday the laſt day of Mohhurrum, A. H. 1119‡, he was proclaimed ſucceſſor to the throne of Hinduſtân, with the title of Behader Shah §. It is ſaid, that he then wrote to his brother Aâzum Shah, offering to leave him in free poſſeſſion of the extenſive country of Deccan, provided he gave no moleſtation to himſelf in Hinduſtân, and ſtrongly recommending his partition as conformable to the wiſhes of their common parent, as enſuring peace to their ſubjects, and as promiſing many eſſential advantages. But Aâzum Shah, who regarded his brother as in every thing his inferior, anſwered this friendly propoſal by a common proverb, purporting, that one climate cannot contain two kings; and rejected all thoughts of compromiſe.

Behader Shah therefore proceeded to Lahore, where his ſon Meâz-ud-deen joined him with troops and neceſſaries from Mooltan; and after an interchange of congratulations and careſſes, they advanced together towards Agra, where alſo they found Azeem-u-Shan, who, on the news of Aalumgeer's illneſs, had quitted his place of reſidence in Bengal; and by the aſſiſtance of the Dewan of that province, had

* Eradut Khan calls him Ruffeh Aoſhawn.

† A form of prayer read in the grand moſque, offering ſupplications for the ſouls of departed patriarchs and prophets, the anceſtors of the reigning family, the monarch on the throne, and the people at large.

‡ April 1707, A. C. § The valiant king.

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brought with him a crore, and ſome lacks of rupees*, which he had collected to aid his father's pretenſions. On his arrival at Agra, he had taken priſoner Mokhtar Khan, the ſubahdar of the province, a well-wiſher to Aâzum Shah, whoſe ſon, Beydar Bukht, had married his daughter, and having increaſed his treaſures by ſeizures in the city, and its environs, had zealouſly applied himſelf to conciliate the minds of the ſeveral perſons in power, as well as of the ſoldiery and the people in general. He had demanded the ſurrender of the citadel, but the governor returned an evaſive anſwer, ſaying, that he ſhould immediately give up his charge whenever it was decided which of the three brothers had a right to require it of him, but that while this was in ſuſpenſe, it was incumbent on him to defend his truſt, to the utmoſt of his ability: wherefore the Prince ſeeing no advantage to be derived from a ſiege, prudently employed himſelf in other matters more neceſſary, in expectation of his father's arrival. Their meeting was now crowned with every teſtimony of filial reſpect, and parental affection, and Behader Shah foreſaw future ſucceſs in his ſon's moſt ſeaſonable ſupply, which enabled him to pay up the arrears of his army, and alleviate the general diſtreſs which before prevailed from a ſcarcity of money.

In the mean time, Aâzum Shah, after a ſhort ſtay at Amednagur in order to collect his forces, marched with a large army to diſpute the right of empire with his brother, and, on the road, being informed of his arrival at Agra, he hurried on more expeditiouſly than was prudent, by which means part of his troops and ſome of his artillery and ſtores, unable to keep up with him, were left ſo far behind, as never afterwards to reach him.

On Sunday the 11th day of the firſt Rubbeeâ, A. H. 1119, he arrived at the fort of Gualiar, where he left his heavy baggage, and proceeded towards Agra. On the following Sunday, the 18th day of the above month, the two armies came in ſight of each other on the plains of Jajoo, in the vicinity of Akberabad. The advanced corps of Aâzum Shah falling in with the tents of Behader Shah, they burnt them in triumph, and put to flight the few guards who attended them. Azeem-u-Shan, who commanded the advanced corps on the other ſide, came forward a ſhort diſtance, but had not courage to attack, till ſupported by his father. Behader Shah, who was diverting himſelf with hunting, and had no expectation of an engagement on this day, the moment he heard of what had happened, haſtened to his ſon's aſſiſtance, ſupported by all his followers. At this criſis a ſtrong wind, which blew directly in the face of Aâzum Shah's army, increaſed to a moſt violent degree, and ſeemed a fatal omen of his approaching deſtiny. The diſpoſition of his troops was thus: his eldeſt ſon Behader Bukht led the advanced corps, and the Prince Walajah commanded the right wing; but his youngeſt ſon Aly Tibbar, being of tender years, Aâzum Shah took him on his own elephant. Aſuf-ud-Doulah, the vizier, had remained with the baggage at Gualiar; but his ſon Zoolfica Khan, who in the time of Aalumgeer had held the poſt of commander in chief, with very extenſive authority, was among the followers of Aâzum Shah, and attended him to the field of battle, where, conſidering the heat of the day, the extreme violence of the

* A million and ſome thouſands of pounds.

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the wind, and the want of a conſiderable number of troops and artillery left in the rear, he was induced by his good wiſhes towards the prince, to recommend a procraſtination of hoſtilities till the next morning, when the men would be refreſhed, the abſentees collected, and the guns brought up. But Aâzum Shah, proudly confident in his own valour, and truſting to the ſupport of old adherents, paid no regard to his advice, and returned him a petulant anſwer. This the high-minded ſagacious officer could not brook; and he replied, "Since the ſuggeſtions of your well-wiſher do not meet the ear of attention, permit me to take my leave and depart." The Shah rejoined in a tone of great indignation, and turning from him with contempt, Zoolficar Khan quitted the field, and joined his father at Gualiar *.

Aâzum Shah, perſiſting in his inflexible temerity, ruſhed on to the attack of his foe, and extended deſtruction. Many warriors on each ſide fell a ſacrifice, and gave proofs of genuine bravery; but the exceſſive duſt raiſed by the ſtrong wind, ſo obſcured the atmoſphere, that the blinded eyes of the contending parties, at a ſmall diſtance, could not diſtinguiſh friend from enemy. From ſome who were preſent on this day, I have heard, that the hurricane which tore up the ſand moſt impetuouſly, was ſo exceedingly violent, as totally to overcome many, and to render it difficult to ſend an arrow beyond a few paces. Yet under this diſadvantage, Aâzum Shah, with his followers, maintained an obſtinate and fatal combat againſt their adverſaries, which to this hour is the frequent theme of admiration among the nations of Hinduſtân. Munnewur Khan Behader, and Khan Aâlum, the heads of two tribes of Deccan, who were renowned for their valour and ſtrength, and are ſaid to compare the field of war to a banquet or marriage feaſt, cloathed themſelves in coſtly habits, and with 5000 followers, dreſſed in golden turbans, waited on Aâzum Shah, and ſaid to him, "If your Majeſty "will order us to be furniſhed "with horſes, we will diſplay our "ſkill in manage, their quick evo-"lutions, the ſlaughter of our "enemies, and the willing hazard "of our lives in our maſter's ſer-"vice, in a manner that ſhall be "conſpicuous both to friends and "opponents." But Aâzum Shah, prejudiced by calumny, ſuſpected the fidelity of theſe warriors, and rejecting their propoſal, appointed elephants for them from his own ſtores, as well as people to conduct them: on which, being without remedy, they exerted themſelves with their followers, and directed their efforts againſt the corps commanded by Azeem-u-Shan. This was ſupported by Hoſeyn Aly Khan, and others of the family of the Syed Mean, ſurnamed Abdooleh Khan, who oppoſed them with a ſtrong force, and occaſioned a ſtubborn conflict. The attendants on Khan Aâlum were moſt of them killed or wounded, and Hoſeyn Aly Khan, with his relations and followers, fell mangled on the plain. At length Khan Aâlum came to cloſe encounter with Azeem-u-Shan, and with his ſpear pierced the hinder part of the litter on his elephant. It failed, however, to do further injury; the prince, by a ſudden motion,

* According to Eradut Khan's memoir, Zoolficar Khan fled during the action to Gualiar, on being hard preſſed by the enemy: but conſidering the general character of this officer, who afterwards became famous as Ameer-ul-Omra, the account here given ſeems moſt probable.

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tion, avoided the weapon, and the brave warrior, overpowered by numbers, ſunk under their onſet, together with the few who accompanied him. At this juncture Beydar Bukht was killed, and a ſhort time after his brother Walajah drank the bitter potion of death, which being told to Aâzum Shah, who tenderly loved his ſons, and eſpecially Beydar Bukht, he drew a deep ſigh and exclaimed, "Life and victory then are uſeleſs;" ſaying which, he puſhed forward his elephant among the thickeſt of the enemy, where ſpears fell around him like ſhowers, firm and undaunted himſelf, and heedful only to preſerve his child Aly Tibbar, whom he covered with his ſhield. At length, when about an hour and a half only of the day remained, when Turbeent Khan, Oolleh Khan, Mutleb Khan, Khan Aâlum, and his brother Munnewur Khan, Rajah Ram Singh, Rajah Dilput, with other leaders and nobles, had fallen, a muſket ball ſtruck Aâzum Shah, and at the ſame time put an end to his life and the battle. A man of illiberal mind, named Rooſtoom Dil Khan, cut off the head of the unfortunate prince, and with his ſurviving ſon, Aly Tibbar, preſented it before Behader Shah. The victor, however, far from rejoicing at the ſight, ſhed tears of ſorrow on the occaſion, and ſhewed every mark of affectionate kindneſs to his brother's infant ſon, whom he ever after treated as a child of his own; and when his ſons once ventured to urge objections to him on this account, he rebuked them, ſaying, "If any were ſuſpected of enmity to the ſtate, the "ſuſpicion would fall ſtronger on "you. He is more intereſted in "wiſhing my ſafety."

But to return—the conteſt being now decided in favour of Behader Shah, the ſeveral nobles and officers, who had before attached themſelves to the fortunes of Aâzum Shah, acknowledged his authority, and Aſuf-ud-dowlah, with his ſon Zoolficar Khan, waited on him immediately after his victory, having their hands tied together with handkerchiefs, in token of their ſubmiſſion. Behader Shah received them with great kindneſs, and himſelf roſe to looſen the father's hands, directing the prince Meaz-ud-deen to ſet free the ſon: after which he diſſipated their apprehenſions by the moſt flattering marks of royal courteſy, and conferred on them, as a ſpecial favour, two of his own robes. The moſt honourable poſt of Vakeel Mootlue, or plenipotentiary, the higheſt office in the ſtate after the ſovereign, was given to Aſuf-ud-dowlah, with a munſub of nine thouſand, and a donation of two million daums,* together with the privilege of ſitting in the royal preſence, of having the nobut, and of bringing his palankeen to the door of the bathing apartments, whither only the falkees of the princes of the blood are allowed to come. At the ſame time Moneâm Khan received vizaraut, accompanied by the ſubahdary of Agra, and his ſeat in the public aſſembly being fixed on the right hand of Aſuf-ud-dowlah, it was ordered he ſhould counterſign all papers having the latter ſignature.

Theſe arrangements being ſettled, the new monarch's attention was called towards Ambeyr and Joudhpoor. Jyſing, the zemindar of the former diſtrict, having attended Aâzum Shah, whilſt his brother Bejyſing attached himſelf to Behader Shah, the victorious prince determined to reward the ſervices of Bejyſing, and accordingly put him in poſſeſſion of the zemindary. At the

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* 50,000 rupees, or 500 *l.*

the ſame time Juſwant Sing Rathore, the zemindar of Joudhpoor, having ſwerved from the way of obedience, he alſo was removed, and a more loyal ſubject appointed in his ſtead. Then taking with him Ajeet Sing and Jyſing, he deputed Aſuf-ud-doulah to the capital, to reſtore tranquillity and good order there; and after giving aſſurances to the nobles, and encouragement to the people in general, proceeded himſelf towards Deccan, where the conduct of his inconſiderate brother demanded his preſence.

Kambukhſh heard the defeat of Aâzum Shah with great vexation and regret: and conceiving it to be derogatory to make ſubmiſſions to the conqueror, or even to adopt a plan of concord with him, he made preparations for hoſtilities. Behader Shah, who was merciful, and by nature averſe to perſecution, receiving intelligence of his conduct, endeavoured to diſſuade him from his litigious intentions, and urged every argument for a friendly pacification between them. But all his efforts had no avail, and produced indignant anſwers only in return: wherefore, being without remedy, he complied with the council of his adherents, and on the 17th of Shaban, A. H. 1119,* he marched by the way of Tutteepoor Ajmeer, for Beejapoor, and on the 3d Zeeca'deh of the following year,† he came up with his brother in the confines of Hydrabad. A ſmart action enſued, which proved fatal to many warriors on both ſides, but eſpecially to the followers of Kambukhſh, numbers of whom fell with him, and others eſcaped only by a precipitate flight. The prince himſelf diſplayed a ſpirit of valour ſuitable to his elevated rank, and yielded not till many and ſevere wounds deprived him of the power of further reſiſtance. He was then taken, with his ſons, and carried, when his hovering ſoul was juſt departing, into the preſence of the king. Behader Shah being informed of his approach, ſent the prince Meaz-ud-deen to conduct him with all poſſible reſpect, and when they brought him into his pavilion, he deſcended as far as propriety would admit, and tenderly regretted the ſtate in which he beheld him, ſaying, it was contrary to his wiſhes. Kambukhſh was juſt able to make a ſuitable anſwer, and expired; leaving behind him ſeveral ſons, whom Behader Shah took into his protection, and kindly educated, free from reſtraint, in the ſame manner with his other nephew Aly Tibber, paying no regard to the remonſtrances of his own family.

It has already been mentioned, that Aſuf-ud-doulah was appointed nominally to the firſt poſt in the adminiſtration, and Moneam Khan to the ſecond; but the latter was chiefly in the king's confidence, having long ſerved him with attachment and fidelity, antecedent to his exaltation. Zoolficar Khan alſo received the honourable title of Ameer-ul-omra, with a ſuitable munſub, and he was now choſen to be the ſubah of all the royal dominions in Deccan. This government, however, he did not ſtay to ſuperintend himſelf, but left Daood Khan, a Patan of great renown for his bravery and liberality, with full powers to officiate as his deputy; and himſelf accompanied the king, who, having concluded his arrangements for the future quiet and good order of the country, returned towards Delhi.

After croſſing the Nerbudda, he determined to puniſh Ajeet Sing, and Jyſing, the zemindars of Joudhpoor and Ambeyr, who, after accompanying him, as has been before

* November 1707, A. C. † December 1708, A. C.

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fore related, had quitted him without permiſſion, and returning to their own territories, had raiſed the ſtandard of rebellion, and put to death the officers left in charge of their dominions. At this criſis, however, intelligence from the weſtward, brought alarming accounts of an inſurrection among the Seiks, and induced his majeſty to conſent to a haſty pacification with the Raajepoot rajahs; who waited on him, and were diſmiſſed with apparent forgiveneſs to their reſpective governments.

The king then puſhed on with all poſſible expedition to extinguiſh the new rebellion which had been fomented by Gooroo Goving, and increaſed by a victory gained over the fouzdar of Serhind, Vizier Khan, who was ſlain in the ſkirmiſh. The imperial army encamped at the foot of the hills, and Moneam Khan, now called Khan Khanan. with the prince Ruffeea-ul-cudder, received orders to beſiege the rebel's fortreſs in three different ſides, which they obeyed, but, intent on the ſiege, they omitted taking the neceſſary precautions againſt the eſcape of the beſieged, and the Gooroo, finding that he would ſoon be overpowered, fought his ſafety by flight. This diſappointment nipped the honours of Moneam Khan, who was reprehended by Behader Shah, for not having taken meaſures to prevent it; and his death, which happened ſoon after, is by ſome attributed to the chagrin occaſioned by this event. The only fault imputed to this noble, in the high office held by him, was an exceſſive laviſhneſs of his patronage in the diſtribution of honorary poſts and titles, intended to diſtinguiſh merit and high birth, but by him diſtributed ſo indiſcriminately among all ranks of people, that the poſſeſſion of them was no longer a mark of diſtinction. On his deceaſe the poſt of Naib Vizeer was given to Hiddayet Khan, ſon of Anayet Oolleh Khan.

Behader Shah, after the defeat of the Seiks, advanced the royal ſtandard to Lahore, and Rooſtoom Dil Khan was left in charge of the fortreſs, but his inconſiderate conduct in leaving his poſt without permiſſion, ſoon afterwards occaſioned his removal and ruin, and Mahommed Ameen Khan was appointed to ſucceed to his command, with inſtructions to uſe every endeavour for ſeizing the Gooroo, who had been the original author of the commotion.

Behader Shah was a man of great learning and general knowledge, but remarkable, beyond any of his royal anceſtors, for his proficiency in the holy law, and the writings of the prophet. Theſe qualifications, added to a diſpoſition for the company of learned men, made him exceedingly fond of diſputation, and, being a ſheea,* inſpired a warm zeal for ſupporting and propagating the opinions of the followers of Ali. At Lahore, he convened all the doctors of the law, and argued with them on the doctrines of his ſect, till many became converts; which ſucceſs raiſed his zeal to enthuſiaſm, and he declared his intention of adding to the general prayer, a new ſentence called Kootba, purporting "Ali is the favourite of "God, and the heir of the Pro-"phet." This deſign, however, he was perſuaded to lay aſide, from the danger of attempting it among a people who were in general Soonees, and obſtinately attached to their own tenets; and eſpecially as his own ſons Azeem-u-Shan and Pehan Shah, would in this be his powerful and violent opponents. He once deputed a reader, with Azeem-u-Shan

* A ſtudent in divinity and ſcience.

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n-Shan, to pronounce this ſentence in the grand moſque, when the prince ſignified by ſigns, that he was not acting from his own inclination, but from oſtenſible reſpect to his father; and the unfortunate ſervant fell a ſacrifice to the indignation of the people before he had an opportunity of reading the hateful words. The ſuppoſed authors of this violence were taken and thrown into confinement; but the attempt was not renewed; and though the king maintained to the laſt, a moſt active zeal for the propagation of the orthodox faith, it availed but little. Thoſe of a different perſuaſion were vigilant in defeating his endeavours, and excited every ſpecies of art and influence to make them abortive among the people. Whatever might have been the effect, however, of continued encouragement from the ſource of wealth and honours, the hand of death ſoon put an end to the conteſt. Behader Shah had not reigned above five complete years, when, in the 72d of his age, in the month Mohurrum, A. H. 1124*, after a ſhort ſickneſs, he left this tranſitory world for the preſence of his merciful Creator.

LIFE OF ASOF JAH;

Shewing by what means he acquired the Territory in the DECCAN, *which is now in the Poſſeſſion of his Son* NIZAUM-UL-MULK.

From a Biographical Work, written in the Perſian Language, and tranſlated by HENRY VANSITTART, *Eſq.*

(Extracted from the ASIATIC MISCELLANY, publiſhed at Calcutta.)

ASOF JAH was deſcended from anceſtors who bore an eminent rank in the empire, at a time when it was in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate. Saud Ulla Khan, vizier to Shah Jehan, was his maternal, and Abid Khan, a grandee of Samarcand, his paternal grandfather. The latter arrived in Hinduſtân in the reign of Shah Jehan, and ſerved under the prince Aureng Zebe, after whoſe acceſſion to the throne he was promoted to the rank of commander of 5000 horſe, and was twice appointed to the †Sidaret of Hinduſtân. On the 24th of the 1ſt Rubbee 1098‡; he was killed by a cannon-ball at the ſiege of Golconda. His ſon Meer Shah-Aubeddeen, was one of the moſt eminent Omrahs in the court of Aureng Zebe. He was promoted by degrees to the rank of commander of 7000 horſe, and obtained the title of Ghazy-ed-deen Khan Behauder Feroze Jung. As he greatly exerted himſelf in the reduction of Bijapore, the emperor added the words Ferzund Arjimund, or *dear ſon*, to his former titles. In the reign of Shah Allum, the ſon of Aureng Zebe, he was appointed ſubahdar of Guzerat; in which government he died in the year 1122 §, leaving a ſon, by name Aſof Jah, who is the ſubject of this narrative.

Aſof Jah, whoſe original name was Meer Cammer-ed-deen, was born in the year 1082‖. He was promoted in the reign of Aureng Zebe to the rank of commander of 5000 horſe, and obtained the title of Cheen Kuleij Khan. He was afterwards

* A. C. 1712.

† The Sudder-us-Sudoor was one of the viziers, through whoſe office all charitable grants of land conferred by the Emperor paſſed.

‡ A. C. 1686. § A. C. 1671. ‖ A. C. 1681

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wards appointed ſubahdar of Bijapore.

In the reign of Shah Allum, he obtained the title of Khan Dowran Behauder, and ſubahdarry of Oude, which he afterwards reſigned in diſguſt, having been ill treated by the miniſters; and aſſuming the dreſs of a jakeer ſettled in Delhi. In the reign of Jehandar Shah he quitted his retirements, and was reſtored to his former rank and titles. In the reign of Terokeſeer, he obtained the title of Nezaum-ul-Mulk Behauder Futtah Jung, alſo the rank of commander of 7000 horſe, and the ſubahdarry of the Deccan. However, as this government was in the poſſeſſion of Syed Hoſſein Ally Khan, a very powerful Emeer, he waited upon the emperor, and requeſted to exchange it for the government of Mooradabad, that he might lead that life of retirement which he enjoyed in the reign of Shah Allum.

In the reign of Ruffee-ud-Durjaut, he was appointed to the ſubahdarry of Malava. The animoſities which exiſted amongſt the Omrahs, induced him to form the deſign of poſſeſſing himſelf of the Deccan. He marched thither from Malava in the year 1132,* and gained, without a battle, the fortreſs of Aſſeer, from Taleb Khan, and the city of Burhampore, from Mahommed Khan, the ſubahdar. On the 13th of Shabaun, in the ſame year, he obtained a victory at the village of Hoſſeinpore, in Circar Hundea, over Syed Dil Ameer Khan, who was ſent by the emperor to oppoſe him; after which he returned to Burhampore. On the 6th of Shawaul, in the ſame year, he defeated near Balapore, Syed Allum Ally Khan, the nephew of Syed Hoſſein Ally Khan, who was Naib of the Deccan.

After the deaths of the Syeds of †Barha, and of Yatimaud-ed-dowla Mahommed Ameen Khan (their ſucceſſor in the office of vizier to Mahommed Shah), Nizaum-ul-Mulk (by which title Aſof Jah was now called), left the Deccan and paid a viſit to the Emperor. On the 5th of the firſt Jemaudy in the ſame year, he was inveſted with the office of vizier. Moyz-ud Dowla Heyder Cooley Khan the ſubahdar of Guzerat, having rebelled, Mahommed Shah gave the ſubahſhip of Guzerat and Malava to Nizaum, who arrived with expedition near Guzerat. Heyder Cooley Khan, finding himſelf unable to cope with him, affected madneſs, and Nizaum having appointed his uncle Ahmed Khan his deputy in the ſubahdarry of Guzerat, proceeded to Malava. He afterwards conſtituted Azeem Ullah, the ſon of his aunt, his deputy in this province; and in the firſt Jamaudy of the ſame year, returned to Delhi. The Omrahs, who were diſpleaſed at his return to this city, alienated from him the mind of the Emperor. In the year 1136,‡ he was removed from the ſubahdarry of the Deccan, which was given to Mobarez Khan, Nizaum pretending that the climate of Mooradabad was more favourable to his health than Delhi, obtained this ſubahdarry. He travelled towards the province ſome days, and afterwards altered his route to the Deccan, where he expeditiouſly arrived. Mobarez Khan advanced

* A. C. 1723.

† The names of the Syeds of Barha are Hoſſein Ally Khan, and Abdulla Khan. They carried Terokeſeer from Patna, and placed him on the throne; but on his quarrelling with them, they killed him, and raiſed to the throne firſt Ruffee-ad Dirjaut, and afterwards Mahommed Shah, who put them to death. They were famous at this period for creating and dethroning kings, like the Earl of Warwick, in the reigns of King Henry VI. and Edward IV.

‡ A. C. 1727.

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advanced to oppoſe him. A fierce battle was fought at Shekergeera on the 23d Mohurrum, 1137, in which Mobarez Khan was killed, and the whole Deccan fell into the hands of Nizaum. The Emperor, when he received intelligence of this event, removed Nizaum from the ſubahdarry of Guzerat, which he gave to Mobarez-ul-Moolk, and from the ſubahdarry of Malava, to which he appointed Girdur Behauder.

But the Emperor's diſpleaſure was of ſhort duration, being ſoon ſucceeded by the revival of the ſame favourable ſentiments towards Nizaum, which had before animated his breaſt. In the year 1138,* he promoted him to the title of Aſof Jah; and in 1150,† invited him, with much importunity, to Delhi. Aſof afterwards conſtituted his ſon Nizaum-ud-Dowla, Naſir Jung, Naib of the Deccan, and repaired to the preſence, where he arrived in the end of the firſt Rubby of the ſame year. After two months, the Emperor ſent him to puniſh the Mahrattas, and appointed him to the ſubahdarries of Agra and Malava, by the removal of Jei Sing and Bajee Row.

Nizaum after his arrival at Agra appointed Muhe-ed-deen Cooley Khan, a dependent of Saud-ulla Khan his grandfather, his deputy in this province, and proceeded to Malava. He firſt attempted to croſs the Chumbúl, but being incommoded by the deep pits in the bank, as well as the robbers who infeſt that quarter, he croſſed the Jumna near Agra, and marched to the weſtward. Paſſing by Etava and Muckundpore, he again croſſed the Jumna near Calpee, and arrived in the Bundelcund country, where the Rajah joined him with a large army. At Bhopaulpore, which is independent on Malava, he was met by Bajee Row, at the head of a conſiderable army. In the month of Ramazaun, in the ſame year, the flames of war and ſlaughter were kindled in the environs of this place. However, as a ſtrong report prevailed of the approach of Nadir Shah, Aſof made peace, and returned with expedition to Delhi. Nadir Shah, after his victory, treated him with more diſtinction than the other Omrahs, and Aſof ſucceeded to the title of Emeer-ul-Omrah, or firſt of the nobles, which was vacated by Sumſaum-ed-deen Doraun, who was ſlain in the war againſt Nadir Shah.

Miſled by evil counſellors the Nabob Nizaum-ed-Dowla, Naib of the Deccan, now eſtabliſhed an independence, and Aſof took his leave of the Emperor to puniſh his ſon. A battle was fought between them, near Aurungabad, on the 20th of the firſt Jamaudee in the year 1154‡; when Nizaum-ed-Dowlah, after he had received ſeveral wounds, fell into the hands of his father.

In the year 1156,§ Aſof Jah formed a deſign of conquering the Carnatic. He took the fortreſs of Atrack Paupelee, and afterwards ſubdued Arcot. In 1157,‖ he gained the fort of Baulkunda, which is dependent on Hydrabad, from Mookrim Jaun Dekhenee.

On the 4th of the ſecond Jemaudee, he died near Burhampore, and his body was removed from thence, and interred near the fort of Dowletabad, at the foot of the grave of Shah Burhaun-ed-deen Ghireib. The ſame year was remarkable for the deaths of the Emperor Mahommed Shah, and the Vizier Yatimaud-ed Dowla Camer-ed-deen Khan. Nizaum-ul-Moolk, the preſent Subahdar of the Deccan, is the fourth ſon of Aſof Jah.

* A. C. 1725. † A. C. 1737. ‡ A. C. 1741. § A. C. 1743. ‖ A. C. 1744.

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LIFE OF AHMED SHAH.

THE following account of the Life of AHMED SHAH, appears to be drawn up with great impartiality, and the ſtricteſt regard to truth. It is the only authentic hiſtory which has hitherto been written of the riſe of the ABDALLY Family, and of the foundation of the modern Kingdom of *Candahar* and *Cabul*, over which ZEMAUN SHAH now reigns. AHMED SHAH was the founder of that Family and of thoſe kingdoms; and the preſent ZEMAUN SHAH is his lineal deſcendant.

Although the power of this Prince has unqueſtionably been much exaggerated, it is nevertheleſs by no means to be deſpiſed, and ſhould always be watched with a jealous vigilance by the Britiſh Government. The Kingdom of *Candahar* and *Cabul* are both extenſive and populous. They compriſe all the countries that are ſituated between the river Indus and the ſouthern extremities of the Caſpian Sea, and between the eaſtern confines of Perſia, and great Bucharia, or the country of the Uſbeck Tartars, beſides Lahore, and the celebrated province of Caſhmir. The exact population of ZEMAUN SHAH'S dominions, we have no means of aſcertaining; but it is an undoubted fact, that he can bring at leaſt 100,000 fighting men into the field; and it is no leſs true, that the natives of Candahar have always been among the hardieſt race of men in Aſia. ZEMAUN SHAH, who is ſaid to be an enterprizing and ambitious Prince, would, therefore, be a formidable enemy to our Indian Empire, if there was a Muſſulman Government in Hinduſtân ſufficiently powerful to co-operate with him. But the fall of TIPPOO, and the conſequent annihilation of our Mahommedan foes, muſt have put an end to any hopes he might have entertained of making a ſucceſsful irruption into Hinduſtân:—For it is hardly credible that he will ever attempt to attack the united forces of the Seiks, the Mahrattas, and the Engliſh. But, at the ſame time, we ought to conſider, that the petty wars which are inceſſantly carried on between the Seik Chiefs, may, at an unlucky moment, diſable them from making a ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the King of Candahar, notwithſtanding the implacable enmity they bear towards him; that the crafty politics of the Mahrattas are not to be relied on—to ſay nothing of their internal commotions; and that, therefore, our only true ſecurity againſt the Warriors of the North, muſt conſiſt in our own ſtrength, and in our conſtantly keeping an active and well-appointed army in the province of *Oude*.

LIFE OF AHMED SHAH,

King of the ABDALLIES, *who are alſo called* DURANEES, *from a cuſtom of wearing a Pearl in one of their Ears.*

From the ſame Perſian Book which furniſhed the Hiſtory of ASOF JAH, *and tranſlated by* HENRY VANSITTART, *Eſq.*

(Extracted from the ASIATIC MISCELLANY, publiſhed at Calcutta.)

AHMED SHAH DURANEE accompanied Nadir Shah in his expedition into Hinduſtân. He firſt ſerved him as an aſſaberdar (or mace-bearer), and was afterwards promoted to the rank of an officer in the

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the cavalry. After the death of Nadir Shah *, he eſtabliſhed his ſovereignty in Candahar and Cabul, and cauſed money to be coined, and the kootba, or prayer, to be read in his name. He has viſited Hinduſtân ſeven times; the firſt time he came with Nadir Shah, in the year 1152 † of the Hijerah, and returned with him to Perſia.

The ſecond time he led an army into Hinduſtân from Candahar, in 1161 ‡. Shah Nawaus Khan, the ſon of Zekereea Khan, the governor of Lahore, not being ſtrong enough to oppoſe him, retreated, and the Duranee having entered and plundered the city, marched towards Delhi. The Emperor, Mahommed Shah, ſent againſt him his ſon Ahmed Shah, with Cammer-ed-deen Khan, the Vizier Sufder Jung, and other eminent nobles. The prince occupied the paſs of Majecburra, but the Duranee entered the country with 30,000 horſe, by the way of Lodiana, and plundered Serhind. The prince, when he received intelligence of this event, marched towards him, and the armies were engaged in a continued ſcene of fighting, from the 15th to the 28th of the firſt Rubbee. On the 22d, Cammer-ed-deen Khan was killed by a cannon ball, as he was repeating his prayers; which circumſtance ſo much alarmed Rajah Iſſerree Sing, the ſon of Jei Sing Siwai, and the other Rajahs of Ajmire, that they returned to their own country with 12,000 horſe. But the war was ſo vigorouſly ſupported by the princes, the ſon of the Vizier, and Sufder Jung, whoſe courage was raiſed by their misfortunes, that the Shah Durance retreated. As well from reſpect to the memory of his father, who had ſacrificed his life, as on account of his own perſonal exertions, Moyen-ul-Moolk, the eldeſt ſon of Cammer-ed-deen Khan, was appointed governor of Lahore; and about a month after this war, the Emperor, Mahommed Shah, died. Shah Duranee's third viſit to Hinduſtân happened in 1162 §, when he advanced from Cabul to Lahore; and, after fighting ſome time with Moyen-ul-Moolk, made peace with him; and having impoſed a tribute on him, after the example of Nadir Shah, returned to Cabul.

But the Shah appeared in Hinduſtân the fourth time in 1165 ‖, and advanced to Lahore, where Moyen-ul-Moolk ſuſtained a war againſt him four months. In conſequence of the miſconduct of Adeena Baig and Caora Mull, who were the managers of his affairs, he was then defeated, and preſented himſelf before the Shah, who appointed him governor of Lahore on the part of himſelf, and returned to Cabul. Moyen died in 1167 ¶, by a fall from his horſe, and his ſon Meer Momin was appointed by the Shah his ſucceſſor in the government of Lahore. But the infancy of Momin threw the management of his affairs into the hands of his mother, whoſe government diſguſted the nobles. Momin, however, ſoon died, and was ſucceeded by Khaja Mooſau, the ſon-in-law of Moyen-ul-Moolk. As Bekharee Khan Rooſtum Jung, who poſſeſſed authority under Moyen-ul-Moolk, aſpired to the government, when the Begum was apprized of his deſign, ſhe ſummoned him into her apartment, and ordered her ſlaves to beat him with ſlippers. She was at length overpowered by Khaja Abdulla Khan, the ſon of Abdooſſamad Khan,

* Ahmed, a valiant officer, who had always been attached to Nadir, made a bold effort to revenge his death, and ruſhed at the head of his troops againſt the other chiefs, but was ſoon repulſed, and retreated in deſpair to Candahar.——*Life of Nadir Shah*, by Sir WILLIAM JONES.

† A. C. 1739. ‡ A. C. 1748. § A. C. 1749. ‖ A. C. 1752. ¶ A. C. 1754.

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Khan, who ſeized the government, and confined her. But he was afterwards obliged to retire, on account of a mutiny amongſt the troops for their pay; and the power reverted to the Begum.

The Shah Duranee entered Hinduſtân the fifth time in 1170*. The cauſe of this ſtep was a diſturbance promoted by Ghazy-ed-deen Khan, who, in oppoſition to the Shah, took the government of Lahore from the Begum, and gave it to Adeena Baig Khan. The Shah advanced from Candahar to Cabul, and from thence to Lahore.

Adeena Baig Khan, unable to encounter the Shah, concealed himſelf in the woods of Hanſey Hiſſar. The Shah purſued him to Sunput, which is ſituated at the diſtance of 20 coſs from Delhi. Ghazy-ed-deen Khan being unprepared to ſupport any plan of hoſtility, reſolved to ſubmit, and accordingly waited upon the Shah, who, on Friday the 7th of the firſt Jemaudy, in the ſame year, entered Delhi, and had an interview with Aalumgeer the Second.

The city, however, eſcaped not his ravages; and many of the inhabitants killed themſelves, by poiſon or the ſword. The Shah remained there a month; during which time he contracted a marriage between Timoor Shah, his ſon, and the daughter of Aiz-ed-deen, the brother of Aalumgeer the Second. After the concluſion of the nuptials, he left Delhi, and marched againſt Sooraj Mull, the Jaut, who had for ſome time diſturbed the Subahs of Agra and Delhi. In three days, he took Yelumgeer, a fort belonging to the Jaut, at the diſtance of 15 coſs from Delhi, and put all the inhabitants to death. He proceeded from thence to Mutra, an ancient place of Hindû worſhip, and laid it waſte by fire and the ſword.

The Jauts quitted the plains, and ſhut themſelves up in their forts. The Shah marched towards Agra, but was reſiſted by Mirza-ſeif-ulla, the commandant, who would not ſuffer any perſon to approach within the range of the fort. The Shah undertook the ſeizing of it, and employed Jehan Khan againſt the fortreſſes of the Jauts. Fortunately for Sooraj Mull, a peſtilential diſtemper prevailed in the Shah's army, which thinned it ſo much that all the endeavours of Jehan Khan were fruſtrated, and the Shah was obliged to retreat precipitately to his own country. When he arrived near Delhi, Aalumgeer, accompanied by Najeib Khan, had an interview with him near the reſervoir of Mukſoodabad.

At this time the Shah himſelf married a daughter of Mahommed Shah. He afterwards created Najeib Khan Emeer-ul-Omrah of Hinduſtân, and departed to Lahore. He gave the government of this province, Moultan and Tatta, to Timor Shah, and proceeded to Candahar, by the way of Cabul.

The Shah viſited Hinduſtân the 6th time in 1173‡, for two reaſons. Firſt, he had left his ſon, Timoor Shah, with Jehan Khan, in Lahore. The latter made peace with Adeena Baig Khan, who was concealed in a wood called Luckei Jungle (which is in the country now poſſeſſed by Jei Sing), and from the conſideration of his local experience, appointed him to the charge of the Duab§; but Adeena Baig afterwards

* A. C. 1757. ‡ A. C. 1760.

§ Any country ſituated between two rivers is called Duab, although we are beſt acquainted with the province of this name, which lies between the Jumna and the Ganges. The Punjaub is a diſtrict which contains five rivers, and is bounded by the two outermoſt of them; but the ſpace between any two of theſe rivers is a Duab. Lahore

wards, diſtruſting Jehan Khan, diſobeyed a ſummons which he ſent him, and fled to the mountains. Jehan Khan then appointed Moraud Khan to the government of the Duab, and ſtationed with him Belend Khan, and Serfraz Khan. Adeena Baig prevailed upon the Seiks to join him, and attacked Moraud Khan. Belend Khan was killed, and Moraud Khan, and Serfraz Khan retreated to Jehan Khan. The Seiks plundered all the Duab, and particularly Jalunder; and Adeena Baig invited the Mahrattas, who had arrived near Delhi, under Rogonaut Row and Shemſhire Behauder, brothers of Balajee Row, with Hulker and other chiefs. They were pleaſed with the opportunity, and directed their march towards Lahore. They fought with, and took priſoner, Abdoos Samad, Fouzedar of Serhind, on the part of Shah Duranee, and proceeded from thence with expedition to Lahore. Jehan Khan not deeming it prudent to riſk a battle with his ſmall force, retreated with Timoor Shah to Cabul. The Mahrattas purſued him to the Jailum (one of the five rivers) and afterwards gave the government of Lahore to Adeena Baig, on the condition of his paying them a tribute of 75 lacks* of rupees *per annum*, and returned to Delhi, in conſequence of the approach of the rainy ſeaſon. Rogonaut Row departed to the Deccan, leaving Junko, one of his officers, who turned his views to the conqueſt of Ajmire. In Mohurrum 1172†, Adeena Baig died. Junko gave the Fouzedarry of Serhind to Siddeek Baig Khan, one of the ſervants of Adeena Baig, and ſettled the Duab on his widow; he alſo appointed Saba, a Mahratta, to the government of Lahore, and diſpatched him to his ſtation.

The Shah's ſecond reaſon for entering Hinduſtân was an invitation from the Rajahs, who were alarmed at the encreaſing power of the Mahrattas, as well as from Najeib Khan, to whom Dattajee Scindiah had been long troubleſome. They therefore ſought protection from the Shah.

The Shah advanced from Cabul, and, after ſome battles, defeated Saba, and forced him to retreat from Lahore to Delhi.—In Suffer 1173, the Shah marched to Jummoo, a country dependent upon Lahore, where he collected a large tribute from the Rajahs, and afterwards proceeded to Delhi.

A treaty of peace was, at this time, in agitation between Dattajee and Sujah-ed-Dowla; but the former, when he heard the news of the Shah's arrival, broke off the negotiation, and advanced with 80,000 horſe to meet him. The Shah conſidering himſelf expoſed to the diſgrace of having his ſupplies of grain cut off by the Mahrattas, croſſed the Jumna, and entered the Duab. The rivers Jumna and Ganges, iſſuing from the Comyoon mountains, encloſe this country, which begins at theſe mountains to the northward, and ends at the conflux of theſe rivers at Allahabad. The Shah was now joined by Soudoolla Khan, Najeib Khan, Ahmed Khan Bungieſh, Hafiz Rahmet Khan, and Doondee Khan, whoſe country lies in the beginning of the Duab. The Shah then marched to Delhi, and ordered his advanced troops to attack Dattajee. A battle was fought in Serhind, when the Mahrattas were defeated and purſued by the

is a table of the Imperial revenues, and is deſcribed as conſiſting of five Duabs, viz. the four belonging to the Panjab, and one between the Behat and Sindeh, or Attock, called the province of Sindeh Sacur, which, in the opinion of ſome, belongs to Cabul, and not to Lahore.

* The revenue of Lahore, in the reign of Aureng Zebe, was two crores eleven lacks two thouſand and fifty rupees.

† A. C. 1758.

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the Shah. Dattajee kept up a ſkirmiſhing fight, till he reached the plain of Baudlee, which is near Delhi, where, being ſurrounded by the Shah, he ſeparated his nephew, Junko, with a ſmall force, and diſmounting the reſt of his army, gave battle; when he was defeated and killed, together with his adherents. This victory was obtained by the Shah in the ſecond Jemaudee of 1173*, who marched 15 coſs in purſuit of Junko on the day of the battle, and continued the ſame celerity in his motions until he arrived at Narnole. At this place he heard that Hulker, who was at Jeinagur, when he received the news of Dattajee's death, proceeded to Sooraj Mull the Jaut, and ſolicited his aſſiſtance, who refuſed it, alledging that he was not able to appear in the field againſt the Shah. The Afghans of the Duab were now bringing grain and money for the ſupply of the Shah, but were attacked in the way, and plundered of the whole by Hulker; to puniſh whom, the Shah ſent Shah Puſend Khan, and Shah Culender Khan Durance with 15,000 horſe. In one day and night they marched from Narnole to Delhi, which is 70 coſs, and reſting the next day, ſet off at night, croſſed the Jumna, and arrived at Secundera before morning, where they attacked Hulker, who eſcaped with only 300 men mounted on their bare horſes, and the reſt of the army were either killed or made priſoners. The Shah marched from Narnole to Delhi; and as the rainy ſeaſon approached, cantoned his army on the other ſide of the Jumna.

When the news of the death of Dattajee, and the defeat of Hulker, arrived in the Deccan, Seda Shoe (called Bhow) the couſin of Baiajee, marched to take his revenge on the Shah, with ſelect troops, and eminent leaders, and carried Europeans to ſerve his artillery. When he approached Delhi, Sooraj Mull the Jaut was perſuaded by Hulker and Junks to pay him a viſit. Bhow advanced a coſs to meet him, when he repreſented that the depth of the water, from the rains, rendered it difficult to croſs the Jumna, and attack the Shah, and adviſed him to take the city of Delhi. He followed this counſel, and arrived at Delhi early in the morning of Wedneſday the 9th Zehidge 1173*. The army made an attempt on the Aſſud baſtion and Khizzeree gate, and ſome attacked the Delhi gate. But although Hulker and Junks ſtood near the Khizzeree gate, and vigorouſly exerted themſelves to force it, yet it was ſo well ſtrengthened with brazen plates and grates of iron, that it reſiſted all their efforts. But the troops made a way over the Aſſud baſtion, and got into the palace; but many of them being killed by the fire of the Durance Moguls, the reſt leaped down the wall (many of them breaking their limbs), and gave up their conqueſt. The Mahrattas turned the ſiege into blockade, and ſtraitened the place for proviſions. Ibrahim Khan Gardee brought up the European artillery, and planted three pieces of cannon in the plain, which ſo ſeverely battered the Aſſud and Moſummon baſtions, and the king's palace, that the ſhot fell as thick as drops of rain in a ſhower. However, the buildings ſuſtained great damage, but the works received little injury. Every day a fire was kept up on both ſides with muketry and cannon, till at laſt the commandant of the garriſon, by name Yakoob Aily Khan, brother of Shah Wullee Khan, conſidering the impoſſibility of his receiving aſſiſtance from the Shah, who was unable to croſs the Jumna, was induced to ſend overtures of capitulation, demanding no other conditions but liberty

* A. C. 1760.

berty to go wherever he pleaſed with his family and property. Bhow was very happy to obtain the place, and readily conſented to the terms. Yakoob Ally Khan quitted the city with his family and effects, and croſſing the Jumna in a boat, repaired to the Shah.

On the 19th Zehidge 1173, Bhow became maſter of this famous city, and of the opulence, ſplendour, and even family of the Emperors. But the bounds of his avarice were enlarged by the encreaſe of his poſſeſſions. He ſhewed no reſpect either for the ornaments of royalty, the utenſils of the temples, or the ſacred appurtenances of the tombs. He cut up the ſilver roof of the levee room (dewan khana) and coined it into rupees, and plundered the places of worſhip, and the ſepulchres of Nizaum-ed-deen Owlia, and the late Emperor, Mahommed Shah.

He appointed Naroo Sunkir Brahman commandant of the city, and furniſhed a garriſon for its defence, but at preſent cantoned his whole army in it, who experienced a ſcarcity of proviſions. At the cloſe of the rainy ſeaſon, on the 29th Suffer 1174*, he placed Myrza Jaun Bukht, the ſon of Shah Allum Ally Goher, on the throne, and ſecretly appointed Shuja-ed-Dowla vizier, with an intent to render him ſuſpected by the Shah. He afterwards left Naroo Sunker in Delhi, and moved his army to Gungepore. This country was in the poſſeſſion of Abdoos Samad Khan Abdallee, Kuttub Khan Rohilla, and Nejebut Khan Zemindar, and ſupplied the Shah's army with grain. On the 7th, the firſt of Rubbee 1174, the Mahrattas inveſted the fort of Gungepore; and as the capture of forts by European artillery is eaſy, it was ſoon taken. Abdoos Samad Khan and Kuttub Khan were killed, and Gungepore was plundered.

The impatience of the Shah could brook no longer reſtraint. He ordered his army to paſs the Jumna, although it was not properly fordable; and on the 18th of the firſt Rubbee 1174, the warriors plunged their horſes into the water. Some ſwam over, others found fords, and a few were drowned. Bhow was aſtoniſhed at their courage, and moving from Gungepore, with an intent to plunder Serhind, in two marches reached Paniput. Although he commanded 40,000 experienced horſe, and had European artillery, he was ſenſible of his inability to face the Shah in the field. He therefore fortified himſelf to the northward of Paniput, and keeping his army together, remained upon the defenſive.

On the 21ſt of the ſame month, the Shah arrived near the fortification, and drew his ſword in the name of God. The time now paſſed in undeciſive ſkirmiſhes; but when the Shah perceived that the Mahrattas had no intention of quitting the fortification to give him battle, he ordered it to be attacked. The army was diſpoſed for this ſervice as follows: In front Jehan Khan, Shah Puſend Khan, and Najeeb-ed-Dowla; next to them Shuja-ed-Dowla, Ahmed Khan, Bungeiſh, Hafiz Rahmut Khan, Fyze-oola Khan; and laſtly, the whole were ſupported by the Shah, with the Vizier Shah Wullee Khan. The Mahrattas came out to the diſtance of a rocket's throw from the fortification, where they were drawn up in order of battle and made a ſtand.

The action began at noon, and was maintained with much ſlaughter till about half an hour before ſunſet, when the Rohillas, who are

* A. C. 1761.

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brave to a proverb, and were about 10,000 in number, after giving the fire, entered the fortification sword in hand.

Bulwant Row, the brother-in-law, and principal support of Bhow, receiving a shot, fell from his horse and died. The Rohillas gained a complete victory over the Mahrattas; but night dropped the curtain of darkness, and obliged them to quit the fortification, and rejoin their own army.

Gobind Pundit, the collector of Etawa, who was arrived on the bank of Jumna, opposite to Delhi, with 10,600 horse, and a large supply of treasure and grain, intended to plunder Meer-ut, the talook of Najeeb-ed-Dowla, and afterwards to join the Mahratta army by way of the Daab; but his design was frustrated by the activity of the Shah, who sent against him a detachment of 5000 horse, under Attayee Khan Durance, and the son of Abdoos Samad Abdallee. They arrived the second day at Shagurra, and killed Naroo Sunker and many of his men. They afterwards put to death the Mahrattas whom they found at Ghazy-ed-deennagur, and then surprised Gobind Pundit at Jelaulabad, whom they killed, and plundered of money, effects, and cattle, to a considerable amount, after which they carried the head of Gobind Pundit, and much treasure, to the Shah.

The Mahrattas, after the late battle, were confined within their fortification, and their distresses, arising from stenches and scarcity of provisions, encreased every day. At length their sufferings drove them to desperation, and they preferred death in the field to the endurance of such complicated misery. On Wednesday the 6th of the second Jemaudee, they drew up their forces on the plain, placing the European artillery in front and attacked the enemy.

The Mussulman troops, eager as hunters to seize their game, fell upon them, disordered their ranks, and spread slaughter through their army. Biswaus Row, a gallant soldier, perished in the prime of his youth. Bhow also met his fate; and Junko and other innumerable chiefs were levelled with the ground. Ibrahim Khan Gardee was taken prisoner, and after being kept some time in confinement, was put to death: 22,000 male, and as many female slaves fell into the hands of the victors; and the plunder, consisting of artillery, effects, cattle, treasure, and jewels, exceeds the power of computation. New dangers awaited those who fled from the carnage in the field. They were plundered, or cut to pieces by the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed. Shemshire Behauder, the brother of Balajee, was killed in the way, and only two chiefs were saved; Hulker, who after a thousand difficulties arrived at Malava, and proceeded from thence to Poonah, and Balajee, who afterwards died of grief.

The Shah after this victory visited Delhi, from whence, after a stay of a few days, he marched on the 16th Shabaun 1174, and leaving a governor in Lahore, returned to his own country.

The Shah visited Hindustân the seventh time in 1175. The Mahrattas began to recover their strength, and Sooraj Mull had taken the fort of Agra. The Seiks had killed the governor of Lahore, and had raised Jessa Sing, a man of their own nation, to the throne, and coined money in his name. They had also possessed themselves of the city of Lahore, and circumadjacent country, and were oppressing

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flag the inhabitants, particularly the Muſſulmen.

The Shah therefore marched to Lahore, where he heard that an army of 200,000 Seiks was aſſembled in Serhind.

He reached them by travelling 90 coſs in two days, and a battle was fought on the 11th Rujub 1175, when the Shah's army was victorious, killing 20,000 men, and finding a plunder which cannot be eſtimated. On the 7th Shabaun in the ſame year, the Shah entered Lahore, and ſettled the country.

He alſo ſent Moor-ed-deen Khan the brother of Shah Wullee Khan, againſt Soocjewun, the governor of Caſhmir. This man, an inhabitant of Cabul, and of the Chetre caſt, was at firſt a mutſeddy (clerk) to Shah Wullee Khan, and was afterwards ſent by the Shah Durance to receive ſome money from Moyen-ul-Mooik, the governor of Lahore. In 1167 the Shah diſpatched Abdoolla Khan to reduce Caſhmir, who conquered it from the governor, on the part of Aalumgeer the Second, and left in it an army of Afghans, and Khaja Khujuk, to whom he appointed Soocjewun Dewan. Soocjewun killed the commander of the Afghans, and firſt confined Khaja Khujuk, and afterwards expelled him from Caſhmir. He then remitted ſome money to Delhi, and procured a firmaun for the government from Aalumgeer the Second in whoſe name he coined money and read the prayer (kootba.) Noor-ed-deen now marched againſt him with an army of Duranees and Perſians, and was joined by ſome of the Rajahs of the mountains. Soocjewun endeavoured to prevent their entrance by ſtrengthening the mountains; but notwithſtanding all his exertions, the Duranees penetrated into the country and took Caſhmir. Soocjewun fled, but his family was taken. The Shah, after the reduction of Caſhmir, appointed Noor-ed-deen governor, and in 1176 returned to Cabul.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

LIFE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR HOLWELL.

JOHN ZEPHANIAH HOLWELL was the ſon of Zephaniah Holwell, timber merchant and citizen of London; and grandſon of John Holwell, well known in the learned world, by his publications on various branches of the mathematics and aſtronomy, between the years 1678, and 1685.

The father and grandfather of John Holwell both fell in ſupport of the royal cauſe, being engaged in Penruddock's loyal but ſhallow ſcheme of proclaiming Charles the Second in the year 1655, in the Weſt. Thus the ample patrimony of Holwell Hall, in the county of Devon, which had been poſſeſſed by their anceſtors, from time immemorial, was loſt to their deſcendants for ever.

On the reſtoration, in the year 1660, the mathematician, John, preſented a memorial to the king, praying relief for himſelf and family, and reſtitution of his patrimony. He had a very ſtrong claim on the royal favour and juſtice; but all the ſatisfaction he obtained, after a long courſe of ſolicitation, was an appointment to the poſt of royal aſtronomer and ſurveyor of the

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the crown lands, and the advancement of his wife to a place of ſome honour, but of little emolument, about the perſon of the queen. Some years after, he was appointed mathematical preceptor to the Duke of Monmouth; which preferment, in the end, brought on the ruin of himſelf and family; as his enthuſiaſtic affection for that amiable youth ſeduced his judgment into the belief that he was the legitimate ſon of the king.

Had he confined his publications to the ſciences, it would have been a fortunate circumſtance for him; but, being a firm adherent to the church of England, and a ſtaunch enemy to popery, he employed his pen, while the bill of excluſion was depending, in favour of that meaſure. Though his writings were anonymous, the author could not conceal himſelf, and he was, accordingly, marked as an enemy to the ſucceſſion of the Duke of York.

In 1683, he publiſhed a ſmall tract in Latin, intituled *Cataſtrophe Mundi*, and a tranſlation of it in the ſame year. This production gave ſuch offence to the Duke of York, and the partizans of popery, that the printer was taken into cuſtody, and the author diſcovered. This work was a ſevere ſatire on the tenets and political principles of popery, as ſubverſive of the rights of mankind, and vaticinated its ſpeedy downfall.—He was accordingly examined before the privy council, but defended himſelf with ſo much ſkill and eloquence, that no criminal charge could be fixed upon him. However, in 1684, James the Second ſucceeded to the throne, and, as may well be ſuppoſed, neither the book or its author were forgotten.

In the cloſe of the year 1685, the miniſtry of King James not being able to make any legal attack on Mr. Holwell, and, at the ſame time, dreading the force of his pen, againſt the meaſures then meditated for the re-eſtabliſhment of the catholic religion, and the power of the Pope in theſe realms, availed themſelves of the poſt he held under the crown, and ordered him to embark for America, to ſurvey and lay down a chart of the town of New-York: at the ſame time, they ſent ſecret orders to their agents there, to take ſome effectual means for preventing his return. Accordingly, he had no ſooner completed the buſineſs of his miſſion in America, than he finiſhed the career of life. He died very ſuddenly; and his death was attributed, at the time and on the ſpot, to the application of poiſon adminiſtered to him in a diſh of coffee. He left a widow, one ſon and a daughter, and his property, which was entirely perſonal, was equally divided between them.

His ſon, was the father of John Zephaniah Holwell, the ſubject of this memoir, who was born in Dublin the 17th of September 1711, and was baptized at Saint Warbro's church, by the celebrated Mr. Sing, then rector of that pariſh. At the age of eight years he was placed at Mr. M'Kenzie's grammar ſchool on Richmond Green, Surrey, where he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and at twelve, obtained the prize which was annually given there for claſſical learning. Curioſity may be gratified by the information, that the Reverend Mr. Seed, whoſe ſermons are ſo well known, and ſo univerſally admired, was, at this time, an aſſiſtant at that ſchool.

But this career was ſoon cloſed, by the determination of his father to place him with a mercantile friend in Holland. He was accordingly removed to an academy at Iſelmond on the Meuſe, oppoſite

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Rotterdam, to qualify him for the occupations of the accompting houſe. Here he learned the French and Dutch languages, and was inſtructed in book-keeping; and, from the readineſs of his capacity, was, in a ſhort time, declared to be duly qualified to begin his mercantile progreſs. His father, accordingly, went to Rotterdam, and ſettled him as clerk in the accompting houſe of his friend Mynheer Lantwoord, a banker, and huſband of ſhips employed in the Greenland trade, on a ſtipulation, that he was to be admitted as a partner, at the expiration of five years. The unceaſing toil, however, of his new ſituation ſoon affected his health in ſuch a manner, that he was neceſſarily ſent to Leyden to conſult the celebrated Boerhaave, with whom he remained ſix weeks; and by whoſe care he was qualified, in point of ſtrength and vigour, to return to the mercantile labours of Rotterdam. But an inclination to renew them had altogether forſaken him, while a reſolution never more to engage in them ſoon ſucceeded; and being tempted by a young friend who was on his return to Ireland, to accompany him thither, he accepted the invitation, and quitted Holland for that country. From thence he was ſoon ſummoned to England by his father, who, finding his diſpoſitions averſe to trade, bound him apprentice to Mr. Forbes, a ſurgeon in the Park, Southwark. In 1729, he had the misfortune to loſe his father, who left behind him but a ſlender proviſion for his widow and ſon; but the latter, with a generoſity and tenderneſs which accompanied him throughout life, gave up his portion to add to the comfortable maintenance of his mother; and purſued with unremitted attention, his profeſſional improvement. Mr. Forbes, his maſter, did not long ſurvive, and young Holwell was then placed by a friend of the family under the care and inſtruction of Mr. Andrew Cooper, ſenior, ſurgeon of Grey's hoſpital, to perfect him in the knowledge and practice of ſurgery. In this ſituation, he availed himſelf of the ſuperior opportunities it afforded to lay the foundation of that profeſſional eminence which he afterwards attained. On the death of his friend and protector, he quitted the hoſpital, and engaged himſelf as ſurgeon's mate, on board the Duke of Cumberland Indiaman, which ſailed from Graveſend on the 2d February 1731–2, and proceeded to Bengal; where he was appointed ſurgeon of a frigate, belonging to the Company, bound for the Gulph of Perſia. In the courſe of this voyage, he acquired ſome knowledge of the Arabic tongue, and on his return to Calcutta, employed his leiſure hours in ſtudying the Mooriſh and common Hindûee languages and the Lingua Franca of the Portugueze. In January 1733-4, he made another voyage, as ſurgeon of the ſhip Prince of Wales, to Surat, &c. and ſoon after his return to Bengal, he was appointed ſurgeon-major to the Patua party, uſually conſiſting of about 400 European infantry, which annually left the preſidency in the latter end of September, with the Company's trade for their factory at Patua. His next voyage was in the ſhip Prince of Orange to Mocha and Judda in the Arabian gulph. During his ſtay there, he ſo far perfected himſelf in the Arabic tongue, as, on his return to Calcutta, to ſpeak it with tolerable fluency. After another viſit to Patua, as ſurgeon-major, he was anxious to quit this rambling life; and, by the intereſt of his friends, was appointed ſurgeon to the Com-

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pany's factory at Decca. During his residence there, he was indefatigable in improving himself in the Mooriſh and Hinduee tongues, the former of which is ſpoken at that place, with much purity:—and here he alſo commenced his reſearches into the Hindû theology.

At the cloſe of the year 1736, he returned to Calcutta, and was elected an Alderman in the Mayor's court; and, in 1740, was appointed aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the hoſpital, which firſt gave him a ſolid eſtabliſhment in the Company's ſervice. In 1746, he ſucceeded to the place of principal phyſician and ſurgeon to the preſidency; and, in the years 1747 and 1748, was ſucceſſively elected Mayor of the Corporation.

In September 1749, his bad ſtate of health rendered it neceſſary for him to return to England, where he arrived in the March following. During this voyage, he had leiſure to arrange his materials on the theology and doctrines of the ancient and modern Brâhmans, and to digeſt a plan which he had formed for correcting abuſes in the Zemindar's Court at Calcutta. The ſcheme of reform he propoſed to the Court of Directors, who, in conſequence of the advantages it promiſed to produce, appointed him perpetual Zemindar, and twelfth, or youngeſt in council at the board of Calcutta; but with an exception to any further advancement in it.

On his arrival at Calcutta, in Auguſt 1751, he immediately began his ſyſtem of reform, which gave ſo much ſatisfaction to the Directors, that the exception againſt his riſing in the Council was removed, and four thouſand rupees added to his ſalary. The nature and object of this reform is fully delineated in a volume, intituled India Tracts, publiſhed by him ſome years after in London.

In 1756, he roſe to be ſeventh in Council, and in the month of June, in that year, Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, attacked Calcutta. The governor and ſeniors in Council having deſerted the place, the remaining members of the board, with the inhabitants and troops, elected Mr. Holwell governor and commander in chief of the fort and preſidency; who, ſupported by a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garriſon, bravely held out the fort to the laſt extremity; but a noble defence could not preſerve an untenable place, or affect an ungenerous enemy. The fatal cataſtrophe of the black hole followed: and Mr. Holwell was one of the twenty-three perſons, out of one hundred and forty-ſix, who eſcaped ſuffocation in that night of horrors. On his delivery from this cruel ſituation, he was carried in irons to Muxadabad; but was releaſed on the 31ſt of July following, by the interceſſion of the Begum, Surajah Dowlah's grandmother, who was influenced to this act of compaſſion, by the reports of his upright and lenient conduct to the natives, during the time he preſided in the Zemindar and Cutcherry courts. He ſoon after joined the wretched remains of the colony at Fultah. In December following, the preſidency was retaken by Vice Admiral Watſon, and Colonel Clive, and the governor and council re-eſtabliſhed by them.

Mr. Holwell, being in a moſt deplorable ſtate of health, obtained leave to take diſpatches for the Company to England, and, for that purpoſe, embarked on board the Syren Sloop, of no more than eighty tons burthen. In February 1757, after a moſt hazardous voyage of ſix months, in that ſmall veſſel (a very curious journal of which he has ſince publiſhed), he arrived in England;

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England; and, in consideration of his meritorious services, eminent abilities, and distinguished integrity, was appointed, by a majority of fifteen against nine, in the Court of Directors, to return to Bengal as successor to Colonel Clive in that government: but this appointment he, with great modesty, declined in favour of Mr. Manningham. He was then named second in Council, and successor to that gentleman.

In this situation, he embarked on board the Warren Indiaman, in March 1758; but being detained by adverse winds, till an election of fresh Directors took place, they reversed, with what justice and liberality will be readily determined, the whole proceedings of the former Court, and Mr. Holwell was returned to his previous situation as seventh in council. However, on his arrival in Bengal, he found himself, by the departure of some senior members of the Council, fourth in rank; and, in 1759, from a similar removal, he became second; when Colonel Clive resigned the government to him. We shall not enlarge on the conduct of his administration, which was most honourable; nor the benefits that the Company derived from it, which were many, as they are displayed at large, with equal truth and modesty, in the India Tracts which have been already mentioned.

At the close of the year 1760, he was superseded by Mr. Vansittart; in the February following, he resigned all employment in the Company's service, and on the succeeding month embarked for England in a most wretched state of health, which required upwards of twelve months residence and care in this country to re-establish. Tired of the bustle of public life, he now made his election in favour of retirement and tranquillity, being possessed of an ample and independent fortune, acquired by those means, which, being sanctioned by the purest integrity, were calculated to heighten his respectable enjoyment of it.

Governor Holwell did not receive those returns from the East India Company to which it would appear he was entitled, by his long and meritorious services. After abolishing six farms which disgraced their Government, he raised the revenue of their Zemindary to a clear advance of between eleven and twelve thousand pounds *per annum*, without the smallest degree of oppression to their tenants. He paid into the public treasury twelve thousand five hundred pounds, which the most punctilious integrity alone could have prevented him from adding to his own private fortune. He also recovered from frauds practised on the Company, an additional sum of between forty and fifty thousand pounds; and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the immense acquisition of the Pergunnahs, after he had been superseded in the government. Nor did he suffer any resentment against the interested cabals of the Directors to operate in checking the progress of his endeavours to promote the interests of the Company at large, in which he continued to employ his superior experience, to the last moment of his residence in India. Nor should it be forgotten, that he was the first European who studied the Hindû antiquities; and although he was unavoidably led into many errors concerning them, from his being totally unacquainted with the Sanscrêet language, he must be allowed the merit of having pointed out the path, which has finally conducted

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ducted others, to those repositories of learning and science*.

In the year 1764, he published his India Tracts, containing, 1st, An address to the proprietors of East India stock, setting forth the unavoidable necessity of, and real motives to, the revolution in Bengal in 1760.—2d, A refutation of a letter from certain gentlemen in the Council at Bengal, to the honourable the Secret Committee.—3d, Important facts regarding the East India Company's affairs in Bengal, from the year 1752 to 1760, with copies of several very interesting letters.—4th, A narrative of the deplorable death of the English gentlemen who were suffocated in the black hole in Fort William, at Calcutta, June 1756.—5th, A Defence of Mr. Vansittart's conduct.

It is well known that, by the capture of Calcutta, in 1756, Governor Holwell lost many curious Hindû manuscripts, and among them two copies of the sastras, or book of divine authority, written in the common Hindûee language, for which the Commissioners of restitution allowed him two thousand Madras rupees: he also lost a translation of a considerable part of that work, on which he had employed eighteen months. However, during his residence in Bengal, after he was removed from the government, he resumed his researches with some success; and, having recovered some manuscripts by an unforeseen and extraordinary event, he was enabled, in August 1765, to publish the first part of his interesting historical events, relative to the provinces of Bengal, and the empire of Hindustân. In November 1766, and August 1771, he published the second and third parts of the same work To these he added, an account of the manner of inoculating for the small-pox in India, with observations on the medical practice and mode of treating that disease in the East.

Such is the history of this amiable, excellent, and honourable man, who, after an active and useful course of thirty years employed in various and important duties, was permitted, for a still longer period, to continue in the exercise of private virtue, and the enjoyment of dignified repose. His mind was stored with general knowledge; his understanding was at once sagacious and comprehensive; while his imagination gave a lively and pleasing colour to all he knew, and everything he said: A taste for elegant literature, and the possession of elegant accomplishment completed his intellectual qualifications. There was a superior urbanity in his manners, which did not proceed more from the habits of his life, than the benevolence of his heart: so that, while his demeanor assimilated him to the highest station, it rendered him eminently pleasing to every subordinate rank of social life. In short, nature had written gentleman with so fair an hand in every lineament of his countenance, that it infused into all he did the graceful decorum of that character. His honour riches could not corrupt; his temper the world did not sour; his benevolence age had not contracted. At the advanced period of fourscore and eight years, his nature was still generous, humane, and indulgent:—While a lively spirit and incomparable pleasantry, which served to illuminate, rather than invade, the dignity of his age, continued to chear himself, and delight all

* Mr. Wilkins was the first European who acquired a knowledge of the Sanscrêet language; and is consequently intituled to the high praise of having first opened the rich mine of Hindû literature.

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all around him, to the close of his venerable life.

Such was the character of Gov. Holwell; and this faithful delineation of it, is a tribute which affection pays to friendship and to truth.

After a few hours indisposition, on Monday the 5th of November 1798, he sunk quietly and calmly into the repose of death.

Placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.

He was twice married; and of his family, three of his children alone survived him—Lieutenant Colonel James Holwell, of Southborough, in the county of Kent; Mrs. Birch, the wife of William Birch, Esq; and Mrs. Swinney, relict of the late Doctor Swinney.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM

THE LIFE OF HUGH BOYD,

BY

LAWRENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL.

(Taken from the first volume of Mr. BOYD'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, published a few weeks ago.)

HUGH BOYD was the second son of Alexander Macauley, Esq. of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, who had long been the intimate friend of Dean Swift*. Mr. Macauley was bred to the law, and having very early distinguished himself at the Irish bar, he was first appointed one of the King's counsel, and afterwards judge of the consistory court of Dublin. At the time of his death he had a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and was, thro' his whole life, much esteemed for his talents and virtues. He married Miss Boyd, the daughter of Hugh Boyd, Esq. of Ballycastle, in the same county; a gentleman of plentiful fortune and great respectability. By this lady, Mr. Macauley had two sons and two daughters. Hugh, the youngest of his sons, and the subject of this narrative, was born at Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, the family seat of his maternal grandfather, in the month of October, 1746, where he continued during his infancy.

The circumstances of his being named after his grandfather, of his living under his care until he was four years old, and of his shewing, even at that age, strong indications of talents, endeared him to the old gentlemen, who beheld the dawn of his genius with mingled emotions of pleasure and pride, and who used frequently to say, "Hugh will become a great man!"

There are two anecdotes related of Mr. Boyd, while he was a boy, which deserve to be mentioned, as they seem to justify the opinion his grandfather entertained of him; and as they mark the first growth of that spirit, and those sentiments, which

* Swift appointed Mr. Macauley one of the executors of his will, in which he speaks of him in the following terms:

"Item: I bequeath to Alexander Macauley, Esq. the gold box in which the "freedom of the city of Dublin was presented to me, as a testimony of the esteem and "love I have for him, on account of his great learning, fine natural parts, unaffected "piety and benevolence, and his truly honourable zeal in defence of the legal rights "of the clergy, in opposition to all their unprovoked oppressors."

See Swift's Will, *in the 12th vol. of his Works.*

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which animated and diſtinguiſhed him through life.

Mr. Boyd had an inſatiable thirſt for information, from his earlieſt infancy; and as ſoon as he was taught to read, which was at five years old, he became fond of books, and uſed to read all he could lay his hands on. He was ſcarce ſix years old, when reading Vertot's Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Sweden, one evening in a retired corner of the drawing-room, he ſuddenly exclaimed, "I ſhall never forgive Guſtavus!" The vivacity with which he expreſſed his diſapprobation, attracted the notice, and excited the laughter and admiration of the company, one of whom aſked him, how the Swede had offended him?—"He has taken the crown," anſwered Hugh; "I hope, Sir," anſwered his friend (who was an old ſoldier), "you do not diſlike kings?" "Not always," replied the boy; "but I thought Guſtavus had conquered for the *people*, inſtead of which I now find it was for *himſelf*."

Soon after this occurrence, another little incident took place, which, however trivial it may ſeem to the generality of my readers, merits attention, as being highly characteriſtic of Mr. Boyd; and as ſerving to ſhew, that the playfulneſs and humour with which, during his whole life, he uſed to aſſuage anger and parry an attack, and which muſt be ſtill freſh in the recollection of all who knew him, was a natural felicity of diſpoſition, rather than an acquired politeneſs. He had been one day playing marbles, and, eager at his ſport, did not obſerve the approach of the dinner hour, and had neglected to waſh his hands. On being called into the parlour, he was going to place himſelf at table, when his mother, obſerving his brown knuckles, ordered him to retire, for he had dirty hands. "It is only a little duſt, madam (ſaid Hugh), for my father and I have always clean hands, uncontaminated by *baſe bribes*." He was of courſe permitted to ſit down; and obtained, in the approving ſmiles of his parents, an earneſt of the future meed of his large honour, —the applauſe of the wiſe and virtuous.

He began to pun while he was yet in his childhood; and he often punned ſo aptly, that he both ſurpriſed and amuſed his friends. This propenſity ſtuck to him through life.

He has himſelf told me of his early predilection for literature and politics. That he had made but little progreſs at ſchool, when he felt the inſpiration of fancy; which he did not indulge, like the common run of ſprightly boys, by making Latin verſes to his maſter, but by writing political letters, and ſending them to his father.

"Not to name," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "the ſchool, or the maſters of men, illuſtrious for literature, is a kind of hiſtorical fraud, by which honeſt fame is injuriouſly diminiſhed." I am therefore happy at being able to trace Mr. Boyd through the proceſs of his education. After being inſtructed in the firſt rudiments of knowledge by his father, whoſe ample acquirements and mild authority ſo well fitted him for the taſk, he was ſent to the well-known and reſpectable ſchool of Mr. Ball, in Dublin. At this ſchool he firſt became acquainted with the celebrated Mr. Henry Grattan, who, though two years older, purſued his ſtudies in the ſame claſs, where their early admiration of each other's talents, gave birth to that friendſhip which ever afterwards ſubſiſted between them. It is worthy of being remarked, as an honour to the excellent tuition of Mr.

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Mr. Ball, that the preſent Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the late Mr. Forbes, together with many other gentlemen, eminent for their literary acquirements, were alſo educated under his auſpicious care.

At this ſchool Mr. Boyd made great proficiency in his ſtudies; and his aſtoniſhing memory, no leſs than his prompt diſcernment, and fine taſte, excited the admiration of all who knew him. Yet the praiſes which were laviſhed upon him, did not infuſe into his diſpoſition any thing of that vanity or petulance, which eſtranges a boy from the love of his ſchool-fellows: his unaſſuming manner, together with his gentle but manly and ardent ſpirit, made him alike the favourite of his companions, and his maſter.

So early as the age of fourteen, he was placed at the Trinity College, Dublin, and was entered a gentleman commoner of that ſeminary at the November term in 1760.—About this time he became known to the late Mr. Flood, who was then the greateſt ornament of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons; and whoſe eloquence firſt produced in Mr. Boyd's mind that deſire of attending parliamentary debates which ſo much diſtinguiſhed his future life. The attention with which he uſed to liſten to Mr. Flood's private converſation, and the accurate reports which he uſed to make of his public ſpeeches, induced that accompliſhed man to cheriſh thoſe riſing talents, which, in their maturity, he continued to befriend.

At college, he was as much remarked for his facility of acquiring, as for his power of retaining knowledge. Without ſeeming to attend to any thing but the pleaſures of ſociety, he made very conſiderable advances in literature and ſcience; and in claſſical learning he was equalled by few, and ſurpaſſed by none of his fellow ſtudents. He poſſeſſed, indeed, many peculiar advantages in the courſe of his ſtudies. His father, who was himſelf a man of great information, attended to the cultivation of his ſon's mind with the utmoſt care, and ſpared no expenſe whatever in his education; for he appointed as his tutors, firſt Mr. Marten, and then Mr. Kearney, both men of literary eminence at that time in Dublin, and of great reſpectability in private life. Mr. Marten uſed to characterize his pupil, by ſaying, "that he united the meekneſs of the lamb, with the ſpirit of the lion."

In 1765, he took his degree of Maſter of Arts; and his grandfather, Boyd, whoſe affection for him grew with his years, wiſhed him to enter into the Church: but the death of that virtuous and venerable man, which happened the ſame year, induced him to turn his thoughts to a profeſſion more congenial to the native vivacity of his mind. He accordingly fixed on the army; but his father being deſirous he ſhould go into the infantry, and he preferring the cavalry, ſome delay in conſequence took place, and before the matter was decided, Mr. Macauley died in 1766, of an illneſs of only a few days: and no WILL being found among his papers, Mr. Boyd was left totally unprovided for, the whole of the family eſtate being ſettled by right of inheritance on the eldeſt ſon.

As this ſudden and unexpected loſs daſhed his hopes of riſing in the army, he relinquiſhed his deſign of purſuing that line of life; and his attachment to literature and politicks led him to chooſe the law, as the profeſſion, with which, above all others, his favourite ſtudies were the moſt intimately connected, and

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in which, therefore, he could attend to them, without neglecting his duty.

With these *views*, he left his native country, a few months after the death of his father, and came to London, in search of fortune and fame. In hopes of procuring the patronage of the late Marquis, then Earl of Hertford, to whom his father had rendered many important and acknowledged services, he called at his Lordship's house, shortly after his arrival. But that noble lord was possessed of such peculiar *delicacy* of *feeling* and *sentiment*, that he shrank from an interview with the son of his deceased friend; who frequently waited on him without once gaining admittance to his presence. The *worthy* earl's behaviour, however, appeared no way surprising to Mr. Boyd, whose early acquaintance with the world had enabled him to form a competent judgment of the motives and actions of men. He was little discouraged, therefore, by this circumstance; and the respectability of his family, together with the elegance of his deportment, as well as the insinuating politeness of his address, soon procured him an introduction into the gay circles of fashionable life; nor was he long unnoticed in the literary sphere. He became acquainted with Goldsmith, Doctor Armstrong, and David Garrick, who had then reached the summit of their fame, and with whom he ever afterwards continued in habits of intimacy. About this time he also became acquainted with the celebrated Mrs. Macauley, to whose husband he was related. Charmed with his wit and talents, she frequently invited him to her house, and there he had constant opportunities of mixing in the conversation of the most distinguished geniuses of the age. In fashionable society he was first noticed by Lord Effingham, Lord Verney, and Sir Francis Delaval, and afterwards by the old Duke of Ancaster, and the Earl of Ashburnham. His great skill at the game of chess, added to his other acquirements, made the two last-mentioned noblemen court his company with the utmost solicitude; and through them he was elected a member of the well-known chess-club to which they belonged, and of which he soon became the next best player to Count Bruhl, the Saxon Envoy.

Yet this mode of life did not seduce him from his books. He cultivated politics and polite literature with the utmost assiduity: and if he bestowed not an equal attention on the severer studies of the law, it is to be attributed partly to the liveliness of his fancy, and partly to the necessity he was under of providing for the day that was passing over him, rather than to any want of application.

The inborn generosity of his mind, together with his exquisite sensibility, prompted him to acts of benevolence, which his scanty and precarious income was ill suited to supply; and before he had been a year in London, he was involved in pecuniary entanglements, from which, alas! he was never at any period of his life to be entirely released. The perplexed state of his mind, however, soured not the sweetness of his disposition, nor clouded his wonted gaiety. All his sorrows were locked fast in his breast, and no one could discover, either by his countenance, or his manners, that he laboured under the smallest uneasiness.

This happy suavity of temper, joined to his dignified urbanity and chastened humour, rendered him an universal favourite among the fair sex. Nor was he unmindful of their

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their admiration. He paid his addreſſes to Miſs Morphy, a young lady altogether worthy of his noble mind, and after an acquaintance of one year and ſome weeks, he married her in December, 1767. By this marriage his circumſtances were made ſomewhat eaſier, as Miſs Morphy poſſeſſed a handſome competency, and as her good ſenſe and many amiable qualities often availed to moderate, if not to reſtrain thoſe extravagancies to which he was unfortunately ſo prone.

Through his marriage he became known to the three Mr. Neſbets, who were Mrs. Boyd's guardians, and to their nephew the preſent Mr. John Neſbet, member for Gatton, as well as to the late Mr. Robert Cooper Lee. To the two laſt mentioned gentlemen, Mr. Boyd was under the greateſt obligations; and the active friendſhip which they on all occaſions manifeſted for him, deſerves the higheſt praiſe.

About this period he alſo fell into the acquaintance of the late Mr. John Stuart, of Hampſtead, a gentleman who poſſeſſed a mind congenial to his own, whoſe ardent and diſintereſted friendſhip knew no bounds but virtue and honour, and whoſe affection for him continued to glow with undiminiſhed warmth to the laſt moment of his life.

Perhaps there never was a friendſhip more durable and ſincere than that which ſubſiſted between theſe two accompliſhed men.

In the ſummer of 1768, Mr. Boyd went to Ireland for a few months, on ſome private buſineſs. During his ſtay in Dublin, he was conſtantly in the company of Mr. Flood, who, on that, as on every other occaſion, ſhewed him the greateſt poſſible attention, and who thought ſo highly of his abilities, that he every where talked of him as a prodigy of genius.

At this period political parties ran very high in Ireland, and the newſpapers were filled with controverſies, in which men of the firſt talents in the kingdom were engaged. One evening, while Mr. Flood ſat at his own table, after dinner, entertaining a large company, *of which Mr. Boyd was one*, he received an anonymous note, enclofing a letter on the ſtate of parties, ſigned Sindercombe. The note contained a requeſt, that Mr. Flood would peruſe the encloſed letter, and that if it met his approbation, he would get it publiſhed. Mr. Flood read it to the company, who declared with one burſt of applauſe, that it ſhould be ſent immediately to the printer. It conſequently appeared in a morning paper*, and

* Notwithſtanding my moſt diligent inquiries, I have not been able to find the particular Paper in which this letter appeared; and I have conſequently ſpoken of its merits from the opinion of others.

Thoſe who were not particularly converſant with our hiſtory during the commonwealth, were at a loſs to diſcover what the author alluded to, by adopting the ſignature of *Sindercombe*, and Boyd uſed to ſhew great anxiety to explain it to them, whenever the ſubject was talked of. *Sindercombe* was a perſon who had undertaken to murder Oliver Cromwell, but who was prevented from executing his purpoſe by ſeveral unaccountable accidents. At laſt Cromwell diſcovered him, and he was tried, convicted, and condemned; but the voice of the people was raiſed ſo high in his favour, that the *Protector* deemed it prudent to diſpatch him privately, and he was found dead in his bed on the morning which had been appointed for his execution. Cromwell artfully gave it out, that *Sindercombe* had poiſoned himſelf, leſt the people ſhould take the alarm: but it appears evident, from the concurrent teſtimony of the moſt reſpectable writers of that time, that Cromwell had given *Barkſtead* poſitive orders to ſmother him in bed. Hume treats this ſubject rather more lightly than it deſerves, and gives credit to the ſtory of the poiſon.

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produced a very ſtrong ſenſation on the public mind, as well from the clear and forcible reaſoning it contained, as from the uncommon beauty and energy of its ſtyle.—Every endeavour was made, without effect, to diſcover the author. That Flood ſuſpected Mr. Boyd is extremely probable; but I know not that he ever hinted ſuch a ſuſpicion to any one. Mrs. Boyd always thought that Sindercombe was her huſband's production, from ſeveral circumſtances which no one elſe poſſeſſed the means of obſerving; and many years afterwards, ſhe was ſatisfied that her conjecture was founded in fact: though Mr. Boyd himſelf never either acknowledged or denied, that he was the author. This doubtleſs was his firſt attempt at preſerving that ſecrecy in his political writings, in which he was always ſo ſucceſsful, as well as his firſt eſſay in that ſpecies of literary compoſition, in which he afterwards ſo much excelled.

A few days ſubſequent to the publication of Sindercombe, Mr. Boyd returned to London; and in the autumn of 1768, he took a houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, in which he lived for ſome years in a very genteel ſtyle, though he never had yet been ſet free from the pecuniary incumbrances with which, ſince the death of his father, he had been conſtantly haraſſed. About this time, however, he received ſome ſmall addition to his income, by the death of his couſin Adam Boyd. His grandfather Boyd, had, in his will, bequeathed to him, failing of his couſin, a freehold eſtate, in the county of Antrim, on the condition, enjoined in the ſtricteſt manner, of changing his name from Macauley to Boyd. In conformity, therefore, with the will of his grandfather, he now adopted the name of Boyd, and became poſſeſſed of this eſtate, the groſs rental of which amounted to 600*l. per ann.*; but the ſeveral annuities with which it was burthened, together with the litigations to which ſome of them gave riſe, reduced that ſum to a mere trifle; and the eſtate being entailed to the heirs male of his body, he could neither ſell any part of it, nor even grant a ſingle ſecurity upon it, in order to liquidate thoſe debts that were in the firſt inſtance contracted by the unfortunate neceſſities, and peculiar hardſhips of his early youth.

Yet theſe were matters which gave him hardly any concern. He was ever more anxious about the affairs of his friends, than his own: and he has frequently plunged himſelf into difficulties, to ſave the credit, or to relieve the diſtreſs of the man he loved. A mind ſo conſtituted, was not to be ruffled by ordinary adverſities; and bleſſed beyond moſt men in the matrimonial connexion he had formed, he enjoyed the utmoſt ſerenity amidſt the ſtorms of life, and the greateſt content and happineſs, notwithſtanding the vexation and embarraſſments by which he was ſurrounded.

It was this tranquil and eaſy temper, no leſs than his ſanguine conſtitution, that enabled him to call into action all the ſpirit and vigour of his mind, whenever he thought proper to exert them, and at the ſame time to beſtow the moſt watchful attention and pertinacious diligence, on whatever buſineſs he was induced to undertake. But his early attachment to politics became every day more ſtrong; and neither the hope of emolument, nor the earneſt entreaties of his friends, could incite him to purſue the law profeſſionally, though he had attained conſiderable knowledge both of its principles and practice. He, therefore, dedicated his whole time

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to

to politics and literature; and towards the latter end of the year 1768, he commenced a correſpondence with the daily paper, intituled the *Public Adverti ſer*, at that time conducted by Mr. Henry Sampſon Woodfall, which he kept up with the greateſt caution, and the moſt impenetrable ſecrecy, for three years and ſome months. The nature and purport of this correſpondence he never diſcloſed to any one of his friends, not even to Mrs. Boyd; and he died in poſſeſſion of his ſecret. Mrs. Boyd, however, has long been convinced, from a variety of ſtrong concurring circumſtances, that this ſecret was nothing leſs than his being the writer of thoſe celebrated Letters which appeared in the *Public Adverti ſer*, under the ſignature of Junius, during the years 1769, 1770, 1771, and in January 1772.

This being a matter not only of great importance to Mr. Boyd as a writer, but alſo, of no ſmall curioſity in the Hiſtory of Engliſh Literature, I have thought it incumbent on me to fathom it with the utmoſt attention, to inveſtigate every channel of intelligence connected with it, and finally, to aſcertain whether the ſuppoſition, that he was the author of the letters of *Junius*, be founded in truth. The ſum of my inquiries impreſſes me with the firmeſt conviction that Mr. Boyd was, in reality, the writer of thoſe letters; for although there be no direct poſitive proof, yet are the internal, as well as circumſtantial evidence ſo ſtrong, that no candid man of taſte or judgment will deny me the concluſion I have drawn.

This ſubject has already been noticed by Mr. Almon, in his "Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes," and it has been ſlightly touched upon in the Preface to a former edition of Mr. Boyd's Life. Since the publication of theſe works, Mr. George Chalmers has informed the public, that "he has collected documents which completely ſatisfy him that Mr. Boyd was the author of *Junius*; and this declaration of Mr. Chalmers gave riſe to a controverſy in the newſpapers which has attracted ſome attention.

[Mr. Campbell here enters into a long inveſtigation of this curious ſubject, the reſult of which amounts to a complete proof of the fact, that Mr. HUGH BOYD was the real author of the celebrated Letters of JUNIUS.]

In the ſummer of 1771, Mr. Boyd took a houſe at Kenton-Green, near Harrow. At this place he reſided for upwards of five years, both with a view to avoid the expenſes of a town life, and to be near the ſons of a deceaſed ſiſter, who were, during that period, at Harrow ſchool. For theſe youths he ſhewed all the tenderneſs, anxiety, and provident care of a father. He never miſſed an opportunity of having them at his table, when he had company calculated either to improve their minds, or to afford them innocent amuſement; and he was particularly attentive, in preventing them from coming to his houſe, when he had parties with him who were either too jovial in their pleaſures, or too free in their converſation,—forgetting not the admonition of Juvenal—

> Nil dictu fœdum, viſuque hæc limina tangat,
> Intra quæ puer eſt.———
> Maxima debetur puero reverentia.——

Some months after the Letters of Junius were publiſhed collectively, Boyd met Sir William Draper at the tennis-court, where their acquaintance was originally formed in the year 1769, and where (being both great tennis-players) they uſed often to meet. The converſation turning upon Junius, Sir William obſerved, "that though Junius had

"treated him with extreme severi-
"ty, he now looked upon him as a
"very honeſt fellow,—that he
"freely forgave him for the bitter-
"neſs of his cenſures, and that there
"was no man with whom he would
"more gladly drink a bottle of old
"Burgundy*." Boyd took no no-
tice of the obſervation; but after-
playing at tennis till a late hour, he
propoſed to Sir William, that they
ſhould dine together at a favourite
tavern. The Knight readily con-
ſented to the propoſal; and he en-
joyed his Burgundy, while Boyd
had the inward ſatisfaction of doing
juſtice to his candour, as well as to
his wiſhes.

Mr. Boyd at this time uſed to be
much in the ſociety of Armſtrong
and Goldſmith, eſpecially with the
latter, whoſe ill ſtate of health had
induced him to take a country lodg-
ing at the Hide, on the Edgeware-
road, about three miles diſtant from
Kenton-Green. Goldſmith often
walked acroſs the fields to Mr,
Boyd's, and would paſs ſeveral days
with him. Their converſation, as
may be readily expected, was al-
ways on literary and critical to-
pics; and Goldſmith uſed to inform
Boyd of the different works he had
in contemplation, and to relate to
him all that paſſed at the celebrated
Literary Club, in Gerrard-ſtreet.
On theſe occaſions, Boyd obſerved,
"that his friend Goldſmith never
"committed any of thoſe abſurdities,
"nor betrayed any of that idle and
"clumſy affectation of wit, which
"too frequently rendered him the
"ſport of Richard Burke, Garrick,
"and the other wicked wags at the
"Club †." Goldſmith uſed to cri-
ticiſe Pope's epiſtolary ſtyle; and
once that he dined at Boyd's, he
condemned it in ſevere terms, and
gave a ſpecimen of what a familiar
letter ſhould be.

A few months before Goldſmith's
death, Boyd having heard from
Richard Burke, that little Noll, as
they uſed to call him, had been ſe-
verely attacked at the Club, and
that he meditated a poetical reply,
immediately went to him, in order
to diſſuade him from an attempt in
which he conceived there was little
chance of his ſucceeding. He found
him buſily employed in giving the
laſt poliſh to ſome parts of his well-
known and admirable poem of Re-
taliation, which the Doctor read to
him in great triumph, requeſting his
opinion as to its merits. Boyd told
him that he thought the aggreſſors
extremely reprehenſible, and that
they were entitled to no quarter;
but fearful, leſt the ſeverity with
which he had drawn the characters
of the Burkes, would not only put
an end to the friendſhip which ſub-
ſiſted between them and Goldſmith,
but likewiſe diſturb the harmony
which prevailed in the Club, in-
duced him to ſoften ſeveral expreſ-
ſions, and entirely to caſt anew the
character of William Burke. As
Goldſmith had an high opinion of
Boyd's critical taſte, he was much
pleaſed with the emendations he had
ſuggeſted; and he begged of him to
call again in a few days, when the
poem ſhould be completed, that he
might ſubmit the remainder of it to
his peruſal, and that they might
read the whole of it over attentively
together. But Goldſmith did not
live to carry his plan into execution.
He

* This was Sir William's favourite wine. The *bewitching ſmiles of Burgundy*, had an irreſiſtable influence on his heart.'

† Goldſmith had no talent for repartee; yet he could not diveſt himſelf of that ridiculous notion, too prevalent in the learned world,—that when a man of genius is in company, it is neceſſary he ſhould be a wit.

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He died, unexpectedly, of a nervous fever; and when his friend Boyd, who had not heard even of his illneſs, called on him at the appointed time, a ſingular circumſtance occurred. He inquired of the maid-ſervant who opened the door at Goldſmith's lodgings, whether the Doctor was at home? ſhe anſwered, yes. He aſked, if he might ſee him, and ſhe made the ſame reply; upon which he ran up ſtairs, when, on entering his apartment, he was ſhocked beyond deſcription, at ſeeing poor Goldſmith extended in his coffin.

This event took place in March 1774. In the courſe of this year Boyd paid greater attention than he had yet done to the ſtudy of the law; and though he diſliked the practice of that profeſſion, his pecuniary neceſſities, together with the advices of his friends, ſeemed for a while to prevail over his natural inclination. Nevertheleſs, he did not withdraw himſelf either from the literary or faſhionable circles with which he had been accuſtomed to aſſociate, and his ardour for politics ſtill continued unabated. He conſtantly attended the houſes of parliament, but merely for his own gratification and amuſement; and the day after an important debate, he uſed to write down, intirely from memory, the ſpeeches of thoſe great men whoſe political opinions accorded with his own, and whoſe eloquence he moſt admired. Some of thoſe ſpeeches he occaſionally publiſhed; and the extraordinary accuracy with which they were reported, aſtoniſhed all who had heard them. There was, in particular, one ſpeech of Lord Camden's in the Houſe of Lords, on the diſpute with the American colonies, of which, when it was publiſhed, Mr. Burke, who had heard it, declared in Boyd's preſence, that not only the ſentiments, but the expreſſions were ſo exact in every part, that his Lordſhip muſt have written it himſelf. He was afterwards informed that Boyd had reported it.

Mr. Boyd was ſuch an enthuſiaſt in politics, that he actually ſacrificed both his private pleaſures and perſonal convenience, in attending the proceedings in parliament. At a particular time, when the orders of the Houſe of Commons were extremely ſtrict in excluding all ſtrangers, except Iriſh members*, he attempted

* Before the year 1770, ſtrangers were ſeldom or ever admitted into the gallery of the Houſe of Commons; and no regular accounts of the proceedings in Parliament were ſuffered to be printed in the newſpapers until the year following, when a circumſtance occurred that induced Parliament to comply with the wiſhes of the people, by allowing their debates to be publiſhed in the daily papers. The Printer of the London Evening Poſt, having been ordered to attend at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, for a breach of privilege, in having printed a report of their proceedings, he poſitively refuſed to obey their ſummons; upon which they ſent a meſſenger to take him into cuſtody. But the Printer, foreſeeing what would happen, applied to Mr. Wilkes, then an alderman of London, to afford him his protection, in caſe the meſſenger ſhould attempt to take him by force. As it was expected, the meſſenger inſiſted on taking the Printer into cuſtody; the Printer charged him with an aſſault; and a conſtable inſtantly appeared, who took the meſſenger to the Manſion-houſe, before the Lord Mayor (Crosby), Alderman Oliver, and Mr. Wilkes, who would have committed him without heſitation, had he not been bailed by the deputy ſerjeant at arms. The Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of this, ſent the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver to the tower, not chooſing to touch Mr. Wilkes; but finding the ſpirit of the people riſe high againſt their proceedings, they deemed it prudent to releaſe the Lord Mayor and Oliver, to give up the conteſt, and in future to ſuffer their debates to be publiſhed. *See a particular account of this affair in Mr. Almon's Literary, Biographical, and Political Anecdotes.*

tempted to gain admittance, by paſſing for one; but the door-keeper knew him too well to be deceived by the ſtratagem, and refuſed to let him enter the houſe. Boyd, as it was his cuſtom, endeavoured to ſoften the man into compliance, when George Dempſter (then one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company), happening to paſs at the time, and over-hearing what was ſaid, rebuked the door-keeper, and aſked Boyd his name. Having gone too far to recede, he replied, *Wilſon, member for Antrim*, which name Mr. Dempſter gave to the ſpeaker, and then uſhered Boyd up to the gallery, where he, of courſe, remained unmoleſted. The next morning he went to breakfaſt at Mr. Lauchlin Macleane's, where he had hardly ſat down, when Mr. Dempſter was announced; and fearful of being diſcovered, he thought it prudent to make a precipitate retreat, to the no ſmall ſurpriſe of Macleane, who knew nothing of the circumſtance that had taken place the preceding evening. Boyd and Dempſter afterwards became acquainted.

Yet he was not ſo much occupied with politics, as to neglect the elegant purſuits of polite literature, or the tender duties of private friendſhip. He had formed an intimate acquaintanee with Mr. Hartſon (author of the tragedy of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, a piece which ſtill holds its place on the ſtage), a young man of fine parts, great accompliſhments, and amiable manners; and who, before the age of thirty, had made the tour of Europe three times. Being of a conſumptive habit, and at this time in extreme ill health, Mr. Boyd invited him to his houſe at Kenton-green, that he might have the benefit of change of air: but his malady was too far advanced to admit of any cure; and neither the power of medicine, nor the ſoothing, but cheerful friendſhip of Boyd, could afford him any effectual relief. After living many weeks at Kenton-green, Mr. Hartſon returned to town, and died in a few days, without leaving any other effects, than a few manuſcript poems and plays, to Griffin the bookſeller, whom he had appointed his executor, and to whom he had probably been indebted. Boyd knowing Hartſon's diſtreſſed circumſtances, called on Griffin the moment he heard of his death, and generouſly offered his ſervices. Griffin begged he would order and manage the funeral, which he did, and for which Griffin afterwards refuſed to pay, ſcandalouſly, if not falſely, pleading in excuſe, that the manuſcripts were of no value. Boyd's friendſhip for the deceaſed would have amply compenſated in his mind for the loſs he had thus ſuſtained, if his own wants had not been already ſo numerous, and at the ſame time ſo rapidly increaſing. For this was not the only inſtance in which he met with ſtill heavier loſſes, through his ardent and unbounded generoſity, through his love of literature, and his admiration of genius: and once or twice, indeed, by allowing artful, needy, and *falſe friends* to take advantage of the eaſineſs and moderation of his temper, he reduced himſelf to the greateſt diſtreſs, in order to reſcue them from that doom, the utmoſt rigours of which, their baſe and ſhameleſs ingratitude ſubſequently proved them to have deſerved.

On all thoſe occaſions, however, he had many real friends, whoſe prompt and active kindneſs ſoon extricated him from his difficulties.

With his friend Mr. Stuart, of Hampſtead, he uſed, at this period, very conſtantly to aſſociate; and at his cheerful and hoſpitable table he enjoyed

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enjoyed the ſociety of his old friends Lauchlin Macleane and the excellent Doctor Armſtrong, together with many other gentlemen, diſtinguiſhed for their genius and learning. Theſe literary parties, after paſſing ſome days at Hampſtead, would often, at the ſuggeſtion of Armſtrong, remove their ſittings to the Devil-tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, a houſe much noted as the reſort of the wits of thoſe days, where they concluded their claſſic revels, with the ſame ſpirit and harmony with which they had commenced them.

Mr. Stuart told me, that Armſtrong and Boyd uſed to have long critical diſcuſſions about the ſtyle of Junius, which the Doctor always cenſured, as being too affected and ſententious, and which Boyd invariably, but calmly, defended, as being the beſt adapted to the ſubject to which it was applied. Yet I have often heard him expreſs his high opinion of Armſtrong's exact critical diſcrimination, and fine taſte; though on political ſubjects he ſaid they never agreed, as the Doctor was a ſtaunch Tory,—but he uſed to add,—he was a *liberal Tory*.

It was his practice, however, to avoid politics as much as poſſible in private company, and he was always particularly cautious in what he ſaid of public characters;—but for Lord Chatham's abilities and virtues, his veneration was ſo high, that he could not ſuppreſs his indignation, when he heard any attempt made to lower them.

In January 1775, he publiſhed the firſt of thoſe ſpeeches of Lord Chatham's, which are inſerted in his works. His Lordſhip delivered it on the 20th of that month, on Lord Dartmouth's motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, "beſeeching him to open a way towards the ſettlement of the troubles in America." Of this ſpeech, the wonderful powers of his memory, together with his having long accuſtomed his mind to Lord Chatham's "peculiar energy of "ſtyle and ſentiment," enabled him to retain the moſt perfect recollection: and Lord Temple, and many others who heard it, uſed to ſay that Mr. Boyd's report was *verbatim* as it was ſpoken: but it is, if poſſible, ſtill more extraordinary, that after eighteen years had elapſed, I have heard him repeat the greateſt part of it. Mr. Boyd's mode of writing down ſpeeches from memory, was altogether peculiar, and therefore deſerves to be recorded. He never took any notes of the ſpeeches he had heard; but after attending a long debate in parliament, he would ſup at a tavern with ſome friends, return home at two or three in the morning, go to bed directly, riſe about ſeven, and write down ſuch ſpeeches as he had moſt admired in the courſe of the debate, without once looking at any of the newſpaper reports, to facilitate his recollection. This is an abſolute fact, which many of his friends have often witneſſed.

It may perhaps be aſked, how a man of ſuch uncommon abilities never got any public employment in this country? And how he came to be overlooked by his friends in high life? But thoſe who beſt know the road to preferment, will eaſily reſolve theſe queſtions, when they are informed, that there was nothing he ſo much diſliked, as ſoliciting favours from the great; and that there was nothing ſo repugnant to his feelings, as the idea of being politically connected with men whom he deſpiſed. And every man of the world knows full well, by what ſlow degrees, unaſſuming genius, or indigent virtue, obtain the patronage

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tronage of the powerful and the rich.—

Haud facile emerguat, quorum virtutibus Res augusta domi.— [obstat

Yet, though Boyd was so little anxious, it may be so blameably careless, about the advancement of his own private fortune, he was indefatigably zealous in promoting the views of his friends, and the interests of his country; no man ever loved the one with more sincerity, or the other with greater ardour.

Nor in attending to these home-felt concerns, did he overlook the lesser duties of humanity. Every action of his life bespoke the benevolence of his mind. Poverty never came to his house unaided, virtue unhonoured, nor vice unreproved.

The following anecdote will place, in a conspicuous point of view, the mild courage, the manly tenderness, and the dignified liberality that marked his character.

He was walking alone one day across Kilburn-fields, on his way from Kenton-green to Hampstead, when he was stopped by a footpad, with a crape over his face. The manner in which the footpad accosted him, induced Boyd to suppose it his first offence; and instead of being disconcerted or alarmed at the pistol which he had presented at his breast, he harangued him in gentle but strong terms on the impropriety of his conduct, till the man, sensibly touched with his language, withdrew the pistol. Boyd then gave him his money, but endeavoured to dissuade the man from taking his watch, as it was a present from a particular friend, which would be of little value to him, and by which he would run the risk of being detected. The footpad, however, pleaded the extreme poverty of his family, and Boyd at last gave him the watch, together with a solemn injunction regarding his future conduct.

On giving notice some days afterwards, at Fielding's office, he found the man was a new offender, as he had conjectured; notwithstanding which, he soon forgot the advice that he had given him, committed other robberies, and was at last taken up, tried, and condemned, as Mr. Boyd had foretold, by the evidence of the pawnbroker with whom he had pawned the watch.

The dread of approaching death at last softened the unhappy culprit into repentance and contrition, and called forcibly into his recollection Mr. Boyd's injunction, which he had disregarded; but having still some hopes in that tenderness which had been before expressed for him, he sent his wife to Mr. Boyd, who fell on her knees, begging him to save her husband, as he had been a man of good character, whom nothing but the miseries of his family could have tempted to go on the highway, and who sincerely intended, when he had procured a sum of money sufficient to relieve him from his misfortunes, to return to his business of carpenter in Woolwich-yard, whither she referred Mr. Boyd for a character of her husband, and whither he immediately went. The character he got of the man was excellent; and he brought away a petition in his favour, signed by the curate, and some of the principal workmen in the yard. Two friends of Mr. Boyd's, Mr. Glenny and Mr. John Bowman, joined him in his exertions to save this unfortunate man, and were no less assiduous about the matter than himself. Boyd wrote to Sir John Day, who sent him a letter to Sir George Wombell, from whom he procured an introductory letter to

Lord

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Lord Sandwich. He loft not a moment in calling on his Lordſhip; but finding he had gone to Woolwich, Boyd purſued him thither, was deſired to call the next day in town, which he did, when his Lordſhip received him with great politeneſs, promiſed to intercede for the deſired pardon, and accordingly obtained it. Boyd then, accompanied by his friend Mr. Glenny, viſited the man in Newgate-cells, who manifeſted great ſorrow for his crime, and abundant gratitude towards his benefactor. Boyd returned from the cell, deeply impreſſed with the horror of the ſcene he had witneſſed.

The footpad, however, was pardoned, but not reclaimed. In the courſe of a few years, he betook himſelf to his former practices; was firſt condemned to the hulks for burglary, and at laſt hanged for having been concerned in robbing the dock yard at Portſmouth;—affording a ſtriking example of the inefficacy of clemency towards the prevention of crimes, in thoſe who have once been initiated in the practices of vice, and of the difficulty of bringing back to the ways of honeſty, he who has once been immured in the cells of Newgate.

Shortly after this event, an affair happened, which for a while greatly intereſted the public mind, and which gave Mr. Boyd another opportunity of exerciſing his humanity.

In the month of June 1775, the famous trial of the two brothers, Robert and Daniel Perreau, for forgery, commenced at the Seſſions Houſe in the Old Bailey. They were indicted for being concerned in forging ſeveral bonds and notes in the name of Mr. Adair, the agent. It were tedious to enter into the particulars of this curious caſe, which will be found very fully detailed in *Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, Vol. 20th.* It is ſufficient to ſtate here, that Mrs. Rudd, the miſtreſs of Daniel Perreau, a woman of exquiſite charms, but of great art and wickedneſs, was, by her own confeſſion, the perſon who forged the bonds; but the jury, being fully ſatisfied of the Perreaus being privy to the forgery, or that they at leaſt had connived at it, brought in their verdict, "Guilty of publiſhing and uttering the bond, "knowing it to be forged."—Though theſe unfortunate young men were found guilty, they were not mentioned in any report to his Majeſty, till the month of December following, probably, becauſe ſome doubts had ariſen on the legality of trying Mrs. Rudd, who claimed the privilege of having become King's evidence, notwithſtanding her not having been called upon at the trial. This queſtion involved points of ſo much importance, that it was deemed requiſite to take the opinion of the twelve Judges upon it, who after ſome deliberation determined, that Mrs. Rudd was not entitled to the advantages of King's evidence. She was accordingly tried, and for want of ſufficient evidence, acquitted. Her trial laſted from nine in the morning till near eight in the evening: and when the Jury brought in their verdict of *Not guilty*, the audience teſtified their approbation by the loudeſt applauſes that were ever known in a court of juſtice; excited, I ſhould imagine, rather from a ſympathy with the ſufferings of penitent beauty, than from a conviction of her innocence: for it is a fact, that many circumſtances of unheard-of deception came to light, after her acquittal. Theſe circumſtances induced Mr. Boyd, as well as many others who had attended the trials, to believe the Perreaus

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were

were innocent; and their dignified firmness, and pious resignation, had so great an effect on Boyd, that he warmly interested himself in their favour.

A most moving petition was presented to her Majesty, in favour of Robert Perreau, by his wife and three children, in deep mourning, and another in his favour likewise, by seventy-eight capital bankers and merchants in the city of London. Respecting these petitions, the Privy Council were divided in opinion; and Lord Suffolk was said to be in favour of the petitioners. To the Noble Lord, therefore, Mr. Boyd addressed several letters on this afflicting subject, which appeared in the Publick Advertiser, which was written with his usual force and elegance, and which were much noticed and admired at the time. Yet, notwithstanding all that was urged in extenuation of the misconduct, if not in proof of the absolute innocence of the unhappy culprits, they were included in the next report to his Majesty, and ordered for execution on Wednesday the 27th of January, 1776. They accordingly suffered death at Tyburn on that day, with calm and manly fortitude, and after the most solemn affirmations contained in two papers which each delivered to the Ordinary, that they were intirely innocent of the crime for which they died.

Mr. Boyd's regret and disappointment at this melancholy catastrophe, seemed proportioned to the strenuous zeal with which he had endeavoured to avert it.

In the course of the year 1775, he had visited Cambridge, where he had an opportunity of enlarging his acquaintance with men of science and literature; and where he received from St. John's college the degree in A. M. *adeundem*, as being a Master of Arts of Trinity college, Dublin. He here became acquainted with the present Marquis of Abercorn, with whom he afterwards lived on terms of great intimacy.

In January 1776, he was called to the bar, where, however, he never practised, as well for the causes which I have before explained, as on account of the many extrinsic difficulties which were thrown in his way. But politics still continued to occupy a great part of his attention.

He went to Ireland in the spring of 1776, for the express purpose of attending the general election, as well as giving his vote in the county of Antrim, to his friend Mr. Wilson, and of managing the canvass on his side. Previous to the election, he published the letters of the Freeholder*, which had such an astonishing influence on the electors of Antrim, that he found little difficulty in carrying the cause of his friend, notwithstanding the *weighty* and *sterling* arguments of the opposite party.

Mr. Wilson and the present Lord Henry Seymour Conway, were chosen for the county, and Mr. Skeffington was thrown out. The contest was conducted with peculiar discretion; and it was remarked at the time, that it was the only county-election in that part of Ireland which had ever been concluded without a duel; and which was attributed to the mild and polished manners of Lord H. S. (then Mr.) Conway, and of Mr. Boyd, who after opposing each other the whole day, with the utmost ardour and animation, would retire from the contest in perfect good fellowship.

On Mr. Boyd's return to London,

* See these letters in vol. i. of Mr. Boyd's Miscellaneous Works, published for Messrs. Cadell and Davies, 1800.

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don, he found parties in parliament running high, and the politicians without doors in a ferment, reſpecting the memorable declaration, by the repreſentatives of the United States of America, in general congreſs aſſembled, wherein they aſſigned their reaſons for withdrawing their allegiance to his Majeſty. He loſt no time in ſending a few letters to the Public Advertiſer, on that important ſubject, which, however, he wrote with little care, owing to the multiplicity of private affairs in which he was then engaged. He alſo drew up a ſpirited manifeſto in the name of General Waſhington, which was inſerted in the Publick Advertiſer, which attracted a vaſt deal of attention, and which was for ſome time believed to be genuine. Thoſe who are converſant in the party politics of that time, will remember this manifeſto, as well as the credit, which, for a while, it obtained with the public.

In the beginning of 1777, he gave up his country reſidence at Kenton-Green, and took a houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand. And about this time, at the particular deſire of his friends Mr. Lauchlin Macleane* and Mr. Stuart, he wrote one or two letters relative to the diſpute between the Eaſt India Company and Mahommed Ally Khân, the Nabob of Arcot, which appeared in the Public Advertiſer. Theſe letters are written in a plain eaſy ſtyle, ſetting forth in a perſpicuous and forcible manner, the claims of his Highneſs the Nabob, but occaſionally throwing ſarcaſtic reflections on the conduct of ſome gentlemen then at Madras, who had borne a conſiderable ſhare in the buſineſs alluded to, as well as of the odium which was attached to it. He likewiſe wrote a pamphlet, explanatory of the conduct of the Nabob, both as it regarded the depoſition of the Rajah of Tanjore, and the impriſonment of Lord Pigot†, Governor of Madras; ſhewing his Highneſs's right of ſovereignty over the former, whom he conſidered as his vaſſal, and exonerating him from the charge of having been concerned in the hoſtile proceedings of the council at Madras againſt the latter.

Soon after this, Mr. Macleane went to India, for the purpoſe of accommodating matters between the Company and the Nabob, and of bringing his Highneſs's debts into a train of liquidation. Before his departure, he made ſome arrangements with Boyd, in reſpect to the means of ſupporting the Nabob's cauſe in this country, and of keeping alive the public intereſt concerning it; and he found himſelf under ſo many obligations to Boyd, that he faithfully promiſed he would, upon his return from India, aſſiſt in clearing him from all his pecuniary difficulties. This promiſe did great honour to Macleane's heart, and I doubt not he would gladly have fulfilled it; but he never again ſaw him.

* Mr. Macleane was the Nabob's accredited agent in England.

† On the 24th of Auguſt 1776, Lord Pigot was arreſted, with circumſtances of peculiar violence, by order of Meſſrs. George Stratton, Henry Brooke, Charles Floyer, and George Mackay, then members of the council at Madras, and confined under a military force in his own government, in which degrading ſituation he died, after a rigorous impriſonment of nine months, and a ſhort time before the order of the Court of Directors for his releaſe, arrived at the Preſidency. *See the particulars of this extraordinary tranſaction impartially, though not fully, nor altogether accurately detailed, in Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, vol. XX, and an authentic account of Lord Pigot's death, in vol. XXI, of the ſame Work.*

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him. The ship on which he had embarked at Madras for England, was never heard of after she left the Cape of Good Hope, and must consequently have foundered at sea.

The attention which Boyd thus paid to Indian politics, did not however occupy any great part of his time, for he neglected not his usual amusements.

As he now resided in town, he constantly frequented the chess club, and during this year associated very much with his old friends the Duke of Ancaster, the Earl of Ashburnham, and Count Bruhl.

At this period too he was more in the society of the Burkes than he had hitherto been; as he was not only much at their own houses, but also met them at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, to whose literary parties he was often invited; and by whom, as I have before stated, he was greatly admired. At Sir Joshua's he once or twice met Johnson; and notwithstanding the Doctor's Toryism, and his severe attack on Junius, no man held his genius and virtues in greater reverence then Boyd; which circumstance, in my mind, sufficiently accounts for the silence of Junius, respecting Johnson's animadversions on his writings.

Boyd's fine taste in painting peculiarly recommended him to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who used to have frequent conversations with him on the subject, and who used to ask his opinion of the pieces on which his own masterly pencil was employed; and his discriminating judgment in this delightful art, the following anecdote will serve to shew.

He went once with a party to Audley-End, the seat of Sir John Griffin, to see a collection of very fine paintings, and particularly some figures of Venus, in different attitudes, by an eminent artist: on viewing the first, he observed, "that there was an extraordinary "degree of animation in the countenance," adding, "that the "Venus's of fancy generally wanted that quality." On examining the other figures of the goddess, he made the same remark! when the conductor told him, with a smile,—"You are very right, Sir, "—the dairy-maid, a beautiful "young woman, sat for all these "pictures." The painter fell in love with his Venus, and carried her off with him.

Nor was Mr. Boyd's taste in literary composition less exquisite than in painting. At the memorable trial of the unhappy Dodd, he was so much struck with the eloquence of his defence, and so much persuaded that it must have been written by Johnson, that when he returned home, he committed it to paper. A few days afterwards it was published, with a notification of its being the composition of Dr. Johnson: and when the original was compared with Boyd's report, from memory, they were found to be word for word the same. A more convincing proof of an acute discernment, a refined taste, and a most tenacious memory, will not, I believe, be found in the whole range of biographical history.

He was extremely fond, as I have shewn, of being present at all interesting trials; but he never allowed that amusement to interfere with his attendance in the Houses of Parliament; for the love of politics still swayed his mind.

On November the 20th, 1777, he attended the debate in the House of Lords at the opening of the sessions; and when he went home, he wrote down Lord Chatham's celebrated speech on that occasion, together with the noble Earl's reply

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to

to Lord Suffolk, which, however, he did not publiſh till the year 1779.

He was alſo below the bar of the Houſe of Lords, on that memorable day in 1778, when the wiſeſt ſtateſman, and perhaps the moſt accompliſhed orator, either of antient or modern times, made his dying exertions in ſupport of the freedom, the honour, and the glory of his country, and whoſe voice was no more heard in the ſenate houſe.—*Illud immortalitate dignum ingenium, illa humanitas, illa virtus craſſi morte extincta ſubita eſt, vix diebus decem poſt eum diem, qui hoc et ſuperiore libro continetur. Illa tanquam cycnea fuit divini hominis vox, et oratio, quam quaſi expectantes, poſt ejus interitum, veniebamus in curiam, ut veſtigium illud ipſum, in quo ille poſtremum inſtitiſſet, contueremur**.

When Lord Chatham fainted, the Houſe was thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. Aſſiſtance was called for from behind the bar, and Mr. Boyd immediately offered his ſervices, which however were not afterwards required. The Noble Earl was conveyed to his ſeat at Hayes in Kent, and expired on the 11th of May.

In 1779, Mr. Boyd publiſhed his Genuine Abſtracts of the aforeſaid ſpeeches of the Earl of Chatham, with a preface and notes. They were printed in the form of an octavo pamphlet for J. Dodſley. Before the pamphlet was put to preſs he apologized to his old acquaintance, Mr. Almon, for not giving it to him;—ſaying, "that as he (Mr. Almon) had been perſonally known to Lord Chatham, the publication by him might ſeem to inſinuate it was with the concurrence of his Lordſhip's friends, which not being the fact, his delicacy would not permit to be inferred."

The ſame year he was recommended by Mr. Stuart and Mr. James Macpherſon†, to the five depoſers‡ of Lord Pigot, not only to plead their cauſe in Weſtminſter-Hall, but alſo to write a pamphlet to endeavour to efface the odium which had been thrown upon their characters. But Mr. Dunning, being their leading counſel, they thought it unneceſſary to employ any one elſe; and, owing to a particular circumſtance, which it is not material to relate, Boyd declined writing the pamphlet.

But he had now a proſpect of procuring a ſituation, which would have opened the road to his ambition, and for which his great abilities were peculiarly well ſuited. Governor Patterſon and Mr. Flood uſed their utmoſt intereſt to get him appointed under ſecretary of ſtate, in Lord George Germaine's department; and for that purpoſe, he was recommended in the ſtrongeſt terms to

* Cic de Orat. lib. iii. ſ. 1.

† The Tranſlator of the celebrated poems of Oſſian, and at this time agent to the Nabob of Arcot.

‡ On the 16th of April 1779, Admiral Pigot, brother to the unfortunate nobleman in queſtion, moved in the Houſe of Commons, an Addreſs to his Majeſty, praying, "that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to his Attorney General "to proſecute the five depoſers of Lord Pigot," whoſe names have been already mentioned. Mr. Stratton, the principal perſon concerned in that affair, being a member of the Houſe, and preſent in his place on the occaſion, entered into a long vindication of his own and of his colleague's conduct, which, however, did not ſatisfy the Houſe, and the Admiral's motion was carried, without a diviſion. Mr. Stratton and his friends were accordingly proſecuted. The trial came on in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield, on the 20th of December 1779, at nine in the morning, when the jury returned their verdict Guilty. They were, however, ſentenced to pay only a trifling fine.

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to his Lordſhip, by a friend who had great influence with him. Nevertheleſs, all the efforts that were made in his favour, proved unſucceſsful, owing to ſome *hidden cauſe**, which, as I know not the exact truth, I ſhall not attempt to develop. The failure of this buſineſs gave infinitely more concern to his friends than to himſelf; for as his political ſentiments differed widely from thoſe of the adminiſtration, it was with the greateſt difficulty Mr. Flood perſuaded him to agree to the application being made; but the deplorable condition of his affairs, and the hopes of ſerving his family, at laſt induced him to yield to his friends entreaties.

After this affair dropped, he ſent ſeveral letters to the *Public Advertiſer*, ſigned *Democraticus*, ſome of which I have inſerted in this collection of his writings†.

In the winter of 1779, and the ſpring of 1780, he wrote the letters of the *Whig*, which he addreſſed to the People of England, and which, as has been ſtated, appeared in Mr. Almon's morning paper, intituled, "*The London Courant.*" Theſe were his laſt political productions which merit any attention; but he afterwards publiſhed, in the ſame paper, a few letters ſigned *Kitty Backpinch*, in ridicule of the Scotch, which, although they would be unintereſting now, furniſhed a vaſt deal of amuſement at the time.

Having, by ſome accident, ſnapt the *muſculus plantaris* of his leg, he was deſired by his friend John Hunter, to recline daily on a ſopha; and although he was in extreme pain, it was in this ſituation that he wrote thoſe humorous letters. After his recovery, he dined at Mr. Lee's, where there was a hoſt of Scotchmen at table. The converſation turned upon *Kitty Backpinch's* epiſtles, which occaſioned much laughing and many pleaſantries. Several conjectures were made about the author, but the ſuſpicion never fell upon Boyd, who profeſſed himſelf equally anxious with the reſt of the company to diſcover the wicked wit that had taken ſo many liberties with his friends.

He ſtill continued to be a conſtant attendant in the houſes of parliament. In the gallery of the Houſe of Commons he often ſat near Mr. Pitt, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, before that Right Hon. Gentleman became a member of the Houſe. They at laſt got well acquainted; and once, after a long debate on the affairs of Ireland, they retired together to a late dinner, and over their wine jointly committed to paper the ſubſtance of the debate, and tranſmitted it to Ireland. When the bill was called for, Boyd chanced not to have caſh enough about him to pay his ſhare, and Mr. Pitt lent him a few ſhillings to make up the deficiency.

Of theſe favourite amuſements, however, he was now obliged to take leave. The exigencies of his ſituation engroſſed all his attention; and the experience of the inconveniencies he ſuffered from them, determined him to attach himſelf to ſome fixed purſuit, whereby he might be enabled to repair his fortune. With this view he got his intimate friend, Mr. Lawrence Sullivan, to recommend him to Lord Macartney; and on his Lordſhip's nomination to the government of Madras, he appointed him his ſecond ſecretary.

With this appointment, he left England (though with much reluctance)

* This cauſe, I ſtrongly ſuſpect, will be explained when Mr. Chalmers publiſhes his documents, in proof of Mr. Boyd having written the Letters of Junius.

† See vol. i. of Mr. Boyd's Miſcellaneous Works.

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ance) embarked for India with Lord Macartney's ſuite, and arrived at Madras in the autumn of the year 1781.

After his arrival at that ſettlement, he devoted his leiſure hours very ſedulouſly to the ſtudy of eaſtern politics, in which he was not long in attaining conſiderable knowledge.

An opportunity ſoon occurred to call that knowledge into action. A powerful confederacy was at this time formed againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, which aimed at nothing leſs than their total deſtruction, and which the active genius of a Haſtings, and the dauntleſs heroiſm of a Coote, perhaps could have alone ſubdued.

Thus ſituated, a plan was propoſed, and ſpeedily adopted, by the government of Madras, of forming an alliance with a people, with whoſe manners and country we were very ſlightly acquainted; but from whom much aſſiſtance might be derived, in reducing the power of a great commercial rival, with whom we were then at war.

The Dutch had long remained in undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the trade of the iſland of Ceylon; but the time was now arrived when they had to encounter in an enemy an intelligent and adventurous rival, and when all that energy was required to be called forth, which, in their better days repelled the arms of Spaniſh tyranny.

After the reduction of Negapatam, and the fall of the other Dutch ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, an expedition was planned and executed againſt Trincomallée, in Ceylon, under the direction of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes.

Mr. Boyd accompanied this expedition, being deputed, by the Governor in Council of Madras, on a ſpecial miſſion to the King of Candy. He embarked on board the Admiral's ſhip, the Superb, and was on ſhore at the ſtorming of Trincomallée, a few days ſubſequent to which, he ſet out on his embaſſy to Candy.

A particular account of this miſſion will be found in Mr. Boyd's Journal*, which is now printed for the firſt time, and inſerted in the ſecond volume of his works†; together with a Preface, that compriſes an hiſtorical account of Ceylon, and that points out the importance of Mr. Boyd's embaſſy, as well as the ability with which it was conducted.

The object of this embaſſy was to conclude a treaty of alliance between the Government of Madras and the King of Candy, by which the latter was to be required, not only to ſupply the Britiſh troops in Ceylon, with the eſſential article of proviſions, but alſo to ſend a power-

 ful

* This Journal was written by Mr. Boyd during his embaſſy, and the copy of it which is now publiſhed, together with the letters contained in the Appendix to the Embaſſy, were tranſmitted by him to Mrs. Boyd, when he was a priſoner in the Iſle of Bourbon, and have by her been carefully preſerved ſince that time. The account I gave of this Embaſſy in a former edition of Mr. Boyd's Life, is in ſome parts inaccurate, owing to my not having, when I wrote that account, any other information concerning it, than what I had collected from ſome caſual converſations with Mr. Boyd on the ſubject. One or two of thoſe inaccuracies it may be neceſſary to point out. It ſtated, that Mr. Boyd had only an eſcort of an havildar and twelve ſepoys, and that he was only twelve days on his journey from Trincomallée to Candy; whereas it appears, from his own account, that he had a whole company of ſepoys, commanded by a Britiſh officer, and that he was exactly one month between Trincomallée and Candy.

† See this Journal in our Miſcellaneous department. Ed.

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ful army to co-operate with the Engliſh in the reduction of Columbo. The King of Candy, after much perſuaſion, agreed to ſupply the Engliſh with proviſions; but he poſitively refuſed to take any part in the war againſt the Dutch, or to conclude a treaty of alliance, except with an ambaſſador commiſſioned by the King of England himſelf. It was in vain that Mr. Boyd repreſented to his Highneſs, that the Governor of Madras was the repreſentative of the King of England, in India, that he conſequently had full powers to negotiate with foreign ſtates, and that he had in fact concluded treaties with many other Princes in Hinduſtân. The Candian monarch remained inflexible, and Mr. Boyd was at laſt obliged to depart from his court, without having obtained the moſt material purpoſe of his miſſion.

On his return to Trincomallée, he hired a ſmall veſſel to carry him to Madras, with all poſſible expedition; the frigate that had been appointed by the Admiral to carry him thither, having put to ſea. This proved an unlucky circumſtance to Mr. Boyd; for the day after his departure from Trincomallée, he fell in with the French fleet, commanded by Monſ. de Suffrein, was made priſoner, and ſent on board La Fine frigate. The captain of this ſhip was a polite companionable man, and ſhewed him great reſpect and kindneſs. Such manners, under misfortune, are peculiarly conciliating.

The morning after his capture, the lively Frenchman told him, with a ſmile, that the Engliſh fleet was in ſight, and that their ſituations might probably be ſoon reverſed. "*Les armes ſont journalieres,*" ſaid he, with much vivacity, and giving him his hand,—"*a quelque* "*choſe malheur eſt bon mon ami!*"—but Fortune was unkind to his priſoner.

The fleets engaged, and the action, as is well known, laſted till night. La Fine, by ſome miſmanagement, got into the Engliſh line, and fell ſo cloſe on board the Iſis, a fifty gun ſhip, that the French commander thought it folly to attempt getting off, and hailed that he had ſtruck; upon which ſeveral Engliſh priſoners went on board the Iſis, but Mr. Boyd, being rather indiſpoſed, declined quitting the Frenchman till the morning; in the mean time, however, a freſh breeze ſprang up, and before the Iſis, in her diſabled condition, could take poſſeſſion of her prize, the frigate took the advantage, and got clear off. Mr. Boyd remonſtrated againſt this proceeding of the French captain's in terms ſo pointed and ſtrong, that he was ordered into cloſe confinement. The next day, the French captain releaſed him, apologized for the manner in which he had treated him, and endeavoured to extenuate the impropriety of his conduct towards the Iſis.

When La Fine arrived at the iſland of Mauritius, Mr. Boyd was made a cloſe priſoner, and was kept there ſeveral months. He was afterwards ſent to the Iſle of Bourbon (for what reaſon he never could learn) where he lived at the Governor's table, and was treated with the utmoſt kindneſs and liberality.

Captivated with that generoſity and politeneſs for which the people of this iſland are peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, he felt not the inconveniences, much leſs the hardſhips, of impriſonment. Such ſocieties he was born to animate, felicitate, and delight: in them he gave grace to learning, cheerfulneſs to wiſdom, and elegance to wit.

But the liberality of the Governor put a period to the pleaſures which

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which he enjoyed in this beautiful iſland: he offered Mr. Boyd his parole, which reſpect for his ſituation obliged him, however reluctantly, to accept.

On his return to Madras, he ſolicited Lord Macartney for an appointment, by which he could advance his fortune; but his Lordſhip having none at his immediate diſpoſal, Mr. Boyd went for a few months to Calcutta, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Sir John Macpherſon, then Governor of Bengal, and where his talents, wit, and humour, together with the ſuperlative ſprightlineſs of his convivial qualities, will be long remembered with pleaſure.

His ſtay at Calcutta was ſhorter than he intended. Being appointed maſter-attendant at Madras, he was recalled to that preſidency.******

******During the Myſore war, which terminated in 1792, he conducted a paper, intituled, *The Madras Courier:* it was very juſtly admired for preciſion in detail, and taſte and judgment in ſelection.*** ***

******His plan for "*The Indian Obſerver,*" was made known to the public ſome time in Auguſt 1793, and ſoon obtained a very liberal encouragement.

The novelty of the attempt in that country, excited univerſal curioſity, which it was known the great talents of the conductor were well qualified to gratify. In the courſe of a month, the ſubſcription amounted to four hundred names.

The work was now to commence; but Mr. Boyd very properly judging it would give greater ſatisfaction by appearing through the channel of a weekly paper, in which the politician and merchant, if they peliſhed not the literary treat, might reſort to more homely repaſts, propoſed this mode to his friends, by whom it was highly approved.

This paper he intituled, *The Hircarrah*†, the firſt number of which appeared on the 9th of September 1793, and which, before the publication of the ſecond, procured nearly one hundred additional ſubſcribers.******

******In February 1794, Mr. Boyd advertiſed propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription his Embaſſy to Candy, with particulars of that country, and of the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, in two volumes, 8vo. The ſubſcription did not increaſe ſo rapidly as might have been expected. It was certainly a work from which the world would have derived much entertainment and information. The tardineſs of the public damped the ardour with which he had embraced the project; and he delayed taking up his pen till a ſufficient ſum was ſubſcribed to bear the charges of the preſs. But in September following, urged by ſome friends, he reſolved to begin, and partly on that account cloſed the Obſerver, with a poſtſcript in which there is a conditional promiſe to renew the eſſays at a future period, and to print, in a collective form, thoſe that had appeared.

He now undertook the work with zeal, and confidently hoped to finiſh it within ſix months; but this hope was never realized. He was ſeized with a fever which carried him to his grave.

The thread of this narrative has now brought me to an awful, afflicting, and intereſting ſcene, of which, though I was myſelf a melancholy ſpectator, I would much rather decline the deſcription; but reverence for truth, and juſtice to the memory of my departed friend, oblige me to diſcloſe it.******

† An Hircarrah ſignifies a meſſenger.

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***Bleſſed with a vigorous conſtitution and an even flow of ſpirits, he paſſed through a chequered and buſtling life without having, till now, been confined with any ſerious illneſs. The fever, therefore, which, from its beginning, preyed upon his vitals, he felt with an anguiſh, imbittered by reflection on the embarraſſment of his affairs, and exaſperated by the calls of diſappointed creditors. Yet his mind, ſuperior to misfortune, diſdained the language of ſorrow; and his heart, warmed by the recollection of benevolent actions, ſolaced itſelf in the exerciſe of religious duties.

Some days previous to his death, during a paroxyſm of his fever, I was called to take my laſt farewel —to tear myſelf from that boſom in which my affections had ſo long repoſed! My friend was extended on his bed, his once expreſſive viſage pale and emaciated, his eyes hollow and languid, and his voice feeble and low. He ſtretched out his hand to receive me, and only whiſpered he was ill; but the big tear that rolled down his ſtill animated countenance, was more inteliigible than all the figures of language.

This is a ſcene in which friendſhip diſcovers every ſecret goodneſs, and at the ſame time finds palliations for every fault: in which power loſes all its influence, and rivalſhip all its envy; in which diſſipation and folly tremble, and vice and impiety ſtand appalled. "Whoever would know how much piety and virtue ſurpaſs all external good, might here have ſeen them weighed againſt each other; where all that gives motion to the active, and elevation to the eminent; all that ſparkles in the eye of hope, or pants in the boſom of ſuſpicion, at once become duſt in the balance, without weight and without regard." But it did not fall to my lot to attend him in his laſt hour. His life was prolonged for a few days more, and he expired in the arms of a virtuous and enlightened friend, whom he had always regarded with tenderneſs, and whoſe abilities he had always admired. With this friend I was ſitting in the ſick room (the laſt time I ever ſat in it) when ſuddenly raiſing himſelf in his bed, he called us near him, and with a tremulous voice, though with a compoſure and clearneſs ſeldom attainable in ſuch ſituations, ſpoke the following lines:

In life's gay flow, when all obey
The ſprightly notes of Pleaſure's call;
Can then the faithful mirror ſay,
I ſhew a juſt original?

In ſcenes of pow'r, of pomp and place,
Where proud Ambition's vot'ries bow;
Can there the mirror's ſhining face,
Of life a true reſemblance ſhew?

No! 'tis not where Ambition's hand
Sweeps o'er the poliſh roughly warm;
Nor where keen Pleaſure's ſighs demand
Her flatt'ring images to form.

'Tis there, where with Reflection's aid,
And purified by Pain,
Man contemplates his ſickly bed——
The mirror then ſhines plain!

He would have proceeded, but his feelings were unable to bear thoſe reflections which he had already conjured up. He burſt into a flood of tears, and reclined again on his pillow.

As his fate approached, he told the friend to whom I have above alluded, that ſome *friends* had abandoned him: yet, though he felt this defection with the keeneſt regret, no expreſſion of reſentment, no emotion of anger, not even a look of unkindneſs, ſullied the purity of his dying ſentiments; but in forgiving his enemies, and in offering up his prayers to the Almighty, for his kindred, his friends, his

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his country, and all mankind, with entire reſignation, and the moſt perfect calmneſs, he breathed his laſt! Thus ended the life of this great and extraordinary man, at once remarkable for the moſt brilliant talents and the moſt exalted virtues —for the misfortunes which obſcured the one, and for the follies which ſurrounded the other.

His death happened on the 19th of October, 1794, in the forty-eighth year of his age; and he was interred the day following, in the New Burying-ground at Madras.

Among the number who mourn the loſs of Mr. Boyd, are his widow; a ſon and daughter, who by all accounts ſhew that the genius of their father ſurvives; his brother, Alexander Macaulay, Eſq. who lives on the family-eſtate in the county of Antrim, and who is married to a ſiſter of the preſent Lord Viſcount Gosford; and his ſiſter, Mrs. Godley, a lady of great accompliſhments, and many virtues.

The perſon of Mr. Boyd was tall and graceful, formed with the moſt exact ſymmetry; his mien noble and elevated; his countenance animated and commanding, and his deportment exceedingly elegant.

He poſſeſſed great ſtrength and agility of body, and was particularly fond of all athletic exerciſes, in many of which he excelled.

In the hours of mirth and conviviality he was too deſirous of diſplaying his ſuperiority in trifles; and uſed at times to relax his dignity, and ſhew his ſkill at a trick. But in thoſe practices he was guided much by his company; for it was one of his maxims, "That a man ſhould always endeavour to adapt his converſation and manners to the prevailing taſte of his company, provided the doing ſo did not violate the rules of morality or decorum."

In ſocial life, he poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, thoſe qualities which give confidence to fellowſhip, and zeal to benevolence; which give incitement to charity, and activity to friendſhip. His manners were ſo captivating, that they at once intereſted every affection of the heart. His pleaſantry and humour extorted ſmiles from the inflexible miſanthrope, and infuſed cheerfulneſs into the breaſts of the diſconſolate. The perſuaſive mildneſs of his language conciliated the boiſterous, and ſubdued the rude. But in the practice of theſe virtues he was not unaccompanied by the neighbouring paſſions. Regular men were diſpleaſed with his deviation from order, and prudent men were offended with his total neglect of economy. His boundleſs profuſion was generally condemned, and his munificence often got the name of injuſtice.

Yet if his generoſity gave that in charity, which juſtice demanded as a right, the undeſerving at leaſt, never ſhared in the donation: for wiſdom, which ſeemed to have forſaken him in the common affairs of life, directed his mind in its more exalted operations, and always guided him in his charitable diſtributions. Though from diſtreſs, in whatever form it appeared, he never could withhold immediate relief, yet to vice or idleneſs he never deliberately gave encouragement. Under his roof, where every man who wanted a home, found a ready admittance, hoſpitality was by conſequence ſometimes miſapplied; which, although his penetration ſoon perceived, his exceſſive delicacy and politeneſs would not allow him to remedy. Let not, therefore, thoſe immenſe ſums of money which he laviſhed away, be entirely placed to the account of his own extravagance

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for they were at times augmented by the folly or ſordidneſs of others, and, in a few inſtances, by thoſe vultures of office, who prey on the unſuſpecting candour and generoſity of their maſter's diſpoſition.

In his friendly attachments he was leſs frequently miſtaken; for he founded them on the broad baſis of diſintereſted principle. Difference of ſentiment, diſtruſt, and jealouſy, the moſt formidable enemies to friendſhip, found no place in his breaſt: there, all was equable, ſmooth, and gentle.

The warmth of affection which he bore his friends, ſeemed at times to border on prejudice; and he was too apt to hide their blemiſhes by magnifying their perfections: yet, if his applauſes were ſometimes unqualified, his cenſures were always ſparing. Of him it may be ſaid, in the words of that great ſtateſman and orator, whoſe eloquence and patriotiſm have been ſo long the pride of his country, and the admiration of Europe—"that his enmities were placable—his friendſhips eternal *!"

In private company Mr. Boyd never indulged in perſonal ridicule. Scandal he deſpiſed with becoming dignity: he always endeavoured to ſtifle every petty whiſper of malevolence; and in his converſation he was ſo particularly cautious and correct, that I do not remember ever to have heard him inſinuate, much leſs openly expreſs, any thing injurious to a private character.

Entering early into life, with a mind diſcurſive and powerful, and a judgment penetrating, definite, and clear, he attained a very extenſive and accurate knowledge of mankind; which important advantage, aided by a vivid imagination, embelliſhed with all the graces of learning, gave him a pre-eminence in familiar converſation, that cannot eaſily be equalled, and has been ſeldom ſurpaſſed.

He could accommodate himſelf to every company and to every mind, and poſſeſſed the rare quality of diffuſing pleaſure wherever he appeared. In mixed ſociety, the quickneſs of his apprehenſion allowed nothing to eſcape his notice; his mind was always preſent, and his whole powers ready at every call. He could vary his ſubjects with the utmoſt promptitude, and examine each with equal preciſion; with the ſerious he could be moral; with the ſtudious he could be learned; with the polite he could be elegant; with the gay he could be witty; with the frolickſome he could be humourous; and with the unlettered he could be plain.

At his convivial board his wit ſparkled with every glaſs, and his jocularity flowed as plentifully as his wine: but it was the charms of the one, rather than the excellence of the other, that allured his gueſts, and detained them till a late hour; for even his meals were a feaſt for the underſtanding †.

On theſe occaſions, he, at times, became a keen polemick, and engaged warmly in literary and political diſputes: but his argumentative powers were not commenſurate with his other qualifications. His imagination was greater than his judgment; and his reaſoning, therefore, though dextrous and ſpecious, had little ſolidity or depth. His hearers, however, were always delighted, if not always convinced.

In the warmth of diſputation, he occaſionally ſhewed ſome ſlight degree

* "*Amicitiæ ſempiternæ, inimicitiæ placabiles.*"
† *Ut voluptates quoque ſi ſtudiis condiantur.* PLINY.

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degree of arrogance. To maintain a favourite position, he would pour forth a torrent of learning, and dare the confutation of his antagonist: and in ſcrutinizing public characters he was, perhaps, too much influenced by his private feelings. Yet in the heat of diſcuſſion, he was always agreeable: he never ſoiled his lips with the breath of animoſity, far leſs with the meanneſs of perſonal alluſion. The ſuavity of his manners he preſerved inviolate. In his converſation, there was no violence, no harſhneſs, no aſperity; nothing loud, nor coarſe, nor rude; all was mild, and eaſy, and elegant.

When argument at any time ran high, or tended to produce any ſerious diſcord, he would ingeniouſly change the converſation by a humourous ſally; and if any angry diſputant ſhould not yet be diſpoſed to yield, he would, with admirable quickneſs, turn his ſyllogiſms into an epigram, and tell him with an irreſiſtible pleaſantry, "Now my "friend, do indulge us with an "armiſtice." In turning thoſe epigrams, he was often particularly happy; and although he was too fond of interlarding them with puns, which, like other puns, were frequently inſipid, yet they ſeldom failed to excite applauſe, and promote cheerfulneſs.

In female ſociety, he preſerved his merriment with delicacy, and his wit with gracefulneſs, without loſing its point. Of the *belle aſſemblée* he was an ardent admirer, and he joined the ſprightly circle with frequent delight; but the licentiouſneſs of the drawing-room he unreſervedly condemned. That reſtleſs propenſity to game—that *Cacoëthes aleatorium*, which renders morbid every generous principle in youth, and pollutes the hoary honours of age; which diſgraces the faireſt forms, and corrupts the pureſt hearts—found an enemy in Boyd, who, though goaded by a wild extravagance, had never been driven into its ſnares. He admoniſhed its deluded votaries, not leſs by precept * than example.

Of his intellectual elements, his imagination was the moſt powerful and active. His genius bold, aſpiring, and adventurous, formed conceptions beyond the bounds of ſublunary nature; and his judgment was only not vigorous when it endeavoured to reſtrain his fancy. His mind, in all its operations, was aſſiſted by a curioſity perpetually awake, and a comprehenſive capacity of obſervation; by an intuitive perception, a tenacious memory, and an underſtanding that could aſſociate the remote and the familiar—the beautiful and the grand.

But the diſtinguiſhing qualities of his mind were memory, clearneſs, and perſpicuity. What he had once heard, or read, he never forgot. He could repeat all the paſſages that he moſt admired, and theſe were of courſe very numerous, in the writings of Demoſthenes, and Cicero, of Thucydides and Tacitus, of Bacon, Machiavel, and Monteſquieu. In poetry, his favourite authors were Homer and Milton; and he could repeat ſeveral books of the Iliad, and of Paradiſe Loſt, from the beginning to the end. The ſpeeches that he had heard in parliament, or in the courts of law, he always remembered, not only in ſubſtance, but in the very form and phraſe in

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* Whoever wiſhes to know his deteſtation of this vice, will find the ſubject treated in a very maſterly and elegant manner, in the ninth number of the Indian Obſerver Vol. ii. page 168, of Mr. Boyd's Miſcellaneous Works.

which they were ſpoken. And even in familiar converſation, whatever intereſted his mind, never again eſcaped it.

The ſtrength of his memory, and the clearneſs of his underſtanding were ſuch, that he could make arithmetical calculations of conſiderable length and intricacy entirely in his mind: without taking down a ſingle unit, he could in a ſhort ſpace of time multiply nine given figures, by other nine, and give the product; and in the ſame manner he could, in the courſe of an hour, reſolve any queſtion in the Rule of Three, or in Vulgar Fractions. In playing at his favourite game of cheſs, he would walk about the room, and while he was converſing with ſeeming attention on other ſubjects, dictate the moves to another perſon, from being told the ſituation of his adverſary's pieces, and the moves he had made, without once looking at the board himſelf.

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe uncommon inſtances of a piercing and vigorous intellect, notwithſtanding the logical preciſion and arrangement of his thoughts, he poſſeſſed not that ſtrong reflecting faculty by which the human mind is enabled to inveſtigate the whole proceſs of its own operations, to follow up the chain of abſtract reaſoning, and to explore the ſources of metaphyſical truths. But his mind had an extenſive graſp. He contemplated the univerſe with the poetic eye of philoſophy, and embraced at once all the various organizations, not only of the moral, but the material world.

His learning, like his genius, was more ſplendid than profound. He feaſted on all the fruits, but had not thoroughly cultivated the ſoil of the literary garden. He had made a general ſurvey of every region of human knowledge; but his particular reſearches were confined to claſſical learning, morals, and politics.

With the belles lettres, and with the literary and civil hiſtories of every age and nation, he was familiarly acquainted. He read the claſſicks, both of ancient and modern Europe, in their original dreſs. In the Latin and French languages he was eminently ſkilful; and his knowledge of Greek was ſo conſiderable, that one would have imagined he had been all his life a recluſe ſcholar, rather than a man of the world. Endowed with a taſte, by nature moſt exquiſitely delicate, and refined by the elegancies of the Attic ſchool, he was nice in polite criticiſm, without being faſtidious, and ſevere in philology, without being pedantic.

Of the ſtage he was an enthuſiaſtic admirer, and on dramatic poetry, as well as on dramatic repreſentations, a critic of great acumen, judgment, and taſte. On this ſubject, his opinions were not formed from the poliſhed models of the Grecian, ſtill leſs from the forced correctneſs of the Pariſian ſtage; they were drawn from the originals of nature, as repreſented in the diverſified ſcenery of the immortal genius of Britain.

To talents ſo poliſhed, wit ſo refined, learning ſo amplified, and taſte ſo chaſtened, had Mr. Boyd applied himſelf to the cultivation of dramatic poetry, he would, doubtleſs have added ornaments to the Engliſh ſtage, which, with its declining elegance and morality, could have alone decayed. * * * *

[Mr. CAMPBELL then proceeds to give an account of Mr. Boyd's miſcellaneous writings; and to refute an abſurd charge brought againſt the political principles of that great man, by Mr. George Chalmers; but as it would be foreign

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foreign to our purpoſe to take any notice of this, we ſhall conclude our extracts from Mr. Boyd's Life in the words of his biographer.]

Such is the life and character of Hugh Boyd, delineated, I hope, with the integrity of truth, though, it may be, I have at times imperceptibly leaned to the ſide of friendſhip. If, for this, I ſhould be condemned by the auſterity of Juſtice, I have yet an appeal to Benevolence, from whom I ſhall expect a milder ſentence. But let not even Juſtice too raſhly frown; for mature reflection may ſoften her decree.

In eſtimating the qualities of Boyd, much candour and conſideration is required. It is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh his foibles from thoſe of others. Moſt men only ſhew to the world their fair ſides, concealing, under a dazzling varniſh, innumerable faults; whereas his frailties, however great, appeared open as day—whilſt ſome of the nobleſt virtues, like diamonds in the mine, were impervious to the ſight of the ſuperficial obſerver. If there are thoſe who ſhould tax the juſtneſs of this obſervation, and who to his imperfections ſhould give a harſher name, let them reflect on the frailties incident to nature, and the mutability of their own condition; let them learn, in the ſublime language of Shakeſpeare, the duty of fellowſhip, and the amiableneſs of candour.

——— How would you be
If He who is the top of judgment ſhould
But judge you as you are? Oh! think on that,
And mercy will then breathe within your lips,
Like man new made.

If, in tracing the wanderings of a friend's life, I have been led into greater length than I foreſaw, I requeſt my readers to examine their own hearts; and if there they find no apology for that fondneſs which deludes reaſon, and "bathes the "ſpirits in delight," in contemplating the genius and virtues of a departed friend, even the eloquent ſenſibility of a Jaffier may plead in vain. The firſt duty of a biographer is to lay open the lights and ſhades of his hero's character, and, by the ſtrong effect of finiſhed colouring, to encourage the modeſty of virtuous indigence, and repreſs the inſolence of proſperous vice. How well I have performed this duty, it remains for the Public to determine. I ſhall wait their deciſion with anxiety, but not without confidence: for, having contributed my mite to the cauſe of Friendſhip, Virtue, and Truth, I ſhall at leaſt be entitled to the praiſe of having endeavoured well.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

THE name of Sir WILLIAM JONES ſtands ſo high in the ranks of Literature, as well as in the eſtimation of Mankind, that it would require not only to have been well acquainted with the great original, but to poſſeſs a very bold and maſterly pencil,

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pencil, to draw a full and faithful picture of his Life. That such a picture will soon be presented to the Public, we have every reason to believe; and did we not conceive it to be an indispensible part of our duty to give some description in our first Volume, of the greatest luminary that ever shone on Asiatic Science, we should have postponed our account until we could have rendered it more complete and valuable, by extracts from the Work alluded to. But, situated as we are, it seems proper to insert the following Sketch, which we trust will prove acceptable to our Readers.

Sir William Jones was born in A. D. 1746, at his father's residence in Wales. He was son to the celebrated mathematician, William Jones, who was both the disciple and friend of Newton, under whose patronage he taught mathematics in London, and had the honour of instructing the late Earl of Hardwicke in that science. Mr. Jones published several tracts on analytical subjects, for which he had high and merited encomiums bestowed on him by the Royal Society, at that period so illustrious for their talents. This eminent mathematician had in contemplation a work of the first magnitude and utility, which had long been a *desideratum* in literature, and the completion of which would have required all the attention that his comprehensive mind and vast knowledge in philosophy was capable of applying to it; for it was nothing less than a synopsis of the mathematical and philosophical works of Newton, of whom it has been eloquently said, "That his "name is not so much that of "a man as of philosophy itself." Unfortunately, however, for the advancement of science, a fatal illness carried him to his grave, shortly after he had put the first sheet of his work to the press; and his friend the Earl of Macclesfield, to whom he had bequeathed the MS. and who he had particularly instructed to publish it, by a shameful breach of trust, lent it to an insignificant geometrician, from whose hands it was never redeemed.

Under the guidance and tuition of such a parent, Sir William Jones's mind was early formed to regular habits of thinking; and from him he soon caught the generous enthusiasm of literary fame. After having been instructed by his father in the rudiments of classical learning, he was placed at Harrow school, where he distinguished himself no less by his wonderful facility in acquiring the learned languages, than by his fine taste in Latin poetry. At Harrow he first became acquainted with the celebrated Doctor Parr, who was one of his school-fellows, and with whom he cultivated a friendship, that continued, without interruption or abatement, to the last hour of his life.

In 1763, he was removed from Harrow to University College, Oxford, of which he was soon made a Fellow; and where he was equally distinguished for the prematurity of his mind, and his unexampled diligence in his studies. His diligence was indeed so unremitting, and his memory so retentive, that before he attained the age of twenty-two, he had not only mastered the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, but had also made great proficiency in the Arabic and Persian idioms. Neither had his searching and curious

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mind neglected to cultivate the poliſhed languages of modern Europe: and of the French, his knowledge was ſo perfect, that at the age of twenty-four, while he was yet a reclufe ſtudent in Oxford, he tranſlated the Hiſtory of NADIR SHAH, from the Perſian into French, not only with a grammatical correctneſs, but with a purity and elegance of diction that obtained him the applauſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed critics of France. The Perſian original of this work was ſent to England by the King of Denmark, accompanied with a requeſt from his Daniſh Majeſty, that ſome of the learned Orientaliſts of Oxford would undertake to give a French verſion of it. The difficulty of the taſk deterred many from attempting it; and if Mr. Jones's anxiety for the literary honour of his country, had not prevailed over his native modeſty, the Perſian manuſcript would in all probability have been returned to Denmark untranſlated: but his genius, learning, and induſtry, raiſed the one, and reſcued the other from oblivion.

He was now familiar with the French language, and could write it with an eaſe and fluency, that encouraged him to addreſs a ſpirited letter to *Anquetil du Perron*, containing ſevere but juſt ſtrictures, on that gentleman's tranſlation of the books falſly* attributed to *Zoroaſter*, together with ſome remarks on his illiberal treatment of the Orientaliſts of the Univerſity of Oxford.

About this time, he publiſhed his Commentaries on Aſiatic Poetry, which he had written a few years before, but which he had delayed giving to the world, until a more enlarged acquaintance with Oriental literature, had fully confirmed him in his opinions on the ſubject.

He had determined on attaching himſelf to the profeſſion of the law, at the age of twenty-two; and although his ſtudies, both in general juriſprudence and in the common law of England, had been purſued with the moſt indefatigable diligence; he neglected not, at the ſame time, to give his attention to the phyſical ſciences, and to carry on, with amazing rapidity, his reſearches in the literature of Aſia. Between the years 1776 and 1784, he publiſhed an ingenious and learned eſſay on the law of Bailments; a tranſlation of the ſpeeches of ISÆUS, with a prefatory diſcourſe and a commentary, equally admirable for claſſical elegance and critical diſcrimination; a grammar of the Perſian language, which cannot be ſufficiently praiſed, and a volume of poems dedicated to the Counteſs of SPENCER, chiefly conſiſting of tranſlations from the Arabic, Perſian, and Turkiſh poets, and including a complete verſion of the *Moallakat*, or the ſeven celebrated Arabic poems that are ſuſpended in the temple of MECCA. Beſides theſe well known performances, he wrote ſeveral ſhort tracts on various ſubjects; for his prolific pen was never a moment idle. Among his lighter productions, his character of the celebrated JOHN DUNNING, Lord ASHBURTON, and his poem of *Caiſſa*† merit our peculiar praiſe: the former is drawn with the fervour of a friend and the correctneſs of a ſcholar, and it is as much adorned

* Theſe books were fabricated in France, by ſome ingenious writers; and were long believed to be genuine, by the learned ſocieties of that country; but at Oxford the impoſture was ſoon detected.

† Caiſſa is a poem on the game of cheſs, written after the manner, though not an exact imitation of the *Scacchia Ludus* of *Vida*.

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adorned with beautiful and appropriate colouring, as it is dignified by the ſobriety of truth, and chaſtened with the delicacies of taſte; the latter is by far the moſt highly finiſhed, ſpirited, and pleaſing of all his poetical compoſitions.

The reputation of his genius and great learning, had now ſpread abroad, and his acquaintance was ſought after by people of the firſt eminence in the republic of letters. He conſequently ſoon became known to Doctor Johnſon and Sir Joſhua Reynolds, who introduced him to the celebrated LITERARY CLUB, of which he was admitted a member.

Some time, we believe *, in 1782 he made the tour of France, after which he reſided for a few months in Paris, where he was introduced at court. The French Monarch was much pleaſed with his converſation, and made many inquiries reſpecting ſome of the provinces he had travelled through: to all of which he anſwered him, in the particular dialect of each province. After Sir William withdrew, the King turned about to one of his courtiers, ſaying, "He is a moſt extraordinary "man! He underſtands the lan"guage of my people better than "I do myſelf!"—"Yes, pleaſe "your Majeſty, replied the cour"tier, he is indeed a more extraor"dinary man than you are aware "of, for he underſtands almoſt "every language in the world—"*but his own*"—"*Mon Dieu!*" exclaimed the King,—"then of what "country is he!"—"He is, pleaſe "your Majeſty, *a Welchman.*"

In April 1783, Sir William Jones married Miſs Shipley, daughter of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph, and ſiſter to the preſent Reverend W. D. Shipley, Dean of that diocefs.

The year following, the Dean of St. Aſaph was proſecuted for publiſhing a pamphlet, intituled, *The Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer*†. This tract was written by his brother-in-law, Sir William, who was throughout his whole life a firm but moderate ſupporter of the political principles of LOCKE and SIDNEY.

Upwards of a year before this trial took place, Sir William Jones had been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and had embarked for India on board the Crocodile frigate in the ſummer of 1783.

In the courſe of his voyage thither, the ſhip touched at Madeira, the rugged iſlands of *Cape de Verd*, and afterwards at *Hinzuan* or *Johanna*, a beautiful little iſland ſituated at the north end of the ſtraits of *Moſambique*, and about one hundred miles diſtant from the coaſt of *Madagaſcar*. This iſland has been governed for theſe two centuries by a colony of Arabs; and here, therefore, Sir William, for the firſt time in his life, had an opportunity of converſing familiarly in Arabic, which he did with great eaſe, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of the Mahommedan chiefs of Hinzuan, of whom, and of their iſland he has given a very pleaſing account in a paper which he preſented to the Aſiatic Society, and which is publiſhed in *Vol. 2d. of their Reſearches.*

He arrived at Calcutta about the beginning of October; and, after having

* We are not informed as to the year in which Sir William Jones travelled through France.

† This trial came on at the aſſize at Shrewſbury, before Mr. Juſtice Buller, on the 6th of Auguſt 1784, when after ſome of the moſt ingenious and eloquent pleading, on the part of the Hon. T. Erſkine, perhaps ever heard in a court of juſtice, the jury brought in their verdict, *Guilty of publiſhing, but whether a libel or not they did not find.*

having taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, according to the usual forms, he lost no time in making public his plan for instituting a society at Calcutta for the *purpose of inquiring into the history, arts, sciences, and literature of Asia.* The idea of this plan, he himself informs us, in his Preliminary Discourse, to the society, he first conceived at sea; and it was certainly a conception altogether worthy of his comprehensive genius. The plan was embraced with eagerness by those gentlemen in Calcutta who were best qualified to estimate its advantages, and to contribute to its support; and being patronized by Mr. HASTINGS, then Governor General, with that liberality, with which he was wont to foster every literary undertaking, the society was soon founded. The president's chair, was first offered to Mr. Hastings; but, on his declining it, Sir William Jones was elected perpetual president; and he delivered his preliminary discourse in February 1784.

He was now enabled to give full scope to the excursions of his mind, and to gratify every wish of his heart. The wide and fruitful region of Asiatic learning was open before him, and the high and independent situation which he filled, gave him a commanding prospect of it; whilst he practised those laws which it was the pride of his life to cherish and revere, and administered to his fellow creatures the pure maxims of justice and truth.

He had long ardently desired to study the *Sanscréet* language; and this desire was considerably encreased by the great progress which he found Mr. WILKENS had made in that antient idiom, and still more, by that gentleman's elegant translation of the *Bhâv at-Geetâ**. He therefore commenced his studies in the Sanscréet without delay, and in the course of three years made himself so completely master of it, that the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of BRAHMA "confessed," says Lord TEIGNMOUTH, in his admirable discourse on the death of his friend, "with pride, delight, "and surprise, that his knowledge "of their sacred dialect was most "critically correct and profound. "And the *Pandits* who were in "the habit of attending him, when "I saw them after his death, at a "public *Durbar*, could neither "suppress their tears for his loss, "nor find words to express their admiration at the wonderful progress which he had made in their "sciences."

The pertinacious and unwearied diligence with which he applied to his studies, deserves to be recorded. He made a regular distribution and allotment of his time. He rose at day break, and studied till breakfast time; after which, during terms, he attended his duty in the Supreme Court, from whence he returned home at three o'clock, and studied till four; he then went to dinner, where he generally had a select party of friends assembled, who he entertained with the utmost gaiety till seven; when he returned to his literary labours, and did not again quit them till mid-night. This was his constant habit, from which he seldom or never deviated. No man enjoyed more than he did the delights of friendly intercourse, and the festive pleasures of society; but all his pleasures were subservient to the paramount gratification he derived, from the successful pursuit of the great end he had in view, that of serving his country, and instructing

* Mr. Wilken's translated the Bhâvat Geetâ in India, but did not publish it till after his return to England in 1785, when it was printed for C. Nourse in the Strand.

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ing mankind; for what JOHNSON says of POPE may, with strict truth, be applied to him, "that he was "one of those few whose labour is "their pleasure."

Notwithstanding the great attention which his professional duties, and the preparation for his many valuable discourses to the Asiatic Society required, he found time to write and publish some works no less curious than important, between the years 1788 and 1793. These were, an English version of the Arabic text of the SIRAJIYYAH, or Mahommedan law of inheritance, with a commentary; the institutes of MENU, literally translated from the Sanscrêet, with a learned preface, illustrative both of the antiquity and value of the work; and an elegant translation of the drama of SACONTALA, from the same language. The first of these performances he printed at his own expense, and sold for the benefit of insolvent debtors, an action so disinterested, that it will serve to do away a very erroneous notion entertained by some people, that Sir William Jones was selfish and penurious.

But the most useful work, in which he was ever engaged, and upon which, therefore, he was the most intent, he did not live to complete. This was a copious digest of Hindû and Mahommedan law, compiled from Sanscrêet and Arabic originals, a plan of which he had presented to Government, who had given it their most liberal patronage, and strenuous support*. The *Pandits* employed in the undertaking had concluded their part of it, and the *Moluvees* had nearly finished the portion which it was their business to supply, when the hand of death arrested the progress of the work, and deprived society of a JONES.

In April, 1794, he was attacked with a bilious complaint, which, after a few weeks, proved so obstinate that it baffled the utmost skill of his physicians; and on Sunday morning, the 27th of the same month, he died, agreeably to the uniform tenor of his life, a PATRIOT, a PHILOSOPHER, and a CHRISTIAN.

He was buried the day following, with all the respect belonging to his rank; and, what is more valuable, with all the honours due to his virtue.

No monument has yet been erected to his memory; but we understand that a cenotaph suitable to the high merits of his character, with a Latin inscription, written by one of the first scholars of the age, is now preparing, and will be placed in St. PAUL'S.

The following EPITAPH, however, which he wrote on himself, and which is as just as it is terse and classical, will doubtless be acceptable to the public:

Here was deposited,
The mortal part of a Man
Who feared God, but not death;
And maintained independence,
But sought not riches:

Who

* Fortunately for the interests of British India, as well as for the happiness of the native inhabitants of that country, abilities have since been found adequate to the high task of executing the most material part of this great undertaking. The genius, learning, and assiduity of Mr. COLEBROKE have enabled him to give a complete version of the Hindu Digest, which has been printed at the Hon. Company's press in Calcutta, and which, we hope, will soon be published in this country.

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Who thought
None below him but the baſe and unjuſt,
None above him but the wiſe and virtuous.
Who loved
His parents, kindred, friends, country,
With an ardour
Which was the chief ſource of
All his pleaſures and all his pains;
And who, having devoted
His life to their ſervice,
And to
The improvement of his mind,
Reſigned it calmly,
Giving glory to his Creator;
Wiſhing peace on earth,
And with
Good will to all creatures,
On the ——— day of ———
In the year of our Bleſſed Redeemer,
M.DCC———.

Sir William Jones was of a genteel and graceful perſon, and of a countenance open, manly, vivacious, and ſerene. His deportment was dignified, yet eaſy; his addreſs courteous, yet plain; and his manners poliſhed, yet familiar: ſo that, upon a firſt acquaintance, he not only excited the admiration, but ſecured the eſteem of the perſon he converſed with.

In the ſociety of his friends, if his converſation did not ſparkle with wit, it was, at leaſt, illumined with cheerfulneſs; and though he ſeldom ſaid any thing ſtriking or forcible, he always illuſtrated, in the moſt pleaſing manner, every topic that was diſcuſſed, and conveyed inſtruction with a modeſty and elegance that at once captivated and informed the mind.

But this placidity and gentleneſs did not proceed from a conſtitutional tameneſs and langour, to which thoſe qualities are ſometimes with truth attributed; they ſprang from the union of that temperance and liberality which a virtuous habit had reared in his mind, and which, therefore, had become a part of his nature. Nor was he wanting in any of the other qualities which belong to theſe great virtues: he was ſedate, moderate, and cautious; but, at the ſame time, animated, aſpiring, and generous; he poſſeſſed a proud honour, an inflexible firmneſs, and a high ſenſe of juſtice; yet he had not in his diſpoſition any thing of haughtineſs, or obſtinacy, or auſterity; for his pride conſiſted in the love of independence, his reſolution in keeping aloof from the temptations of vice, and his idea of equity in preſerving peace and happineſs among men, by making the laws lovely, rather than ſevere.

He was no leſs eſtimable in public than in private life. In both, we contemplate his character with peculiar ſatisfaction. As a public man, whether we conſider his fine taſte, the ſtrength of his mental faculties, or the vaſt extent and variety of his acquirements, we are equally

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equally enamoured of his talents. His intellectual powers were of the higheſt order. The force and clearneſs of his underſtanding, no paradox could perplex; the quickneſs of his intuition ſaw through ſyſtems at a glance; the ſolidity of his judgment, even his lively fancy could but ſeldom warp; and the retentive vigour of his memory nothing uſeful or elegant ever eſcaped. To theſe properties he added a fertile imagination, a luminous comprehenſion, and an elaſticity of mind which gave a certain ſpring and activity to all the operations of his genius.

His mind, thus conſtituted, was enriched and embelliſhed with the collective ſcience and learning of all times and of all nations. He was deeply verſed in every branch of human knowledge, and was familiarly acquainted not only with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, but alſo with the Sanſcreet, Arabic, Perſian, Turkiſh; and with the Italian, French, Spaniſh, Portugueze, and German languages. Yet he conſidered the acquiſition of various languages uſeful only inaſmuch as it enlarged his knowledge of philoſophical grammar, and thereby aſſiſted his inquiries into the hiſtory of man.

His numerous and elegant tranſlations evince his thorough acquaintance with the radical principles of univerſal grammar, as well as with the roots of the particular languages on which he treats, while they ſhew the keeneſt penetration and the moſt exquiſite taſte.

Upon the whole, Sir William Jones was unqueſtionably one of the moſt extraordinary men that ever appeared in the republic of letters! and, at the ſame time, one of the beſt men that ever figured on the ſtage of life!

Such then were the virtues, ſuch the talents and acquirements, of this diſtinguiſhed man; whoſe genius at once illuminated the eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres; whoſe fame reſounds through both; and whoſe death is mourned from the throne to the cottage.

To attempt an illuſtration of Sir William Jones's character, by contraſting his powers with thoſe of other great men, were an invidious as well as an uſeleſs taſk; but it may, with the moſt perfect truth, be ſaid, that few men, either of antient or modern times, poſſeſſed a more general and profound erudition. With him his COUNTRY was honoured; with him LITERATURE was adorned; with him the WORLD was bleſſed: but the ſacred arm of OMNIPOTENCE hath taken him from us, to a happier and more exalted place, where he is now enjoying the reward of virtue.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE

OF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD MONTAGU.

LIEUT. COL. EDWARD MONTAGU was the fourth ſon of the late Adm. J. Montagu, and brother of the preſent Vice Admiral of that name, and the late Captain James Montagu, who commanded the ſhip Montague on the glorious firſt of June; in which action he was unhappily killed by a cannon ſhot, while he was cloſely engaged with two

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two of the enemy's ships, the Impetueux of 74, and Le Republicain, of 110 guns.*

Lieut. Col. Montagu being originally designed for the army, was placed in the Academy at Woolwich; from whence he was sent out as a cadet to Bengal, in the year 1770. On his arrival at Calcutta, there being at that time a superabundance of officers, the cadets of that year were formed into a separate corps, called the Select Picquet. In this situation, he attended solely to his improvement in military knowledge and discipline; and, from the gracefulness of his person, as well as an uncommon activity, he was soon distinguished by a superior skill and address in the performance of all military duties.

After serving twelve months in this corps, which was universally admired for the appearance of the young men of whom it was composed, he attached himself to the corps of artillery; in which he was advanced, according to the usual course of gradation. While he was a Lieutenant fire-worker, by the strict attention which he paid to his duty, the interest he took in his profession, and the ardour with which he pursued every branch of it, he greatly improved himself in the knowledge of tactics; and his practice was proportionably advanced, by being on several occasions employed in actual service.

About the year 1781, he was promoted to the command of a company; and the time now approached when his professional abilities were to be displayed in a larger sphere of action, and his courage and skill to be more effectually employed in the service of his masters. He was accordingly sent to join Gen. Goddard, who was employed to demolish various forts in the Rohilla country, several of which were defended with a most obstinate bravery. In attacking one of them, he was wounded by an arrow, while he was attempting to force the gates; which, entering just below the eye, penetrated obliquely (as it was shot from an height) through part of the jaw, and almost reached the opposite cheek. Without a moment's hesitation, he broke the arrow off close to the iron barb, and continued at the head of his corps till the object of the attack was accomplished. The barb remained in his face several days, and was at length extracted, with great skill, by Dr. Brinch Harwood, now Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. In these active scenes, Capt. Montagu completely established his military character, gained the confidence and recorded approbation of his commanding officer, and greatly advanced the good opinion and regard which Gen. Goddard had already entertained for him.

In the year 1782, Capt. Montagu was called forth to join that distinguished veteran, Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, on the coast of Coromandel; who, in a very short time, arrested the progress and frustrated the designs of Hyder Ally; and his son Tippoo Sultaun, then ravaging the Carnatic. Captain Montagu was in every engagement; and, in services where so much real military merit was displayed, it is no com-

* Lieut. Ross Donnally, who succeeded Capt. Montagu in the command of the ship, closes the minutes of that glorious action, which he transmitted to Earl Howe, in the following words: "We suffered in the action an irreparable loss, by the death of Capt. Montagu, whose cool and determined bravery, while in action, did honour to his King, his country, and his friends."

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mon praiſe to ſay, he was always peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. This celebrated campaign being concluded, he obtained the rank of Major, and, in 1784, was again ſent to the coaſt. At the ſiege of Cuddalore, he was appointed to command the artillery attached to one of the wings of the army, and there manifeſted his ſuperior judgment, by taking poſt on an eminence, which produced the greateſt advantages, as it was honourably acknowledged by a French officer of rank, who was ſtationed to oppoſe him. On his return to Bengal, he was employed, on occaſions of leſs importance, againſt the country powers at variance with our ally the Vizier of Oude, until the memorable expedition of the Marquis Cornwallis to Seringapatam. On this important ſervice, Major Montagu, as appears in the general orders, was ſelected to attack the ſtupendous fortreſſes of Nunder-droog and Ramah-droog; the previous capture of which places were neceſſary to the further progreſs of the Britiſh army and the capital.

The chief engineer having reported Nunder-droog to be a fortreſs of uncommon ſtrength, his Lordſhip ordered Maj. Montagu to proceed with his beſt train of artillery from Bangalore, to join the army encamped about half-way to the place of attack. The expedition with which he performed that duty, excited the aſtoniſhment, as it called forth the applauſe, of Lord Cornwallis; and though he was the youngeſt artillery officer with the army, he was entruſted with the conduct of the artillery employed in the reduction of that important fortreſs. His ſkill, courage and talents were crowned with complete ſucceſs; and the thanks of the Commander in Chief expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the ſenſe he entertained of his eminent ſervices. The manner alſo in which he was entruſted with the command of the artillery employed againſt Severndroog, manifeſts the great confidence which the Marquis Cornwallis poſſeſſed in his military enthuſiaſm and profeſſional abilities. *

In the year 1794, Major Montagu was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and was third on the liſt of artillery officers, when he was choſen to direct the artillery attached to the Bengal army, commanded by Gen. Popham, and which was deſtined to join Gen. Harris, Commander in Chief in the late glorious enterpriſe againſt Seringapatam, where this gallant and diſtinguiſhed

* The following converſation took place between the Deputy Adjutant-General and Major Montagu, as the latter paſſed head-quarters on his march: "Lord Cornwallis has it in contemplation to give Col. Smith the command of the artillery to be employed againſt Severn-droog, and he wiſhes to know if that circumſtance will be any impediment to your exertions?" The Major replied, 'That he did not expect to take the command; that his only wiſh was to be employed; and that his Lordſhip might rely on his utmoſt exertions for the public ſervice under Col. Smith.' The Deputy Adjutant-General did not think that anſwer ſufficiently explicit; and ſaid, "Lord Cornwallis wiſhed to know, whether Maj. Montagu could act with more effect when independent of Col. Smith, than when under his command?" The Major anſwered, 'That he could certainly carry a plan of his own into execution in the ſame time that it would require to ſuggeſt and explain it to another.' The Deputy Adjutant-General, therefore, concluding that Maj. Montagu's real opinion was, that he ſhould prefer to conduct the buſineſs by himſelf, informed him, that his Lordſhip was diſpoſed to give Col. Smith an opportunity of knocking down the walls of the place where he had been ſo long confined in a former war; but as it might be attended with ſome riſque to the ſervice, he was at length determined to appoint Maj. Montagu to command and conduct the artillery againſt that important place, as the capture of it was abſolutely neceſſary to the further progreſs of the campaign.

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tinguiſhed officer found his honourable grave.'

If it is true, as has been aſſerted, that the Commander of the artillery, Col. Smith, a brave and deſerving officer, had, from a long ſucceſſion of illneſs, become too infirm to be continually in the trenches, the executive duty muſt neceſſarily have devolved on Lieut. Col. Montagu, who was next in command. But, be that as it may, it is certain that, three days previous to the capture of Seringapatam, a cannon ball ſhattered his arm, while he was in the trenches, in ſuch a manner as to require an immediate amputation; and it was taken off within an inch from the ſhoulder. In this ſtate, however, ſuch was his zealous, active and unconquerable ſpirit, he inſiſted on being carried into the trenches, where he continued, to the laſt, to encourage, by his preſence, the troops who adored him. During three or four days it was hoped and believed that he was in a fair way of recovery; but having, by the ſame ſhot, received a contuſion in his cheſt, it turned to a mortification, and carried him off on the eighth day after he had received his wound.

Thus fell Lieut. Col. Edward Montagu, in the forty-fifth year of his age, lamented as he was beloved by the whole army; leaving a widow and three orphans, the youngeſt of whom was born about a fortnight before his glorious but lamented death. He ſerved the Honourable Eaſt India Company with zeal, fidelity, and ſuperior military talents, during an honourable courſe of twenty-nine years; had been in more engagements than uſually happens even to the active ſoldier, and had been noticed with the moſt flattering diſtinction by every commanding officer under whom he had ſerved. On this laſt melancholy occaſion, his being only mentioned in the general liſt of the killed and wounded, without a ſingle word of regret or of eulogium, cauſes the mingled emotions of grief and aſtoniſhment in the minds of his afflicted family and friends.

In private life he was not leſs diſtinguiſhed than in his public ſervices. He was benevolent and generous, poſſeſſing, at the ſame time, the moſt frank and candid diſpoſition. He was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, and a dutiful ſon. He loved his country with a patriotic ardor; and he died in the conteſt to extend its dominion and its glory.

He will long live in the remembrance of all who knew him; and it remains for the Nation whom he ſerved ſo well, and for whom he died too ſoon, to tranſmit his name to the times that are to come.

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTES OF THE MILITARY LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL HARTLEY.

In 1764, Maj. Gen. Hartley entered into the ſervice of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, on the Bombay eſtabliſhment. The ſame year he embarked on board the Company's ſhip the Aſia, for Bombay, where he arrived the 5th of December following.

Shortly after his arrival, he had an opportunity of diſplaying thoſe

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military talents, which were subsequently to become so serviceable to his country. In January 1765 he was ordered on a detachment, which was sent under the command of Maj. Gowan, against the forts of Malwan and Baree, on the Malabar coast; and Ensign Hartley's conduct, at the storming of the latter place, was such as obtained him the thanks of his Commander.

In January 1768, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and Maj. Gowan, then Commander in Chief at Bombay, forgetting not his gallant behaviour at the reduction of Baree, appointed him one of his Aid-du-Camps; and in October 1770, he was appointed Aid-du-Camp to Mr. Hodges, at that time Governor of Bombay.

The death of Governor Hodges, in 1771, did not deprive him of the advantages of the situation which he held in his Excellency's suite; for Mr. Hornby, who succeeded to the government, being duly sensible of his merits, appointed him to his staff, with which Lieut. Hartley continued, until he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In November 1772, Lieut. Hartley was selected by Gen. Wedderburne, to accompany him on the expedition against Broach, and, at the same time, appointed him to the command of a company of Europeans, specially chosen for that service. On their arrival in the river Nirbuddah, near Broach, Gen. Wedderburne, confiding in Lieut. Hartley's skill and abilities, trusted to him the important duty of disembarking the troops. The zeal with which he executed that duty, was amply rewarded in the success which crowned his exertions; but his joy on the occasion was damped by the loss of his gallant friend Gen. Wedderburne, who was killed reconnoitering previous to the assault.

In July 1774, he was appointed to the brevet rank of Captain, to prevent his being superseded by King's officers of that rank, who were that year expected at Bombay. In the following month, the 4th battalion of sepoys became vacant; and although Capt. Hartley was not, by seniority, intitled to the command of a battalion, the Government unanimously appointed him to that command.

In the beginning of the year 1775, Capt. Hartley was ordered to march from Broach, with his own battalion and some other troops, into the Guzerat country, in order to cooperate with the detachment under Col. Keating, in the support of Ragabah, the Mahratta chief, at that period grievously oppressed by the Supreme Government of Poonah, whose unprincipled ambition and rapacity we conceived it to be our policy to check. On the junction of the two detachments, Col. Keating appointed Capt. Hartley to act as Quartermaster to the army; and the manner in which it was conducted and supplied during that severe and arduous campaign, which lasted upwards of fourteen months, reflected equal credit on the Commander and Quartermaster.

In November 1778, Capt. Hartley was appointed Quartermaster-General to the expedition, at that time fitting out against the Mahrattas, under the command of Generals Carnac and Egerton; but, in the progress of this expedition, Capt. Hartley judging that he might be more useful at the head of his battalion than in his staff appointment, he generously resigned the latter, with all the emoluments appertaining to it, to share the danger and glory of the former. The event attested the advantage which the army gained by this choice of his service; and, on the death of Capt. Stuart,

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Stuart, who commanded the corps of grenadiers, Capt. Hartley was appointed to ſucceed to that command.

The judicious and gallant conduct which Capt. Hartley diſplayed after his appointment to that corps, and during the whole of that unfortunate ſervice, were ſtrongly marked, not only in the various attacks of the enemy's army, in the advance of the Engliſh troops towards Poonah, which was the object of the expedition, but, in a moſt ſingular and gallant manner, in their retreat from Telligaum: for the Generals in the field, having found that the whole force of the Mahratta empire were combined and aſſembled to oppoſe their further advance, judged it neceſſary to order the army, which did not exceed 3,000 fighting men, to retreat; as the Mahratta army, encamped about two miles in front, exceeded 80,000, the greateſt part of which were cavalry. In this retreat Capt. Hartley, with his corps of grenadiers, formed the rear-guard of the Engliſh army; and the able diſpoſitions which he made, not only baffled the ſkill, but repelled the repeated charges of the enemy's numerous cavalry. This ſevere and unequal conflict, in which Capt. Hartley was twice wounded, commenced in the evening of the 11th January, 1799, and was ſuſtained, without intermiſſion, till four o'clock in the afternoon of the following day; when the retreat of the army, together with the ſtores, proviſions, and baggage, were completely ſecured.

On Capt. Hartley's return to Bombay, the Governor and Council promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and appointed him to the command of the European infantry on that eſtabliſhment; the motives for which will appear in the following paragraph in the Company's records:

Extract from the Proceedings of the Select Committee.

"Bombay Caſtle, Feb. 1, 1799.

"At a ſelect committee, preſent, the Hon. W. Hornby, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, the Worſhipful John Carnac, Eſq. Daniel Draper, Eſq.

"The great importance, in our preſent critical ſituation, of having an officer at the head of our infantry, on whoſe conduct we may ſafely rely, and the juſtice we owe to the ſervice of diſtinguiſhing thoſe who eminently ſignalized themſelves on the late unfortunate expedition, unite in pointing out Capt. James Hartley, who, on both conſiderations, is intitled to our firſt notice in the arrangement now indiſpenſably neceſſary to be made amongſt the field officers.

"In looking over our whole military liſt, no officer appears ſo fit as Capt. Hartley. His behaviour, in a courſe of fourteen years ſervice, has been unexceptionable; and to his conduct and intrepidity we are principally indebted for the preſervation of our whole army in the action of the 12th ult. His merit as an officer, in the late ſervice, is particularly acknowledged in the general orders given out by Lieut. Col. Cockburn and Col. Egerton, immediately after the action, as entered hereafter; to which Gen. Carnac adds his teſtimony, in a manner much to Capt. Hartley's honour.

"In theſe circumſtances, and prompted by our deſire to reward ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit, we unanimouſly reſolve to appoint Capt. James Hartley, Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry; and ſtrongly ſolicit the Company to confirm this appointment; truſting that the uncommonneſs of the ſtep, and the reluctance we muſt naturally feel to

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all ſuperceſſion, will be conviction to them of the grounds and neceſſity for the meaſure."

The Court of Directors, on the receipt of the above reſolution, wrote to their Government of Bombay, paragraph 35: "As a particular mark of our approbation of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Hartley during the late expedition againſt the Mahrattas, we reſolve that he be preſented with a ſword of the value of one hundred guineas, which ſhall be ſent by the firſt opportunity."

In December 1779, Gen. Goddard took the field againſt the Mahrattas, on the ſide of Bengal, with a powerful army; and Lieutenant Colonel Hartley was appointed by the Government of Bombay to the command of a detachment of four companies of European infantry, one hundred artiliery, and two battalions of ſepoys, to co-operate with the General, when he ſhould arrive in the Guzerat country.

On the 11th of February 1780, at the ſiege of Ahmadabad (the capital of that country), Lieutenant Colonel Hartley commanded the trenches, and on the 15th ſtormed the town at the head of his grenadiers; and his intrepid and gallant conduct in entering the breach, was no leſs glorious than his humane and judicious behaviour after he had effected the conqueſt of that place, by which he maintained order and diſcipline in his troops, gave inſtant protection to the vanquiſhed, and reſtored that rich and populous city to its accuſtomed tranquillity.

Extract of a Letter from General Goddard to the Select Committee, giving an Account of the Capture of Ahmadabad, dated 15th February, 1780.

"I committed the conduct of the attack to Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, and am happy at an opportunity of teſtifying the high ſenſe I have of his merit and gallantry as an officer, and from the whole of his behaviour on this occaſion; and what makes the enterprize particularly fortunate, conſidering the deſperate reſiſtance of the enemy, and the difficulties we had to encounter, is—the little loſs on our ſide with which it was achieved. This circumſtance I conceive as a bleſſing, on which I beg leave to congratulate you; and alſo on the honour which the Britiſh arms have acquired by the moderation and mercy that ſo ſtrikingly marked their conduct after getting poſſeſſion of the place; for not above two of the inhabitants were wounded, which might have been the effect of accident entirely; and many who were in arms, upon ſubmitting themſelves up, had their lives ſpared."

The detachment, which, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, had thus bravely acted in the Guzerat, was ordered by the Governor in Council to the Preſidency; and on its arrival at Bombay, the 17th of May 1780, without even permitting the troops to land, he was ordered to proceed directly to the fort of Callian in the Conkan, which was then beſieged by the Mahratta army. Lieutenant Colonel Hartley arrived there on the 21ſt; and on the 22d, in the morning, marched out, attacked the enemy, and raiſed the ſiege; and in the courſe of that and the following month, he purſued and drove them acroſs the ghauts. His force, in this expedition, did not exceed fifteen hundred men; that of the enemy amounted to at leaſt as many thouſands.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt 1780, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley received the

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the following letter from the Select Committee at Bombay:

"*Bombay Caſtle, Auguſt* 1, 1780.

"SIR,

"The Select Committee having fixed upon you for the command of an army which they have determined to ſend into the Conkan, as early in the enſuing ſeaſon as the weather will poſſibly permit, have directed me to make this early communication to you of your appointment to this command, and of their views in forming this army, which are, to protect the harveſt, and ſecure the poſſeſſion of the country before the enemy can begin their operations, and, by that means, to obtain plentiful ſubſiſtence for our troops during the campaign, to guard the paſſes from the Deccan into the Conkan, and otherwiſe to cover the country till General Goddard's arrival, and then to cover the ſiege of Baſſein.

"The detail of the force to be put under your command will ſoon be ſettled; and the preſent intimation is given you, that you may, before the ſeaſon for action opens, acquire the moſt accurate knowledge you can of the country which is to become the ſcene of operation, and provide for the ſeveral arrangements neceſſary for the execution of the Committee's plan."

In conſequence of the above letter, he proceeded, on the 16th of Auguſt, into the Conkan, with the officers of his ſtaff and a ſmall detachment of troops, to reconoitre the country. On the opening of the ſeaſon in October, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley having aſſembled his army, compoſed of about three thouſand men, undertook the objects of his commiſſion; all of which he completely accompliſhed in the courſe of this campaign, againſt an army of twenty thouſand Mahrattas. The ſiege of Baſſein was covered and the ryots (or farmers) protected in the collection of their harveſt, by which not only the army was ſupplied, but a conſiderable quantity of grain was tranſported to Bombay and Salſet, where it was much wanted. After the ſurrender of Baſſein, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley formed a junction with the Bengal army under the command of General Goddard.

In December 1781, he proceeded over land to England, by way of the Great Deſart, and arrived in London in September 1782.

Soon after his arrival he received the thanks of the Honourable Court of Directors for his meritorious ſervices; and as a teſtimony of the high opinion they entertained of his military character, they requeſted their chairman, Sir Henry Fletcher, to preſent him with a ſword of one hundred guineas value, which had been voted by the following reſolutions, which were paſſed on the 10th of April, 1780:

"Reſolved, that Lieutenant Colonel James Hartley be preſented with a ſword of one hundred guineas value, as a mark of the Court's approbation of the very ſingular ſervice rendered by him to the Company, on the late expedition from Bombay againſt the Mahrattas."

In the year 1787, it was reſolved upon by government to ſend four of his Majeſty's regiments to India; and the Board of Control, to whom Lieutenant Colonel Hartley's claim of rank was well known, united with the Court of Directors in recommending him to his Majeſty, who was in conſequence graciouſly pleaſed to appoint him Lieutenant Colonel of the 75th regiment; which rank at that time took precedence of the oldeſt Lieutenant Colonel in the Company's ſervice.

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Being then under the apprehenſion of an immediate rupture with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley's ſervices were called for in a manner not a little flattering to his feelings; in conſequence of which he proceeded to India with the leaſt poſſible delay, charged with the ſecret diſpatches of Government. He accordingly went thither over land, taking his former route through the Great Defart, and arrived at Bombay the 7th April 1783.

On the 6th of September following, General Meadows, who had been appointed Governor of Bombay, arrived there; and the 9th of that month he appointed Lieutenant Colonel Hartley Quartermaſter-general to the forces under that preſidency, and a Member of their Military Board.

In April 1790, a war with Tippoo becoming ſtill more probable, he was ſelected by Sir Robert Abercrombie, then Governor and Commander in Chief at Bombay, to command a ſtrong detachment deſtined for the ſupport of our ally, the King of Travencore, whoſe country had been invaded by Tippoo. This armament ſailed from Bombay the 15th of April 1790, and on the 24th of April landed at Ryacottah, an iſland near Cochin.

He had not been long in Travencore before he received inſtructions to correſpond with General Meadows, who then commanded the grand army in the Carnatic, as well as to obſerve the motions of Tippoo's army, at that time encamped in the vicinity of the Travencore lines. The rainy ſeaſon, however, being expected to ſet in, Tippoo was compelled to break up his encampment, and retreat to Coimbatoor.

The grand army under the command of General Meadows advanced from Tritchinopoly towards Coimbatoor in the latter end of May, whence the General wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Hartley to inveſt the fortreſs of Palghautcherry as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit. Anxious to fulfil this order, he waited not for the breaking up of the monſoons, which, this year, was unuſually tardy, and moved on with the utmoſt celerity towards Palghautcherry; but when he had arrived within forty miles of that place, he received intelligence of its having already ſurrendered to Colonel Stuart. He nevertheleſs continued his march thither, and arrived with his detachment on the 1ſt of October, at a juncture ſo critical as to afford them an opportunity of ſhewing that his fertility in reſource kept pace with the ardour and promptitude of his exertions. General Meadows having puſhed forward in purſuit of Tippoo, with that ſpirit of enterprize for which he is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, looked anxiouſly for Lieutenant Colonel Hartley's arrival at Palghautcherry, as it was from thence he expected his chief ſupply of proviſions: nor was the General diſappointed in his expectations. Lieutenant Colonel Hartley furniſhed the grand army with every neceſſary, and moreover ſent a detachment to raiſe the ſiege of the fort of Coimbatoor, then blockaded by a part of Tippoo's army; and the ſenſe entertained by General Meadows of theſe ſervices, is beſt expreſſed in the following extracts from his letters of inſtruction to Lieutenant Colonel Hartley.

"*Camp, Coimbatoor, 31ſt Aug.* 1790.

"Should Palghautcherry be taken before you arrive, you will find orders to follow me. It is impoſſible I can do without your detachment; and, poſſibly with it, it will require all our exertions to obtain the end propoſed."

"*Sept.*

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" *Sept.* 30*th*, 1790.

" Whenever you join us, you will command your own people, who will be called the *Corps de Reserve*, and in which I ſhould have great dependence."

The required collections of grain were made with the ſtricteſt punctuality and the moſt complete ſucceſs. On his leaving Palghautcherry, he executed General Meadows' orders, by keeping open the communication with Cochin and the Paniany river; and laſtly, by the battle of Tervananghurry on the 10th, and the capture of Ferokabad on the 12th of December 1790, which compelled Tippoo's troops to retire from the countries of the Zamorin and King of Cochin. Theſe objects were accompliſhed againſt an army of Tippoo's, commanded by Huſſein Ally Khan, conſiſting of 9000 diſciplined men, and 4000 Moplas: Lieutenant Colonel Hartley's little army amounted only to 1300 King's and Company's troops, with 500 auxiliaries belonging to the King of Travencore.

Lieutenant Colonel Hartley loſt no time in addreſſing letters to Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, ſtating the particulars of theſe deciſive and important achievements; to which, on the 2d of January, 1791, he obtained the following replies:

" I had the pleaſure of receiving your letter, dated the 12th of December, giving me an account of the great and important advantages you have gained, and which do ſo much honour to yourſelf, and to the officers and ſoldiers under your command.

(Signed) (CORNWALLIS."

Extract from General Meadows' letter, dated 25th Dec. 1790.

" I am juſt favoured with your's of the 10th and 12th inſtant, I hate! I envy! and I admire you! for the brilliant advantage you have gained over the enemy!"

And the General concludes a ſubſequent letter by ſaying, " Moſt ardently wiſhing you a continuation of ſucceſs, if ſucceſs ſo brilliant can poſſibly continue.

(Signed) WM. MEADOWS."

The battle of Tervanganhurry, and the ſurrender of Ferokabad, were the firſt ſucceſsful engagements of this war; and they claim our admiration, no leſs for the ſignal bravery diſplayed by the Britiſh troops and their commanders, than on account of the important conſequences which reſulted from them, as they not only defeated Tippoo's views on the weſtern ſide of India, but opened to the main army an abundant ſource of grain and proviſions.

This ſucceſs of Lieutenant Colonel Hartley was alſo conſidered by the inhabitants of that extenſive and fruitful country, as a joyful victory to them; for by it they were delivered from the galling tyranny of Tippoo, which they had long borne in patient miſery, without even the hope of relief. On his arrival, therefore, at Ferokabad, he was received by the inhabitants of that city * as their deliverer, rather than their conqueror. They erected triumphal arches, formed of green boughs, and decorated with garlands of flowers, † under which they proceeded with him through the principal ſtreets, to the Durbar, where Tippoo's troops, to the number of 1500, laid down their arms.

The

* Ferokabad is a new city on the coaſt of Malabar, which Tippoo intended to have made the capital of his dominions on that ſide of the peninſula.

† Such are the cuſtomary honours, which theſe people pay to diſtinguiſhed warriors. ED.

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The inhabitants, of all religions, were protected in their persons: it was only public property which was confiscated and secured for the India Company and the captors. The natives celebrated this event in their religious ceremonies; and the Bishop of Viraparly ordered *Te Deum* to be sung throughout his whole district.

In January 1791, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley's detachment joined General Abercrombie at Cananore, and from thence proceeded on their march to Seringapatam, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley commanding the advanced guard of the army. But the attack on that capital having been postponed, by Lord Cornwallis, till the following season, General Abercrombie returned to Cananore.

In December 1794, he again proceeded up the ghauts; and on the 15th of January 1792, they arrived at the point of destination from which it was intended they should co-operate with the main army. On the 18th, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, with his advanced guard, was ordered to cross the Cavery, and take up a strong position close to Seringapatam. On the 22d, Tippoo made a *sortie*, with a view to dislodge him; but he was repulsed with considerable loss, and driven back to his capital.

After the peace with Tippoo, it was thought necessary to station a considerable force in the ceded provinces on the western side of the peninsula. Lieutenant Colonel Hartley having commanded, during the war, in those provinces, with so much reputation and success, and having obtained the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants, was placed by Lord Cornwallis in the command of a considerable force appointed for their safeguard.

In June 1793, upon intelligence being received of the war with France, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley was ordered by the Government of Bombay to take possession of the French settlement of Mahé, on the the coast of Malabar. He accordingly marched against it with a sufficient force, and the place surrendered to him by capitulation on the 13th of July 1793.

In March 1794, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army; and in 1795, arrived in England.

Upon the establishment of the new regulations for the Honourable Company's army in 1796, his Majesty reserved to himself the appointment of five general officers on the staff in India: and when the promotion of Colonels to the rank of Majors General in his Majesty's army took place (May 3, 1796), his Majesty was graciously pleased to bring down that promotion to Colonel Hartley inclusive. At the same time, the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, who from his knowledge of General Hartley's character and services, had long patronized him, now gave him an additional testimony of his esteem, by soliciting his Royal Highness the Duke of York to recommend General Hartley to his Majesty, as a general officer highly deserving of being put on the staff in India.

In consequence of these recommendations, his Majesty appointed him to that station; and he was soon after nominated by the Honourable the Court of Directors to succeed General Stuart in the command of the Bombay army.

In January 1797, Major General Hartley embarked at Portsmouth on board the East India Company's ship the Sir Edward Hughs, and arrived at Bombay in July following. In consequence of a difference which had at that time arisen between the go-

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government of Bombay and the Cotiote Rajah, Mr. Duncan, the governor of that presidency, and General Stuart, had gone from thence in April for the Malabar coast, and had left orders for General Hartley also to proceed there by the first opportunity after his arrival, in order to take the command of the army in the Southern provinces.

In conformity with this order, he left Bombay as early as the season would permit, and arrived at Tellicherry in September, when Governor Duncan appointed him second in the commission for executing the office of Supervisor and Chief Judge and Magistrate in Malabar. This civil appointment, in addition to his military command, was given him with a view of enabling him the more effectually to tranquillize the provinces; a duty which his abilities, local knowledge and experience, so eminently qualified him to perform.

This distinguished and meritorious officer was one of the Generals on the staff at the late glorious conquest of Seringapatam; and we cannot more properly close these anecdotes of his military life, than with the following high and honourable testimonies of his recent services:

"Fort St. George, Feb. 24, 1799.

"SIR,

"The reports which have reached me through General Harris, and various other quarters, of the very forward state of the preparations and supplies of provision, and other articles necessary for the operations of the army on the coast of Malabar, induce me to embrace the earliest opportunity of expressing to you my approbation of the alacrity, zeal, and ability, which you have manifested in the conduct of the important command which you have lately delivered over to General Stuart. It is due to your exertions to acknowledge, that if the expedition now undertaken should prove successful, you will be intitled to a considerable share of the gratitude of my government, and of your country, for the early dispatch of a material branch of the service. I am anxious to appriſe you of my sentiments on a subject which has afforded me so much satisfaction. But I shall take the first occasion to record my tribute of applause to your merits, not only in my orders to the government of Bombay, but in my dispatches to the Court of Directors.*

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"MORNINGTON.

"To Major General Hartley, &c."

*** Since writing the above, we have received the unwelcome intelligence of the death of this brave officer, which was communicated to the Court of Directors in a letter from Governor Duncan, dated the 16th October 1799, in the following terms:

"It is with particular concern that I announce to your Honourable Court, the death of Major General JAMES HARTLEY, of his Majesty's service, and of his staff at this presidency, which happened at Cannanore, on the 4th inst. after a short but painful illness. This distinguished officer, who stood appointed to succeed Lieutenant General Stuart, was, at the time of his demise, in the immediate command of the troops in the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and also a Member of the Commission at Calicut."

Major

* See also General Stuart's letter, p. 92, of our State Papers, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, p. 145.

Major General Hartley was born A. D. 1745, near Malton, in Yorkshire: his father, who was one of the sons of the Rev. Mr. Hartley, vicar of Armly, in Yorkshire, died while he was yet in his infancy; and he was educated under the care of his mother, and the direction of the learned Dr. Hartley of Bath, author of the celebrated philosophical work, intitled "*Observations on Man.*" He went to India, as we have already related, at an early age, and, during a long course of honourable service, obtained those merited encomiums above mentioned. And being chiefly engaged in active life, he never formed a matrimonial connexion.

His stature was of the middle size; and his countenance placid and sedate, blended with an acute intelligence, and an incomparable cheerfulness: his person was well formed, his deportment graceful, and his figure and features, combined with the urbanity of his manners and the suavity of his disposition, not only gained the respect, but secured the regard of all who knew him. As an officer, he was universally beloved by the soldiers under his command; and the native troops in India imagined they saw in him those personal marks by which they believe Providence distinguishes the fortunate and the brave, and which their superstitious reliance in physiognomy always directs them to search for.

In all the habitudes of private life he was uniformly amiable, frank, generous, ardent, and sincere: he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a faithful and steady friend. Animated with a generous ambition of gaining military fame, he pushed forward with zeal in the exercise of his public duties. With frequent opportunities of amassing a fortune, his desire of wealth was measured by the love of independence, and regulated by the dictates of honour. He possessed, indeed, many virtues, rarely united in the same mind: he was prudent, yet liberal; firm, yet placable; cautious, yet brave; cool in his judgment, yet warm in his heart. The army under his command loved him as a father, and followed him as an hero.

As a General, he was no less distinguished for the resources of his mind, that seemed equal to every exigency, than for his gallant spirit, which surmounted every difficulty, and which even disaster could not damp: and while this spirit gave promptitude and activity to all his exertions, it was moderated by the maturest judgment, and directed by the most consummate skill.

In short, whether we consider General Hartley as a private or a public man, he lays equal claim to our admiration. Perhaps no character ever had fewer blemishes, and few possessed more estimable qualities. All his thoughts, words, and actions, manifested his love for his friends, and his zeal for his profession. To the last moment of his life, his bosom panted for the happiness and glory of both; and on the bed of sickness he died a soldier.

We cannot but wish that the memory of a man, who deserved so well of his country, should have some public testimony of its gratitude; and we confidently trust that the Honourable the Court of Directors, in remembrance of his eminent services, and in conformity with their own liberal sentiments, will take into their consideration the propriety of erecting a Cenotaph in St. Paul's, with an inscription that would transmit his name with due honours to posterity.

A CHA-

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A CHARACTER *of the late* ANTHONY LAMBERT, *Esq. many Years a diſtinguiſhed Merchant in Bengal.*

Mr. LAMBERT, a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed, was an eminent inſtance of the perfection which the powers of the human mind may attain, without the aid of a regular education. The ſtrength of his faculties in a great meaſure ſupplied the want of early culture: a vigorous and correct judgment, and a pure and warm heart, were his only monitors. Introduced into life at an early age, and left to the reſources of his own active mind, he roſe ſuperior to the diſadvantages of his fortune, and to the obſtacles with which he had to contend.

His good ſenſe, however, pointed out the utility of improving his talents by ſtudy, and he had ſtored in his mind much various knowledge. The promptitude of his perception, and the clearneſs of his underſtanding, rendered him no leſs happy in aſſociating the ideas of others, than in the communication of his own; while the unaſſuming mildneſs of his manners gave a pleaſing turn to his converſation, which was often inſtructive, and always delightful. He delivered his opinions with that firmneſs which reſulted from a clear conception, and a perfect knowledge of his ſubject; and he maintained them with a ſuavity and gentleneſs, the effect of which, even thoſe who differed from him, found it extremely difficult to reſiſt.

He was an active Member of the Aſiatic Society, and was much admired by the late illuſtrious Preſident of that learned body. Though ſelf-inſtructed, he was ever conſidered as one of the ornaments of the poliſhed circle of friends which Sir WILLIAM JONES drew around him; and he ſecured the affection of the accompliſhed men of whom it was compoſed, as much by the placidity of his diſpoſition, as the benevolence of his heart.

As a Merchant, he was ſo much reſpected, and his manners were ſo exceedingly ingratiating, that no one ever came to him on buſineſs who did not anxiouſly ſeek his acquaintance, and hope for his friendſhip. His high-minded and honourable ſentiments, and his enlarged and generous views, were by a bland aſſimilation incorporated into all his commercial purſuits. His ſpeculations in trade, as they were founded on ſound and liberal principles, ſo they were purſued with an ardent ſpirit, and regulated by an unimpeachable integrity. Combining political ſagacity with the ſpirit of mercantile adventure, his ſchemes expanded into the views of a ſtateſman; and they were not leſs calculated to benefit himſelf, than to promote the intereſts of his country. His comprehenſive mind took a wide and accurate ſurvey of the whole ſyſtem of our commercial intercourſe with India, on which his well-framed and well-conducted ſpeculations were ſo many practical comments. The principles on which theſe ſpeculations were founded, he has ably developed in a work well known in India; and which, it is to be hoped, from the importance of the topics diſcuſſed, as well as the ability with which they are treated, will be ſoon reprinted in this country. To his exertions, the opium trade of India owes its principal ſupport and improvement. His judicious and perſevering repreſentations to government, contributed in no ſmall degree to induce the Eaſt India Company to abandon the old policy in their ſhipping

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ſhipping concerns, which, by confining the commercial intercourſe between Great Britain and her eaſtern dominions to one deſcription of high-freighted ſhips, had actually forced a large portion of the valuable trade of India into foreign ports.

Mr. Lambert, ſince his return to England in 1798, had been ſtruggling with the diſeaſe which prematurely cloſed his uſeful and exemplary life, at a period when he looked forward to the calm enjoyment of that ample fortune, which his talents and induſtry had realized, in the boſom of his friends whom his virtues had warmed. At Calcutta, where he paſſed the beſt years of his life, his memory will long be cheriſhed, and his death deeply and univerſally regretted.—In him we lament, with unfeigned ſorrow, the loſs of a warm and ſincere friend, of an enlightened and honourable merchant, and of a wiſe and virtuous man.

He died in the 41ſt year of his age, at his houſe, Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, on the 17th of January 1800.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HARRIS.

ALTHOUGH we have the happineſs of being well acquainted with the gallant Conqueror of Seringapatam, whoſe private virtues, no leſs than his military talents, lay claim to ſo much praiſe; yet having been unable to obtain ſuch ample materials for his Life, as his own ſervices demand, and as the public may expect from the nature of our work, we ſhall reſerve an account of it for our next volume.

*** For the above reaſon, we have been induced to poſtpone an account of the military lives of Generals FLOYD, STUART, and BAIRD, which it was our original intention to have preſented to the public.

We are ſorry at being prevented, for want of room, from inſerting the life of MUSTAPHA, the Tranſlator of the *Seer Mutaquerin*, which we had prepared ſome years ago in India. It ſhall appear in our next volume.

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MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

UNDER this head of our Collection we have introduced all the novelty and variety which our moſt ſtrenuous diligence could procure: and we have endeavoured ſo to diſpoſe the different Tracts, as to preſerve that order and perſpicuity, without which rational Entertainment loſes much of its uſefulneſs, and elegant Literature wants half its charms.

Our Selections are made from rare, rather than recent writings; not from their poſſeſſing more intrinſic value, but from a deſire of ſaving from the wreck of Time many inſtructive and meritorious performances.

The Narrative with which we open this part of our Work, is no leſs amuſing from its novelty, than it is important from its ſubject, and intereſting from the extraordinary character of its Author. It is taken from the works of the late Mr. HUGH BOYD, publiſhed a few weeks ago. We have given an account of his life, in our Biographical Department. He was deputed, in February 1782, on a ſpecial Miſſion to the King of Candy, in the iſland of Ceylon, by his Excellency Earl MACARTNEY, then Governor of Madras. He accompanied the Expedition, under the command of Admiral Sir EDWARD HUGHS, which was deſtined for the reduction of the Dutch Poſſeſſions in Ceylon; and, after the ſurrender of Trincomallée to the Britiſh arms, he ſet out from that place, by an unuſual and difficult route, to Candy.—From the pen of ſo able a Writer, more, perhaps, may be expected than this Narrative affords: but it ſhould be recollected that it is only a faithful diary, in the compoſition of which true taſte always rejects literary ornament. It excels in ſimplicity and conciſeneſs, which are the real beauties of ſuch a performance: and it manifeſts a ſingular firmneſs, perſeverence, and ability, in ſurmounting the ſeveral obſtacles that impeded his Embaſſy; as well as the greateſt acuteneſs, promptitude, and addreſs, in reconciling the various intereſts of his Country with the immovable prejudices of the Cingaleſe, and the unbending cuſtoms of their King.

A JOURNAL of an EMBASSY from the Government of MADRAS, to the King of CANDY, in CEYLON, in the Year 1782, by HUGH BOYD, Eſq.

From Trincomallée to Copputtorey.

(NINE MILES.)

ON the 5th February 1782, at half an hour paſt ſeven *a. m.* left Trincomallée.† At nine ſtopped at a very beautiful inlet of the ſea, rendezvouſed, and breakfaſted on cheeſe and biſcuit, the cook having marched on with the cold fowl.

 Before

† Our whole number 173, 63 of whom were a fine grenadier company of ſepoys, under the command of Enſign Cherech. We had three palankeens, for myſelf,

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Before we proceeded, loſt one cooley, who found opportunity to eſcape into the woods. At twenty minutes paſt ten got into motion again. The road more woody and difficult for the palankeens; and water up to a man's middle in one or two places, particularly Copputtorey river, running near a little hamlet of that name. We were obliged to halt before we croſſed, near half an hour, to clear the way among the trees, and to ſend over the bullock-loads by men, leſt they ſhould again throw them, as they had before, in a rivulet we had paſſed. At half paſt one, halted at Copputtorey; a few little huts, twelve or fourteen, among the trees, neat and cleanly enough; with a tank.* To prevent, or at leaſt to mitigate, any alarm, kept all our people ſtrictly from entering the hamlet, only a meſſenger whom we ſent to requeſt the head-inhabitant to come and ſpeak with us. But he and the others were gone to the paddy-fields,† and partly, I believe, thro' ſome preconceived alarm; except one man, who came immediately, and was very willing to accommodate us. All we wanted were pots for the palankeen boys and cooleys to boil rice, and he ſupplied all he had.‡ Reviewed and harangued the cooleys. All ſafe and ſeemingly ſatisfied; in the courſe of the evening a few more of the inhabitants appeared; halted all night.§

From Copputtorey to Tumbela-Caumum.

(SIX MILES.)

Feb. 6th.—From delay of tents and loading, the bullocks did not move till half paſt ſeven. About eight arrived at a river, pretty deep in the channel; which, as before, coſt us conſiderable time in croſſing. A fine river; but the water ſalt. The people here have no idea of diſtances. They told us, Tumbela-Caumum was ten miles from Copputtorey. We found it, from certain calculation of our time, not more at moſt than ſix.

I had heard that ſome perſons were here, ſent lately from the King. I was doubly careful, therefore, in the ſtile of our approach, and the prohibition of entering the village; which, I had alſo heard, was of ſome reſpect and conſequence. On our approach, we had the agreeable omen of the inhabitants coming forward to receive us. They did ſo with much civility, and returned with us to a very fine plain, cloſe to the village. After converſing with them here ſome time, ſeated in my chair, which, according to the cuſtomary compliment of the country, they had covered with white cloth, the principal perſon of thoſe

Mr. Cherech, and Permaul, my debaſh and principal interpreter, and a dooley for Moſs, my writer: beſides ſervants and attendants of all denominations, for ſhew and uſe, and cooleys for the baggage and preſents. For the heavier part, tents, &c. Capt. Bonnevaux, commandant at Trincomallée, accommodated us with eight bullocks, as indeed he did with every thing in his power.

* Some of the inhabitants manufacture a coarſe kind of cloth, partly ſent to Trincomallée, and into the country, and partly collected from them by the King's peon, ſent throughout the country from Candy. The people here do not, as in the Carnatic, pay to government any ſhare of their crops.

† This was the common pretext for their abſence on ſimilar occaſions, as I marched into the country, when I found my preſent ſuſpicion too well founded.

‡ He would take no money, and ſaid, "Our favour was more to him than 1000 rupees."

§ No hut or appearance of inhabitant ſince we left the ſuburbs and environs of Trincomallée.

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thoſe I had heard of, came forth to pay his reſpects, with the affectation, rather than the reality, of ſome pomp and attendance. He was a Munnygar, as called on the coaſt; here * Veraumy.

After a few compliments of courſe, I inquiring the health of the King, and he mine, he obſerved, it was to be expected that his maſter ſhould be well, ſituated at eaſe and plenty in his palace, but that it might be apprehended the Engliſh ſhould be otherwiſe, having had the fatigues of coming ſo far in ſhips, and afterwards of fighting and conquering the Dutch. I told him our ſhips were ſo large and powerful, that we lived as well and as happily at ſea as on land; and that we were ſo much ſtronger than our enemies, that the conqueſt of them gave us no trouble.

He told me that the King, hearing of my coming, had appointed the general of this diſtrict, Mauthela diſtrict, including Trincomallée, Cottiar, &c. to come down and receive me; and that he himſelf was ſent forward to prepare the roads and accommodations for him for that purpoſe: that he did not know till the preceding evening of my coming on ſo ſoon, or he would have been better provided for our reception: that he had great deſire, but little power, to accommodate us in theſe parts, oppreſſed as they had been under the Dutch; but that we ſhould have whatever we wanted, and they could ſupply. He ſent us afterwards ſome fine fowls and fiſh, cocoa-nuts, and a little rice, which it ſeems is a ſcarce commodity here, but † natchenny in plenty. I thanked him, and aſſured him of the friendſhip of the Engliſh to the King and people of the country. On telling him, in reply to his obſervation of this part of the country being only the root of the tree which bore no fruit itſelf, but made the branches produce, that the Engliſh were famous for being excellent gardeners, and that on this occaſion they would be very happy to ſhew their friendly ſkill, and make this great tree flouriſh,—he ſaid it was neceſſary to ſurround valuable trees and fruits with *hedges* and *defences;* and for *ſo much care as that* they would be very happy in the friendſhip of the Engliſh.‡

Much time was taken up in the ceremonies and double tranſlation of our converſation, from his Cingaleſe, through Malabar, to Engliſh, by my two dubaſhes; but well employed in what thus appeared authentic information of the ground being ſufficiently firm and favourable.

Another eſſential conſideration contributed to detain us; the want of rice and paddy for the ſepoys and cooleys. We obtained ſome, however, with much difficulty.

Pitched one tent on the plain, and halted all night. The road hither was much better and pleaſanter than yeſterday's, through lawns and openings; and as we approached Tumbela-Caumum, ſaw conſiderable numbers of oxen, fifty or ſixty in a herd.

* Veraumy, or, as Knox ſpells it, Vidaumy, the general of a diſtrict.

† A grain that grows in the Carnatic and Ceylon.

‡ He entered into ſome particulars of the preſent and former ſtate of this town of Tumbela-Caumum, which is large, and has ſome good ſtone buildings; but much leſs populous and flouriſhing ſince the exactions of the Dutch reſidents there for fourteen or fifteen years paſt. The ſtaple of the place had been cattle, for which its extenſive paſturage ſeems very well calculated. He gave me ſome information too, not very faithful, as I afterwards diſcovered, of the politics of the court, the Dutch, &c. all in the moſt figurative ſtile, with ſome agreeable turns and compliments.

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From Tumbela-Caumum to Tertolay.

(SIXTEEN MILES.)

Feb. 17.—Did not set out till seven *a. m.* being detained by another conference, with another messenger, from Candy, who had arrived late the preceding evening. He was an envoy from the King; had left Candy nine days before, he told me, and was sent forwards to prepare accommodations, &c. as the other had said; with whom his account agreed; assuring me, expressly, in addition, that as the late King had always been most friendly inclined to the English, and desirous of cultivating their friendship, so his present Highness was possessed of the same sentiments and disposition.*

He made much apology for the want of accommodation we should experience on the road, from our proceeding sooner than he expected, and the difficulty of it for our palankeens, as there had not been time to clear it; but that as he was immediately returning to notify our approach, he would give directions as he went for as much accommodation as could be prepared.

This we found very little indeed, both on the journey of today, and at the end of it. Tolerably good path-ways, but the woods all the way very close and low over them; which, with some rough and steep rocky passages, made it necessary often to alight from the palankeens.

We halted after about eight miles, half way to Tertolay, where there was some water for the sepoys (the cooleys had marched on before us), and breakfasted heartily on cold fowl,† seasoned with some excellent salt beef we had from the admiral, and washed down with what Mr. Cherech's palankeen-bearers had left him of a bottle of aniseed, to improve the water, which wanted it much. Before three we arrived and pitched our tents on the borders of Tertolay lake, within about a quarter of a mile of the village; a very extensive and beautiful expanse of water, finely skirted with rising woods. As the chief peon, with whom I had conferred in the morning, had promised to prepare whatever accommodation could be ready for us, I sent forward my two messengers‡ with the more confidence, to notify our arrival to the head-inhabitant of the village.

The delay of my two messengers, who did not return for an hour and a half, surprised me; but I was still more so, when they did return, with two men, the only persons visible in the place! This desertion, seemingly at our approach, was not encouraging: our two visitors, however,

* On this topic he recommended what appeared an extraordinary caution to me, that I should not believe what the people of the country as I advanced might say; for they were great liars, and might endeavour to insinuate improper impressions of *enmity* or *indisposition*, where friendship only existed.—I told him, that as I was conscious of the most friendly disposition of the English to the King and his subjects, as my commission from the high authority I came from would testify, so I confided in the same amicable sentiments on the part of his Highness.

† Our lame cook, who carried it, this morning saw a tiger; the drummer was ordered to strike up; and the woods of Ceylon, for the first time, heard the grenadier's march.

‡ Mahommed Cossim, a very intelligent man, whom I had engaged on the coast, was lately cutwal at Carrical, but had formerly traded to Candy, and was very respectably acquainted there; and spoke Cingalese, the language of the country. The other, a very decent old man, who came on with us from Tumbela-Caumum.

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ever, accounted for it by telling us, the inhabitants were gone to their paddy-fields. The place, at beſt, is very ſmall and poor, and their account might be true; conſidering, eſpecially, the quality of our two hoſts; one, the head-inhabitant; and the other, a man of the village, expreſsly ordered by the chief peon as he paſſed through, to procure us what we wanted, and could be ready.—This intelligence, implying the will at leaſt, qualified the apparent coolneſs of our reception, and ſcantineſs of our fare; for they had brought us only one fowl, plantains not ripe, and a dozen rotten eggs.

On the whole I remained in ſome doubt on this alternative, whether the court, not contemplating my immediate advance, had not prepared the peon with ſufficient authority, though he deſired to appear, for perſonal conſequence, perhaps, or for political reaſons, to have it; or whether there were really the diſpoſition at Candy in our favour, that was pretended. But, conſidering on the whole, the Munnygar's friendly conduct and communication, and this morning's aſſurances from the chief peon, of the King, ſtill more expreſs; and concluding, that the only alternative, on the ſuppoſition of fraud, is highly improbable; either that the King ſhould practiſe a treachery ſo groſs, or that theſe ſlaves of their maſter ſhould attempt it without his ſanction, I determined, without appearance of diffidence or delay, to proceed to-morrow.*

From Tertolay to Permaumadoo.

(TEN MILES.)

Feb. 8th.—Very long detained this morning in conſequence of the heavy rain that fell laſt night, and wetted the tents ſo much, that we were obliged to wait for their drying, and becoming portable again to the buffocks, till near one o'clock in the afternoon.

We then ſet out, and after halting about half way, near an hour, at our conſtant cold fowl meſs, arrived about ſix at Permaumadoo. The road more and more difficult, both from the cloſeneſs of the woods, and ſudden ſteepneſſes. After walking more to-day than I had done for a conſiderable time, and quitting my palankeen, the † pinjaree of which it was neceſſary to take off, I made a very advantageous change into the dooley of Moſs, my writer. We croſſed two or three ſtreams as we advanced, that flow from Tertolay-lake; one a little on this ſide of the village, pretty large, and running over rocks. The lake opened now and then on our right hand as we advanced, very beautifully, to various proſpects of retiring woods and hills. About two miles from where we ſet out, we ſaw grazing on its borders a vaſt number of wild buffaloes, not leſs, I believe, than two or three hundred; but which, probably, do not venture too near the alligators that abound in the lake.

As we approached cloſe to Permaumadoo, we were glad to ſee ſome fine paddy-ground, our rice

 being

* I muſt do juſtice to Mr. Cherech's judgment on this occaſion, as on many others in our expedition. He ſuſpected ſtrongly their diſpoſitions towards us:—and it muſt be confeſſed, the alluring air of their promiſes, and then the breach of them, the miſerable want of proviſions, the nature of the country, &c. &c. ſeemed to furniſh ground of apprehenſion.

† The top of the palankeen.

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being very nearly exhauſted; and, as we had been appriſed this was a plentiful little place, we relied here on the accommodating offices of our precurſor the peon, and advanced, with as much alacrity as fatigue permitted, to the encampment-ground our preceding meſſengers had taken for us.

But that was all they had been able to do; for, to our great mortification, we found this ſcene more deſolate than the former; exactly, in fact, what has been ſo finely pictured in poetry, "a Deſerted Village,"—

"All but yon widow'd ſolitary thing,
"That feebly bends beſide the plaſhy ſpring."

This was preciſely the ſtate of Permaumadoo. There was only *one old woman* to be ſeen. But ſhe was neither ſo communicative, nor authentic, as Goldſmith's "ſad hiſtorian of the penſive plain." All the account ſhe would give of the abſence of the inhabitants, was the ſtale pretext of the paddy-grounds.

Our ſituation was now very unpleaſant, and choice of conduct not eaſy. In the firſt place, all poſſible care was taken to prevent our people going into the village; which, though empty of people, was full of proviſion: great ſtore of paddy; and the doors of the houſes open. But, politically circumſtanced as we were, doubts of the country's diſpoſition and intention increaſing with our advances into it, the greateſt caution in our conduct became more and more neceſſary; not a ſingle perſon, even as before in point of compliment, appearing on the part of the peon, of whom the old woman either knew, or pretended to know, nothing:—this too, the firſt village we had come to, fully under the King (for the Dutch incroachments, as conſidered at Candy, had extended to Tertolay); our increaſing diſappointment on this ground was, therefore, the more ſeriouſly diſcouraging, and our advance into ſuch a country the more dangerous.

Two things were neceſſary, *ſupply* and *intelligence*. But I reſolved to protract, as long as poſſible, the unpleaſant neceſſity, which might afterwards afford pretext for reſentment, of taking the former; and contrived, with ſome rice which luckily my debaſh had a good ſtock of for his own people, to ſatisfy the ſepoys and the reſt of our party this night, without invading the property of Permaumadoo; in hopes, poſſibly, of ſome favourable appearance of the inhabitants in the morning. As the beſt means towards intelligence, I determined to ſend ſome of my confidential people, under ſanction of a letter to the King, notifying to him, in point of compliment, and with all appearance of unſuſpicious friendſhip, my advance ſo far. Beſides, I was deſirous of having an opportunity of ſtating formally, though in appearance curſorily, the aſſurances I had received, in my conferences at Tumbela-Caumum, with his people immediately coming from his Durbar, his veraundy, and chief peon.

As my meſſengers proceeded, Mahommed Coſſim, who ſet out with them, was to ſend me back all the obſervation he could collect at Pulian-Caravvety, the next village, about nine miles diſtance, or further on, if he found it neceſſary to proceed a little, of every ſymptom he could collect of the diſpoſition both of the country and the court, eſpecially if he could aſcertain whether the diſappearance of the inhabitants proceeded merely from their own fears, or any political cauſe or authority.

Others

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Others were sent to go on with the bearer of my letter, (one of my chubdars) to report to me any thing that might occur of consequence as they advanced; especially relative to the general, whose friendly appointment and approach were so expressly announced to me.

I finished my letter to the king, and memorandums to Mahommed, which Permaul translated early the next morning, and the reconnoitring party I dispatched with all speed. We then proceeded, or laid by, as new circumstances or proper caution required from the old ones, with due leisure and circumspection.

From Permaumadoo to Pulian-Caravvety.

(TEN MILES.)

Feb. 9th.—More rain, which detained us very long, but luckily, this morning, as by it I had the following interview and particulars. A man came to my tent, and gave me a letter, addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur, le Commandant General des Forces Angloises, a Trincomallée;" when he told me he brought it from the Governor of Columbo, and shewed me two or three other letters, and one directed to Homoet, late governor of Trincomallée, I made no ceremony with the wax of the latter, or my friend Bonnevaux's. But one was only on private affairs, and the other a recommendation to humanity, very properly and respectfully urged, of the Dutch prisoners. I inclosed them, and took this opportunity of again* writing to Capt. Bonnevaux, by the Columbo messenger, whom I sent on after learning from him the following information: that he had, the day before, been met and brought back by the chief peon I had spoken with, who examined and treated him very roughly, suspecting that he came from Columbo, or some of the Dutch settlements. The man, however, persisted that he was only a trader, and found means to conceal his letters. He told him he had left Columbo seventeen days ago, had come by Negombo, and then cross the country through the woods. On my inquiring about the Candian ambassador, who had been at Columbo to notify the late king's death, he told me, that he had staid there only three days, and had come away as soon as the news arrived there of the English taking Trincomallée, a day or two only before he left it. But his most immediate important intelligence, was of the chief peon, who had, in his hearing, remonstrated with the two or three persons that met him here and entertained him, and one of them, the head inhabitant, against their deserting the village; telling them how well we conducted ourselves, and treated the people; and desiring them to remain, and accommodate us as well as in their power.

This corresponded with the hope that occurred to me at Tertolay, of the peon's inclination being greater than his authority; and we were the more induced to attribute the people's absence merely to their fears, from the information I at last extracted from the old woman. She said, the men had been almost all gone five or six days, a few only coming backwards and forwards—as those yesterday, who she now told us, as the Columbo man had received the peon; but she could not confirm the important remain-

* I had written to him our good news, as it appeared, from Tumbela-Caumum, to relieve the great apprehension he was under of our meeting insuperable difficulties, if not hostilities.

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der of his intelligence, as to his directions in our favour. She said, the women and children went the preceding day, and would have perſuaded her to go alſo; but that being infirm, and relying perhaps on the ſanctity of her wrinkles, ſhe had remained. I praiſed her good ſenſe; and endeavoured to convince her too, how much wiſer ſhe was than her neighbours, by preſenting her with two ſtar pagodas; the firſt, probably, ſhe had ever ſeen, or certainly had ever been miſtreſs of.

Conſideration of theſe particulars ſo apparently favourable, eſpecially the Columbo man's report, ſaved the paddy of Permaumadoo; as I thought myſelf now more juſtified in venturing to proceed, and finding that we could do ſo to another larger village, called Pulian-Caravvety, where Mahommed * aſſured us we ſhould have plenty of proviſions. We flattered ourſelves too, that in addition to the peon's recommendation to the people, they muſt have heard through the country of our good conduct, and be the more induced to receive us; and that poſſibly the fame, even of my golden offering to the ſybil of Permaumadoo, might have been wafted before us, and ſerved, in ſome degree, to propitiate the *ſwaumies* of Ceylon.

Protracting, therefore, on the principle already ſtated, the taking of any ſupply, to the laſt poſſible moment, and the political neceſſity of intelligence towards our advance appearing now not ſo ſtrong, I determined to go on, aſſured thus of proviſion at Pulian-Caravvety, and to detain my letter and meſſengers, to be diſpatched thence according to circumſtances. At about half paſt twelve, therefore, we ſet out, and after a ſhort halt as uſual, at the ſign of the cold fowl! (which, by the bye, had been a little too much in the ſun,) arrived at a little paſt five at Pulian-Caravvety; or rather cloſe to it, for we adhered ſtrictly to our rule of not entering a village.

We might, however, have diſpenſed with it here, for there was nothing to alarm us but empty huts; not even an old woman to preſent two pagodas to!

This anticlimax of reception ever ſince Tumbela-Caumum, and in proportion as we advanced into ſo ſtrange and ſtrong a country, was very unpleaſant. We wondered that the people's fear ſhould not have ſubſided; or that the chief peon's remonſtrances, if ſincere, ſhould be ſtill unſucceſsful. No trace or report of him; not a ſingle perſon even to pretend an apology! though eaſier in this village, it would ſeem to have prevailed on ſome to remain, as it is much larger than the former: twenty or thirty houſes, ſuch as they are.—Doubts returned and increaſed, about the peon's ſincerity, and conſequently the diſpoſition of Candy; and our two old wants, of ſupply and intelligence, preſſed more and more ſtrongly on us.

Mr. Cherech, with the caution of an old ſoldier, and a very proper ſolicitude for thoſe under his command, was very apprehenſive on both grounds. As to the former, however, our reconnoitring party brought us intelligence, that there were many ſtore places for paddy well covered up, and plenty of natchenny in the houſes. For the latter

* He was not yet out on the reconnoitring party; but founded his opinion, on this occaſion, on what he had ſeen there a few weeks before, when he went up from Trincomallee with my firſt letter to the king.

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letter I dispatched Mahommed Cossim, and the Candy party, with my letter to the king, early next morning.

Our road to-day rather more open than hitherto; but very deep and heavy in some places, especially near the end of our stage. A general appearance of want of industry through the country; easily accounted for, where there is no encouragement to labour, for that is a virtue, which, beyond the supply of necessaries, is not its own reward. But though agriculture be neglected or ill pursued, and their huts ill and clumsily constructed, the people seem rather indolent than poor. They are easily supplied by their sun, soil, and rains, with more than they can consume.

Some very romantic views relieved the way as we passed along. But in general, the whole course of the road resembles very much the gravelled ways through the groves common in the grounds about our great houses in England. These gravel walks are rather rougher, it must be confessed, both under foot, and on each side; but if we had travelled as men of taste instead of business, unvexed by what we then considered as interruptions, we should, on the contrary, have admired the sudden rock, or fallen tree, majestic in ruin; the venerable victim of ages; or recently, perhaps, before we passed, prostrated athwart the little path of men, by the resistless bulk of the lord of the forest; whose sublime magnitude, bearing down all obstacle before him, and on every side, is really awful in its effects. I have not yet been fortunate enough to see this land leviathan, whose wildness must indeed be sublime; but I have stopped to contemplate the length and breadth of his footsteps across the way. *Ex pede elephantem.*

At Pulian-Caravvety.

Feb. 10*th.*—After dispatching my letter to the king, and giving particular instructions to the messengers, especially enjoining Mahommed to write back exact intelligence on some specific points which I gave him in writing (and this he was to do by day-break the next day, so that we might receive his letter in the morning, if his intelligence should be favourable), we attended to our other essential care of provisions, but to our exceeding disappointment, we found that there was no rice. The store-places, which were so carefully covered up, we found most thoroughly unpacked, and not a pad of paddy remaining. No alternative but natchenny; which, besides being a very inferior and much less wholesome food, has another material inconvenience, delay; first, in beating it out, and then in grinding it into flour. An inconvenience increased by the obstinacy of the cooleys and palankeen-boys, who refused to work, and said they would rather starve: —mine especially, who were the most insolent set of knaves I ever saw, affecting high superiority over the country bearers that came from Trincomallée, though themselves are almost outcasts on the coast, pariars from Negapatam: exacting, by the bye, an extraordinary price, for what must indeed be acknowledged an extra kind of service. I am glad to bear, on the contrary, the most favourable testimony to the conduct of our sepoys, under the strict and able care of Mr. Cherech; equally patient under their hunger and fatigue, and active in every labour of loading and drawing the bullocks, guarding and assisting the cooleys, pitching the tents, &c. &c.

We borrowed a fowl from one of the sepoys, who had purchased it from

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from the fowl-cooley * at Tertolay, and curried it with the laſt plate of rice to be had. The natchenny buſineſs, though now the ſole reſource of the people, went on very reluctantly, and with much objection, from the apprehenſion of its making them ſick.

At Pulian-Caravvety.

Feb. 11*th.*—The apprehenſion of ſickneſs among our people, laſt night, was too well founded; of which we had this morning the unwelcome proof, in the illneſs of ſome of the ſepoys, and the ſervants and attendants. The miſchief, however, had no reſource; of which the people were conſcious, and behaved very well, eſpecially the military. Mr. Cherech managed them with equal care and kindneſs; as the rapid ebb of his arrack bottle teſtified.

Our anxiety grew the greater to hear from Mahommed, the diſpoſition and ability of the next village, as to people and proviſions, as well as any general intelligence he might be able to ſend of the country. Without ſome favourable intelligence on theſe heads, I determined, or rather would be determined, by the neceſſity of ſuch a ſituation, to ſend back a party to Permaumadoo, to negociate with (now, I hope) our friends there for the paddy, which our delicacy, too ſcrupulous perhaps, had ſpared—But this, I hoped, for obvious reaſons, would not be neceſſary.

Three o'clock in the afternoon brought no tidings from Mahommed! though we had expected them at breakfaſt. We ſat down "with what appetite we may," to a little land turtle, two of which a ſepoy caught this morning; but one was of a kind not fit for uſe. This was luckily very good; and our cooks, both the lame one, and a young aſſiſtant that I had obtained for him, performed very well.

Another hour without news, added, in proportion, to our anxiety; which was now, however, agreeably relieved in a conſiderable meaſure, by two viſitors, who arrived a little after four o'clock. They told me, they were ſent from Noatchy-wettay, † by the chief peon, who they had left there the morning of the 10th, to meet me, and let me know, he had given all poſſible directions for our accommodation, and for the clearing of the roads, with apologies for the great want of it, &c.; that the peon was proceeding as faſt as he could to Candy, to notify our approach; and that every thing would be prepared for us in the beſt manner the ſhortneſs of the time admitted: eſpecially, on my examining them ſtrictly as to rice at the next ſtage, they aſſured me we ſhould find it; though perhaps at a dear price, as it had been ſcarce.

All this intelligence, and even the compliment of ſending it, was obviouſly extremely encouraging; and could not eaſily be ſuſpected to be a ſyſtem of fineſſe, ſo deeply laid from the beginning to intrap us into diſtreſs. But it is nevertheleſs true, I had yet received nothing direct or written from authority. The general, who I forgot to mention, theſe men ſaid, had not, as they knew, left Candy, might, I think, have heard of us, and ſent more authentically. But that, perhaps, was apprehended, would be committing the court too particularly; and the verbal reports of all theſe

* A fellow who had fallen in with the ſepoys there, with eight or ten fowls on his head; they purchaſed his ſtock, and he conſented to join our cooley-corps.

† A village about thirty miles farther.

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theſe underlings might be denied by themſelves, or diſavowed by their maſters. I did not forget, though I ſeemed to forgive, the rejection of my letter to the king. Of the ſucceſs or ſtate of my ſecond attempt towards the correſpondence, I yet knew nothing, though eleven days had elapſed ſince my meſſenger left Trincomallée, and ſince which I advanced almoſt half-way to Candy. I continued, therefore, to wiſh anxiouſly for Mahommed's intelligence. A little before five, arrived a letter from Mahommed Coſſim. He wrote to Permaul, that on the preceding evening, he found Minary, the next little village to us, though not directly in the way, about ſixteen or ſeventeen miles, entirely deſerted; that he then went on three or four miles farther, and met this morning with ſome of the people in another village, (Wiſhtegall) and in the woods; that he had explained particulars to them to return and remain; as it was merely from their fears of what they had heard of an Engliſh army being advancing, that they had removed. As to rice, he did not know that he could obtain any, but would endeavour by all means, if any could be procured.

This information a little damped our hopes. It repreſented ſupply as at leaſt uncertain, if not unlikely. Mr. Cherech's ſolicitude for his men was ſo much increaſed, that he leaned ſtrongly to the reſource of ſending back to Permaumadoo; and the political appearance, as to our ſafety in advancing, ſtruck him as very problematical. On that head, however, I thought Mahommed's letter concurred rather favourably with the other proofs, that all this diſappearance was from the timidity of the people; and as ſo much time had already been loſt, and as even the Permaumadoo reſource would be very tedious, I determined to go on as expeditiouſly as poſſible. Going back would expoſe our diſtreſs, and poſſibly, after all, without relieving it. Delay might eſſentially defeat the object of my miſſion. I therefore gave orders to beat the general, an hour before day-break next morning.

From Pulian-Caravvety to Wiſhtegall.

Feb. 12*th.*—So much delay in loading bullocks and cooleys, that we did not move till half paſt ſix. I walked the firſt hour and a half through the loweſt and cloſeſt woods we had yet encountered. Halted and breakfaſted at half paſt nine, in the almoſt dry channel of a river, prettily ſkirted with woods, which, in the wet ſeaſon, muſt, from the appearance of its ſand and banks, be rapid and deep. In about an hour ſet forward. The road much better, and the country more open, and we made more than uſual progreſs. But the ſun was intenſely hot; and without my pinjeree, which I had been obliged to keep diſmounted, I felt its full influence.

After two hours and a half's march from breakfaſt, at a very good pace, bullocks and ſome of the cooleys left a long way behind under a guard, we halted again under the ſhade of ſome very fine trees, in a wide and open bottom, grown only with weeds, that extends ſome miles along the lake of Minary. Here, as we approached the lake, and ſtill more as, turning a little to the right, we proceeded along its borders, the moſt noble ſcenes of nature aroſe on every ſide; the grandeſt variety of hills I had ever ſeen, of vaſt height and magnitude; and, taking different diſpoſitions as we moved along, immenſe and various vallies opened upon

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upon us. The lake itſelf muſt have a fine effect in this grand ſcene, when full. It appeared now not to be near ſo; but is at all times a very noble and extenſive ſheet of water.

When our people had a little reſted from the heat and fatigue, and our bullocks joined the main body, we moved again; and in an hour and a half more, I walked along the lake with the king of Candy's braſs-barrelled firelock, (but unluckily I had only a ſingle ball, ſo that I only frightened the wild-fowl that abound on it); we at length approached the wiſhed-for environs of Wiſhtegall. But where wiſhes are ſo anxious, fears are in proportion. Here we were to know our fate, as to the eſſential object of proviſion; and, probably, the ſtate and diſpoſition of the country.

We halted our people at about a mile's diſtance from the village, which lies out of the way to Candy, and Mr. Cherech and I advanced to reconnoitre. He told me he ſaw the people running into the woods. A moſt diſcouraging omen! We went on about a quarter of a mile, to the dry bed of a river; and thence we deſcried Mahommed approaching, the revealer, as he was in a great meaſure, the miniſter of our deſtiny. Two of the country people with him. A propitious omen! which we found moſt agreeably verified in Mahommed's report. He had taken great pains, and with ſucceſs, to quiet the alarms of the people, and they had actually returned to their houſes; but, being almoſt as wild as the fowl of Minary lake, had been as much frightened at our approach, and ran back to the woods, as Mr. Cherech had ſeen. Our two Wiſhtegallians, who were perfectly pleaſed with their interview, ſaid they would now bring them back immediately.

As to Mahommed's eſſential commiſſion, he ſucceeded moſt fortunately indeed: and very wiſely embraced all the good fortune that preſented itſelf; for he had purchaſed one thouſand meaſures of paddy—very dear, though, if price were now an object; conſiſtently with the report of the Noatchywetty men. To the ten pagodas I had furniſhed him with, he had added ten of his own: twenty pagodas for five hundred meaſures of rice! But circumſtances governing all things, it was a moſt cheap and valuable acquiſition; making us, even in the worſt event or appearance of politics, maſters of our own motions for ſome days at leaſt.

We ordered up the main body; and after repeating to them all the ſtricteſt injunctions againſt entering the village, in the preſence of many of the people, who were by this time aſſembled, and much pleaſed with our caution, we pitched our tents within about half a mile, in a charming ſituation. Juſt in the front of my tent was a very noble and venerable tree, inclining a little with age; but it was a flouriſhing *viridiſque ſenectus*; with a beautiful perſpective through its lower branches, of an amphitheatre of woods, terminating a lawn that appeared with a very new and uſeful ornament, as we have copiouſly experienced, from the very fine milk of the cows that we ſaw grazing on it.

Our truſty Mahommed, the prime miniſter of our ſupply and intelligence, proceeded in his care of the paddy, to have it beaten out as ſoon as poſſible by the country people; our own being interdicted the village.

Mr. Cherech and I, after a dinner of ſalt beef, enjoyed our ſupper off a very fine fowl curried with

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with rice, with additional satisfaction, from the certainty that our people would now have enough of it for supper for four or five nights to come: and I lay down on my cot more comfortable than I had done for many nights before.

At Wiſhtegall.

Feb. 13*th.*——Notwithſtanding the exertions of Mahommed, our eſſential buſineſs of beating out the paddy remained incomplete; and we were detained in neceſſary conſequence all day. The hands were but few to beat out ſuch a quantity of paddy; and thoſe few were occupied by the inſolence of the palankeen-boys, who found means, when we ſent a few of them to bring the rice from the village, inſtead of beating for themſelves, to employ the country people, and to detach them from the paddy of the ſepoys. In the evening, we ſent up ſome of the cooleys under a ſmall guard; and hoped to have the whole done early the day following.

In ſupply for head-quarters, we found the ability of the people inferior to their inclinations. Our breakfaſt, indeed, was ſumptuous, with the addition of the aforeſaid milk to our tea, and a prodigious fine egg, whoſe ſize and excellence ſurpriſed us; for we boldly ventured on it without inquiry. On making ſome afterwards, we found we were indebted for it immediately to Mr. Cherech's jemindar, but originally to the peacock, which abounds in the woods of this country.

I had this morning a viſit from a Cingaleſe man, juſt arrived from Allwala, one ſtage about fifteen miles this ſide of Candy. He ſaid he left the general there on the 11th, and heard he was coming to receive me, and had given orders for houſes and accommodations for that purpoſe; and that the roads were cleared. This favourable information was the more comfortable, as it appeared perfectly ſpontaneous; and the man too ſimple to be ſent on any deep fineſſe. He took a pagoda too, which added to all appearance at leaſt, of his intelligence being from himſelf; as there is a rigid prohibition againſt the people accepting any preſent, when employed on public buſineſs.

This morning Permaul brought me word, that four or five men had arrived, whom Mahommed, meeting in the village, had brought down to our ground. He learned from the people there, that theſe men had been very particular and ſtrict in inquiring about us, and our conduct ſince we came. The people could not do otherwiſe than make a very good report of us; and the men, therefore, accompanied Mahommed with leſs difficulty. With apparent candour too, they acquainted him, that they had been ſent for this purpoſe of looking about them, and obtaining all intelligence concerning us, by ſome principal perſons of the country, Moatyarrs, higher than the Veraunies. Expreſſing a deſire, therefore, to go about the encampment, I directed Parmaul to ſhew them all civility, and to notice their obſervations. They walked about with much attention, particularly to the arms, which were ranged, as uſual, near my tent, and which he obſerved one of them very ſlily counting.

All this inquiry, firſt among the people, and ocular examination afterwards, we ſoon found was a prelude to a more important ſcene; no leſs than the approach of the aforeſaid Moatyarrs themſelves, whom theſe men acknowledged to have ſent them, but concealed from

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us

as the circumstance of their being so near us. In fact, they were in an adjacent wood, waiting only the report of their scouts. After some very respectful and distant messaging at first, they made their appearance in the evening,* and opened their business with great formality.

They told me, they were sent by the general from Candy to meet me, and in the first place inquired after my health, which they were afraid must have suffered from the inconveniences and want of supply on the road. For this they apologized largely, and said it should be rectified as well and as soon as possible, the general having issued orders for that purpose; but that the time had not yet been sufficient, nor for the general himself to come forward to meet me, which he wished to have done at Trincomallée, or at least on the road, as had been the case of a former gentleman, who had come from Madras, Mr. Pybus. That to fulfil now, as well as might be, the customary and necessary compliments, the general requested I should halt wherever they might meet me: that they had travelled night and day for this purpose, and hoped, therefore, I would remain at present at Wishtegall.

I replied with all possible thanks and compliments to the general, of whose obliging attention I was perfectly sensible, but that I begged he would not be solicitous on that head; for that I should consider myself equally honoured by the intention, and what circumstances admitted, as if all the customary compliments had been prepared: and that as his wish for my stay arose merely from that consideration, I was sure he would wave what was so unnecessary a point of form, and wish rather I would go on with all speed, when he considered what essential motives of business and public utility urged me forward. Besides, I had stated these motives, and my proceeding on them, in two several letters to the king, and was therefore additionally bound to be consistent in matters of such importance, and which I flattered myself would be agreeable to his Highness.

They still urged their wish that I should remain at Wishtegall, till the general should come and meet me, and all due compliment be paid: and observed, pointedly enough, that if I came entirely on grounds of friendship, it was extraordinary I would not comply with the wishes and customs of friends.

Having

* The custom of transacting all public business at night, seems peculiar to the Cingalese. It certainly is not practised by any other people in Asia. It has probably arisen from the jealous policy of their government, which is always upon the watch against domestic treason, which admits all ambassadors with reluctance, and views their conduct with suspicion. Mr. Knox, in his account of Ceylon, mentions this singular custom, as being part of the policy of the king of Candy. He says, "The king's great endeavour is to secure himself from plots and conspiracies of his people, who are sorely weary of tyrannical government, and do often plot to make away with him; but by his subtility and good fortune together, he prevents them. And for this purpose he is very vigilant in the night: the noise of trumpets and drums, which he appoints at every watch, hinders both himself and all others from sleeping. In the night also he commonly does most of his business, calling ambassadors before him, and reading the letters; also, displacing some of his courtiers, and promoting others.

"Another part of his policy, is to make his country as intricate and difficult to travel as may be; and, therefore, forbids the woods to be felled, especially those that divide province from province, and permits no bridges to be made over the rivers, nor the roads to be made wider." Knox *on Ceylon*, p. 44.

Having aſſured them moſt explicitly and ſtrongly on that point of friendſhip, I endeavoured to convince them that it was therefore only I was ſo anxious to proceed; for that ſuch long delay as they recommended, (having anſwered me that the general probably would not leave Candy to come and meet me, till he ſhould hear from them) might be fatal to the friendly buſineſs I came with. However, that I had ſo much reſpect for the wiſh of every perſon in this country, that I ſhould proceed more ſlowly than I had intended, and only two ſtages more, to Nallendy-Caravvety, till I ſhould meet him there, or hear from the king; and that I ſhould certainly remain there, or proceed, only as ſhould be agreeable to his Highneſs's commands.

At this they expreſſed great ſatisfaction; and after a minute inquiry into our whole number, ſepoys, ſervants, palankeen-bearers, and cooleys, for the purpoſe of providing a ſufficient number, as they promiſed, and ſupply for us all, they ſaid they would make all haſte to report the particulars of our conference to the general, and at court.

I deſired they would do ſo exactly, and repreſent, with my beſt reſpects to the general, the ſentiments I had expreſſed, and which I now repeated and enforced; and in the propriety and urgency of which, I had no doubt the general himſelf would concur, and be very happy that as little time as poſſible ſhould have been loſt.

This tedious conferrence concluded, Mr. Cherech and I adjourned to more comfortable buſineſs, the diſcuſſion of our fowl-curry, which we could hardly make hot enough to encounter the night cold and extreme dampneſs of the dews. It penetrated the triple covering of my tents; and not being uſed to ſleep in a cold bath, and more than half invalid as I had been for ſome time, I felt its effect very unpleaſantly. But we had gained our main point—expedition; and the next day proceeded on our journey.

From Wiſhtegall to Rock-River.

Feb. 14th.——The delay in preparing proviſions, and conſequently in ſetting out this day, was the leſs important, as it might in ſome degree ſeem an attention to the wiſhes of our advancing ſlowly, ſo ſtrongly preſſed by the Moatyarrs yeſterday.

We did not move till a little paſt four, in hopes even then of day-light ſufficient to gain a ſmall lake about eight miles diſtant, and pitch our tents there. But the road, though a little cleared, as to the immediate cloſeneſs of the wood, was ſo peculiarly rough and difficult—through little channels of broken rocks and craggy ſtones, that we advanced very ſlowly indeed, and at laſt not at all, the light which we ſhould otherwiſe have had from the ſtars being totally intercepted by the high woods. Now, too, began the carouſals of the foreſt; and we learnt from Mahommed and ſome Cingaleſe with us, that it is very dangerous to travel without lights and much precaution. Our bullocks too were wedged in rock, half a mile behind; abſolutely unable to come on without light and additional help.

Halting, therefore, in the dry bed of this river, which deſerves the name I give it from an immenſe rock cloſe to the place we ſtopped in, riſing to a prodigious height, we ſent back ſome ſepoys and palankeen-boys to the relief of the bullocks, with as many pieces of candle

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candle as we could ſcrape up by accident; for unluckily my candle-box, and all the lanthorns, were gone on with ſome of our party, who, not knowing that our large body would be thus obliged to halt, had advanced far before us, my dubaſh and writer with them; they were enough to be ſafe—ſome of the cooleys, a few ſepoys, and my orderly trooper.

The bullocks joined us in about an hour:—Mr. Cherech made an excellent diſpoſition againſt any night attack of our foreſt enemies; * we ſupped very heartily on bread, cheeſe, and grog, and ſlept very ſoundly in the bed of the river of the rock.

From Rock-River to Gona.

Feb. 15th.—We ſtarted at half paſt five; and in an hour and ten minutes, through woods a little, and but a little, cleared, joined our advanced parties (for they had ſeparated alſo into two diviſions) at the lake we expected to have reached the night before, the perils and dangers of which were really much more than imaginary. Beſides their hearing the deſtruction of the foreſt, not unfrequent in the night, by its huge inhabitants burſting through it, we diſcovered by a certain and very recent relique in the road, that one of thoſe immenſe animals had been very near the foremoſt party, in which were Pernaul and my orderly trooper. But they had the fortune and great civility of an actual viſit from the bear, who came acroſs them after they had halted. Very inhoſpitably, the orderly fired at him; and bruin, not reliſhing this unexpected return for his politeneſs, returned without farther ceremony. We breakfaſted here, and made a long halt of three hours. In two more reached Noatchy-Wetty, where two or three of the inhabitants came forward very frankly to receive me, and converſed with us; we had found in various places leſs of that fooliſh timidity, and much more diſpoſition to intercourſe in the Choliars of the country, who are Mahommedans, and quite diſtinct † in their manners, from the other more numerous and ſuperior claſs, the Cingaleſe.

Our Choliar viſitors inquired very particularly for the Nabob, for whom they have a high reſpect, and very cordially promiſed to procure us ſome fowls and eggs. But Mahommed, whom, as uſual, we had diſpatched before us, had in the mean time ſaved them the trouble, and prevailed on ſome of the Cingaleſe to come out to us with a few.

Here, too, we found a material diſtinction; for on offering them a few pagodas, the Choliars had no manner of objection, and were actually coming forward to take them, till prevented by the Cingaleſe, the principal of whom made a long and loud ſpeech on the occaſion, of the guilt of accepting any reward on the king's ſervice.

Another particular too I ought not to omit, as I confeſs it has ſurpriſed me a little, and ſhews at leaſt that odd thoughts have been in other heads as well as ours. Before we left them, one of the Choliars

* Fire being the beſt defence againſt them, we kept two great piles burning all night.

† Of this diſtinction I conceive ſome advantage might in future be made, in the poſſible caſe of political diſagreements with a people ſo bigotted and obſtinate as the Cingaleſe appear to be. The Choliars have a chief of their tribe at court. They ſeem a more manly, effective race of men than the other.

Cheliar took Mahommed aſide, and in great confidence and ſolemnity urged, that we ſhould be on our guard againſt the treachery of the Cingaleſe, whom he repreſented in the moſt perfidious colours; and recommended, particularly, that we ſhould not go into the houſes they might prepare for us. This inſinuation may be the reſult merely of the envy and ill underſtanding between them; but touching the ſtring that has already been ſo wound up, it heightens the note of caution at leaſt, if not of ſuſpicion.

After a long halt at Noatchy-Wetty, for our men were much fatigued, we arrived, between five and ſix in the evening, at our next ſtage near Gona, that is, we pitched our tents in the road, and a very narrow one; cloſed up with woods and hills, and if among others than friends we were in a very unpleaſant and dangerous ſituation. But Mr. Cherech, as uſual, took all poſſible and judicious care of every thing; and not only ordered, but went himſelf round every department of cooleys and bullocks, as well as ſepoys, and ſaw, according to the wakeful notification which all our ſentries repeated aloud every quarter of an hour through the night, "*All's well.*"

From Gona to Choultry-Plain.

Beſides the circumſtances of ſuſpicion that have occurred on our part, ſo many more anxious appeared on theirs, that I was very ſolicitous to reach Nallendy-Caravvety, where I hoped to meet the general, or ſome of their principal people, and come to an eclairciſſement of mutual confidence. But the roads have been ſo rocky and rough to-day, that after a long halt at the ſide of a very pleaſant river, ten miles on this ſide of Gona, (where I was lucky in meeting a man whom my people knew, returning to Tumbela-Caumum, and by whom I ſent a few lines to Capt. Bonnevaux, acquainting him with our progreſs, with thanks for the wines and good ſpirits we had received from him the night before)—we were at laſt, and with much difficulty arrived only here, five or ſix miles, I am told, ſhort of Caravvety. I take the liberty of naming this fine plain, Choultry-Plain, on the report of Mahommed, who told me there were the remains of a fine old choultry on it. I was ſo fatigued, that I took his word. The bold openneſs of this ſituation was a good contraſt to our incloſure the night before, "bound in with ſaucy doubts and fears."

The proſpects of to-day very grand and various. Stupendous hills on our right as we paſſed; and the immenſe height to which they carried their verdure, with now and then abrupt faces of rock breaking through, added great ſublimity to the beauty of the ſcene.

From Choultry-Plain to the River Nallendy.

Feb. 17th.—About eight in the morning came two meſſengers from the general, to let me know he had received my meſſage from Wiſhtegall by the Moatyarrs; and that, in conſequence of his orders, all poſſible ſpeed had been uſed in preparing a houſe, &c. for me, near Nallendy-Caravvety; but that as it could not be ready till evening, it was hoped I would ſtop here a little, and that every thing ſhould be done as well and as ſoon as poſſible. I told them, with thanks and reſpects to the general, that though I had been juſt ready to move, yet anxious to comply with the wiſhes of my friends, I would ſtop for a few hours, as deſired; and would be very

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very happy, when I advanced, and it ſhould be convenient to the general, to have the pleaſure of meeting him. They ſaid they left him at Allwalay yeſterday, but believed he would come on to Nallendy today. They then took leave, and returned in great haſte.

I was very glad to learn intelligence from theſe men, of Solyman and Chubdar, the bearers of my letters from Trincomallée and Pulian-Caravvety, of or from whom I had yet no account; but they told Permaul, on inquiry, that they had both gone on, and my letters were forwarded.

In conſequence of the above arrangement, we did not move till half paſt twelve; and in about an hour and ten minutes, as we were proceeding very quick along ſome fine road, which compenſated a little for a great rocky hill we had juſt paſſed over, I was met by three or four perſons, of ſome conſequence apparently, from their train; among whom were ſome bow and pikemen.

They were alſo juſt come from the general at Allwalay, but hearing of my arrival, they ſuppoſed he would ſoon be here.

After their uſual compliments and apologies, they obſerved, that as the court might now be conſidered as at Nallendy-Caravvety, many of the principal perſons being there, and it being a place always of particular eſtimation and conſequence, it was the cuſtom, and would be expected as a proper compliment, that I ſhould alight from my palankeen, and walk the reſt of the way.

I was a little ſurpriſed by this extraordinary ſtrain of reſpect, required at ſo many degrees from the throne; but aſſuring them of my ſincere deſire of complying with the cuſtoms of the court, and paying every compliment in my power, conſiſtently with the propriety of my own ſituation, I told them that if even this were to be conſidered ſo, I ſhould be unable to conform to it, being much indiſpoſed with the fatigues of my journey, and the heat of the weather. They repeated it was the cuſtom, and therefore only they mentioned it, but that I ſhould certainly do what was agreeable to me. I re-aſſured them as before; and that whatever was moſt agreeable to the king, would be ſo to me, as far as ſhould be in my power.

They deſired then to go, that they might trim up the houſe, they had been able to make ready, with white cloth, and begged I would ſtop a little till it could be done. They promiſed not to exceed an hour, and that they would then ſend to conduct me.

We halted, therefore, in a very pleaſant ſhade, near the river Nallendy; now with little water, but in the rainy ſeaſons a full and ſtrong ſtream. Here was a number of houſes, as they call them, but in fact, nothing more than huts, of mud walls and ſtraw, neatly enough, however, conſtructed, and ranged not unlike ſmall ſquares of colleges, ſome within others, with one elevated in the centre, and larger than the reſt. There was alſo a neat cottage, built by the late king as a place of pleaſure, and very agreeably ſituated, near the river, on the other ſide of which roſe very fine hills, covered with trees and verdure. This country ſo far juſtifies thoſe who place Eden here, for it abounds, according to the Poet of Paradiſe, with "woody theatres of ſtateliеſt view." This ruſtic palace, however, like other Richmonds, remains unfiniſhed.

While we halted, two or three perſons came, and ſlyly counted

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out

our people; but I was not ſorry at this ſymptom, prognoſticating a complete preparation of proviſions.

At the River Nallendy.

The perſons who had met us on the road, more than doubled their appointment of an hour; and it was paſt four when we moved near the river to our new habitation, which had really a very pretty appearance as we approached it. The green walls of cocoa-nut leaves, very neatly interwoven, and bound and pannelled with laths, and the roofs very compact with wattling, and well thatched, appeared both cool and comfortable; with the rural magnificence of a ſpacious Pandaul, croſs which we entered: there were two rooms joined on each ſide, with an open way between:—each about fifteen feet ſquare. In mine was prepared a ſeat of rather inconvenient dignity and elevation.

Here I ſat ſome time, expecting a viſit, or inquiry, at leaſt, from our hoſts: but none appeared.—Soon, however, were ſent an amazing number of cocoa-nuts, almoſt three hundred, as we afterwards found. This looked like a plentiful prelude to the various proviſion that we expected to follow; fruit eſpecially; though I was moſt deſirous to have the rice expedited, the men having had very little in the morning; only the ſavings of the former day.

Not having the ſmalleſt doubt of a complete ſupply of all kinds, I was aſtoniſhed in proportion at finding it did not extend a grain beyond the cocoa-nuts! I ſent Mahommed to inquire if any of the perſons we had juſt met on the road were yet here; and on his reporting that two remained, I deſired they might come to me: and on finding from them that no rice was prepared, nor to be procured, but by immediate orders from the general, whom they had ſent to at Allwalay, and could not, therefore, expect till to-morrow; I thought it not impolitic to indulge, what the occaſion ſo juſtly provoked, an almoſt angry ſurpriſe at ſo eſſential a diſappointment. I expoſtulated very ſtrongly on the neceſſity of our people's ſituation, without proviſions; and on the certain expectation we had for ſome days paſt been induced to entertain of complete ſupply here: for that otherwiſe we ſhould have taken care to obtain and bring it with us; but as they had known ſo long of our immediate approach, both from my letters and meſſengers, and their own, the chief peon, particularly, from Tumbela-Caumum, and many ſince; I certainly had reaſon to rely, at leaſt, on the neceſſary ſupply for my people here, where proviſion ſo plentifully abounded, as I had been uniformly aſſured all poſſible accommodation and ſupply ſhould be prepared, and that the general had already given orders for that purpoſe: particularly by the Moatyarrs at Wiſhtegall, four days ago, with whom I had ſettled my route to come on thus far, and who had aſcertained my expectation of ſupply, here, at leaſt, if not ſooner, by taking an exact account of the number of all our people for that purpoſe, (and the general had ſent to me that he had received my meſſage, &c. from Wiſhtegall.) Of this I reminded one of theſe two perſons who attended them there as an adviſer or aſſiſtant. He ſeemed a ſhrewd old gentleman, and a man of buſineſs.

To all this he could only anſwer, there had not been orders ſufficiently particular from the general, to authoriſe the people to ſupply us as they wiſhed; but that he would be here to-morrow himſelf.

Our conference concluded with my

my reſtating the abſolute neceſſity of our ſituation, and requiring, therefore, as emphatically as I could, that it might immediately be repreſented, with all that had paſſed, to ſome of the perſons of the court, who I underſtood were then at Nallendy-Caravvety,* and I ſuppoſed, though the general was abſent, could give the neceſſary orders immediately: adding, in compliment, my beſt reſpects and acknowledgments for the houſe already prepared, and ſo commodiouſly, conſidering the ſhortneſs of the time.

The men promiſed to make all ſpeed, and return in an hour.—After waiting upwards of ſix hours, neither rice, anſwer, nor any notice of us from Caravvety arrived, except a conſiderable number of men poſted on the other ſide of the river to watch us. It would have been wiſer in them to have fed us.

At the River Nallendy.

Feb. 18*th.*—The morning elapſed in expectation and diſappointment. I wondered at the patience of the men, who hardly even complained. About one or two o'clock in the afternoon Solyman returned, the bearer of my firſt letter to the king, from Trincomallée.

After a long account of his delays and difficulties, in going up with my letter, miſled into wrong and bad roads, by the peons he went with,—and at laſt, on his arrival at Allwalay, of his being moſt ſtrictly and fully examined by the general there, to whom he was known, on all particulars relative to the Engliſh, his letter having in the mean time been forwarded to court; he then told me he had left Allwalay late the preceding night, at the ſame time with two generals,† who were advancing with great pomp and retinue to meet me, that he had left them on the way, and ſuppoſed they would ſoon be here.

Matters appeared thus to clear up very ſatisfactorily, and I was in hopes of proceeding both on buſineſs and rice immediately; but much exerciſe for our patience yet remained, from the ſlowneſs and obſtinate forms of this extraordinary people.

But not till near ſeven in the evening had we any notice of their arrival at Nallendy-Caravvety: It was then notified to me with much ceremony, by the peon we had ſeen at Tumbela-Caumum, and one of the chief attendants. They told me that a Pandaul was prepared near my houſe, for my meeting theſe perſonages, according to the cuſtom of the country on ſimilar occaſions, and that now it was a form peculiarly proper, as they were of higher rank than uſual.

From the appearance of things about me, and the converſation of my people, they underſtood, it ſeemed, what I expected, that the viſit ſhould be made to me by theſe perſons. I certainly did ſo, but they had as certain orders to the contrary. For on my telling them, after proper compliments, that I ſhould be ready to have the pleaſure of receiving them here, they adhered rigidly to the Pandaul aſſignation. Beſides the cuſtom, and they ſaid this *Durbar* had many peculiar ones, ſo ancient and ſacred that they could not be departed from, they argued that it was perfectly proper to meet half way, and at a third place; as the perſons coming to meet me were ſent immediately from

* The town about half a mile on the other ſide of the river.

† Or great perſons:—he did not exactly know their rank.

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from the king, as I was from the Governor of Madras.

This was as eaſily anſwered in argument from the additional character I bore, as their cuſtom was, in fact, by the inſtance of Mr. Pybus's reception, who received a viſit from a general at Nallendy-Caravvety. On their doubting this, I referred to his journal; and then they had only to ſay, that there being now two perſons, and of higher rank * than that general, the caſe was eſſentially different. I was very unwilling to give up this firſt point, in which, too, I was ſure I was right. On my perſeverance, therefore, qualifying however, a little, by offering to receive them at or even near my door, and then accompany them; it was agreed that if it ſhould appear to them that Mr. Pybus's reception had been as I ſtated, there ſhould be no farther difficulty.

It muſt appear extraordinary that above two hours ſhould be expended on this diſcuſſion, and one or two other points. But ſuch was their ſlowneſs and repetition. And it was with difficulty I at laſt got them away, after urging, in very ſtrong terms to them, the groſs diſappointment and neglect on their parts, and the preſſing neceſſity on ours, as to proviſions.

Many tedious meſſages enſued as to the point of meeting. At laſt two new perſons advanced from them; and deſiring to ſee my debaſh Permaul, who was my Malabar interpreter, and Mahommed (my Cingaleſe), communicated their two ſtrong points of determination, and which they knew were my feeble ones, as to expedition and proviſion: but their orders now, and cuſtoms always were, as had been ſtated by their meſſengers; as they found alſo on reference to the inſtance of Mr. Pybus (not true); that therefore they would come to the Pandaul; if I did not chuſe to meet them there, they muſt ſend from thence to the king, and wait his farther orders. And as for proviſions, they had been as induſtrious as poſſible in preparing them; but none could be ſupplied till after the interview with the ambaſſador.

I confeſs the ambaſſador was puzzled between his rights and dignity on one hand, and his buſineſs and the wants of his people on the other. But determining, without heſitation, in favour of the latter, I anſwered, that when I found they had croſſed the river, (which was rather gaining the point between us) I ſhould meet them, and accompany them to the Pandaul.

They came accordingly, attended and belighted moſt ſplendidly, with a great number of flambeaux, umbrella-bearers, peons, &c. and forty or fifty firelocks; of courſe, we were neither ſo numerous nor magnificent, ſtudiouſly indeed not ſo in the latter particular, for I requeſted Mr. Cherech to change his intention of half his number for a guard, and to take only twelve. I ſaw their apprehenſions had been their great obſtacle to the advance of buſineſs; and I was anxious to avoid appearances, even, that might continue or revive them.

At the River Nallendy.

Feb. 19th.—Being aſſembled in the Pandaul, but not till half paſt one in the morning! with all our ſuites, lights, &c. and ſeated, they on a raiſed

* So they then inſinuated, but untruly, as I afterwards found. They were Secretaries.

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raiſed bench prepared rather too high, I thought, and I on my own chair, covered with white cloth, they deſcended very ſolemnly, and we ſtood all the time the ceremonies and inquiries were going on; which was very ſlowly indeed, they were ſo ſurpriſingly tedious, and particular; firſt for the Governor of Madras, then the Nabob, then the Members of Council, then the Gentlemen at Madras; with half a dozen of obſervations on each, of their happineſs and their health, their hopes for its continuance, their being ſo glad at whatever I happened to ſay in reply, &c.

After my ceremonials in return, equally tedious, but neceſſary, it ſeemed, for his Highneſs, the Prime Miniſter, the Generals, &c. we ſat; and they began a moſt minute inquiry as to the force, and all the particulars of the operations of the Engliſh fleet and troops that had come to Ceylon. I ſatisfied them amply as to theſe points, as well as to the whole hiſtories of Negapatam and Trincomallée, except the immediate preſent deſtination of the fleet; I told them only that the Admiral was to be joined by the great additional force both of ſhips and troops hourly expected from Europe: but that as to the next ſervice they were going upon, being a delicate point of moſt important conſequence, which my confidential ſituation had given me an opportunity of knowing pretty certainly, perhaps, I could not enter on it now; but ſhould be happy, when I had the honour of ſeeing his Highneſs, and advancing on confidential ground with him, to communicate all particulars to him in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. They ſeemed to admit the propriety of this; and then changing the ſubject, they ſaid they had alſo ſome points of a delicate nature to mention, and wiſhed, therefore, the people, who thronged cloſely about us, to retire.—With great ſolemnity they proceeded to repreſent the ſacredneſs of their cuſtoms, and hoped what they had to propoſe relative to them would not be diſagreeable. I agreed as to the reſpect due to cuſtom, eſpecially of ſo ancient a country; but not to anſwer particularly, till I knew what particulars they had to propoſe.

The firſt, I confeſs, ſurpriſed me, which they ſtated very ſeriouſly, that it had always been the cuſtom for ambaſſadors to go to Candy by way of Columbo. They therefore wiſhed that I would go the Columbo way, and then they would be able to receive me more as they wiſhed, with more pomp and greater convenience; for that I had hitherto come by a way that no ambaſſador had ever come, and that its want of accommodation for me and my people was a ſerious concern to the court. If they meant, as it ſtruck Permaul, that I ſhould actually paſs through Columbo, it was a moſt curious attempt to prorogue my buſineſs till our complete deſtruction of the Dutch ſhould leave no option between them and us,—but I rather thought they had only meant I ſhould go ſome roundabout way into the Columbo road, and make my approach on that ſide. The anſwer was pretty obvious; that as I had been at Trincomallée, and not at Columbo, I could only come from the former place; and that my buſineſs was too important and urgent to admit any delay, or change in my route: but that, in fact, an Engliſh gentleman* had come

* Mr. Pybus.

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come to Candy ſome years ago, pretty nearly the ſame way that I came. They ſaid, that his was a ſtolen and wandering ſort of expedition; but they conſidered mine in a quite different and much higher light. More perſons, therefore, and of higher rank, would meet me, and it was wiſhed to pay me every proportionate compliment, which could be better done that way according to cuſtom.

This ſtrange propoſal, however, ſo out of the way * at preſent, they ſtill perſiſted in, after ſome farther converſation, and I have ſtated it at full, only to ſhew how tenacious they muſt be of forms and cuſtoms, practicable on the ſpot, when they could affect ſuch adherence to one ſo unreaſonable and difficult, if not impoſſible.

My ready promiſe to comply with the cuſtoms of the court, which they enumerated, in delivering my letters, &c. gave them much pleaſure, with my warm profeſſions of every reſpect and friendſhip towards the king, which I gave them to underſtand was the ſole ground of my compliance in the inſtance they required; for that they could not ſuppoſe an Engliſh ambaſſador would be ſwayed by any example or cuſtomary conduct of the Dutch, who were a little people without a king, and with no fleet nor armies. They ſaid, they were perfectly ſenſible of the great power and ſuperiority of the Engliſh, and that much higher reſpect would therefore be ſhewn to me, than had ever been to the Dutch, or any other ambaſſador.

Only one important point remained, as to the manner of my approach to Candy, and the only one on which we differed; the number of my ſepoys. They urged, that they were abſolutely unneceſſary; that his Highneſs would order a ſufficient guard of his ſepoys for me, or any number I required; therefore, I ſhould want none of my own, but that, if I deſired, I might have ſix or ſeven with me, and they hoped I would not think of bringing more. On this point I was leſs influenced now than I ſhould have been ſome days before, by the conſideration of ſafety, merely from Candian politics. Still, however, having heard much, and ſeen ſomething of their duplicity, it was not wholly out of the queſtion. But on other grounds alſo, I was extremely anxious to retain my ſepoys. They were by far the beſt part of my appearance, and would be a requiſite, as well as reſpectable diſtinction, above the rabble train, but very numerous and ſhowy, that the Dutch always brought with them. Beſides, it was an eſſential part of the ſepoy-plan originally, to ſhew our ſoldiers to the king and his generals, to impreſs them with due reſpect for the military ſuperiority of their new friends.

I partly ſtated this idea to them, that I hoped it would give great pleaſure to the king and his court, to ſee as many of their friends as they could, eſpecially friends ſo reſpectable and efficient: but that as to myſelf, it would be contrary to my duty, in the character I bore, to give up ſo eſſential a part of its dignity: that in ſincere reſpect to the dignity of their court, and ſacredneſs of their cuſtoms, I had promiſed compliance in the inſtances they required; that I claimed, therefore, in this important in-

 ſtance,

* I found afterwards, that the roads they inſiſted on my taking, loſt me near forty miles; from Nallendy-Caravvety, being only about twenty miles the direct road, and the way I was obliged to go, fifty-ſeven.

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ſtance, a reciprocal reſpect from them to thoſe high powers I repreſented:—beſides, the ſmall guard I had with me, though in the preſent conſideration merely objects of appearance and attendance, might on my return poſſibly be neceſſary to me in point of defence againſt enemies, or unforeſeen dangers.

This argument ſpun out to great length. They then advanced one little ſtep, and ſaid I might bring eight, and at laſt they offered to conſent to ten. I had hitherto been rigid to my whole number; but ſeeing, contrary to my expectations, from their extreme obſtinacy, that they yielded a little, I thought it beſt to offer them at once, and finally, a compromiſe of half my number, twenty-five; making a high merit of it, as a conceſſion that I was not juſtified to myſelf in making, but as a teſtimony of my extreme deſire to meet their wiſhes.

Reduced thus, like old Lear, from my fifty knights to five-and-twenty, I, like him too, expected permiſſion even for them: but was a little afraid, on the contrary, of the ſame reply, "What need one?"—The two negociators ſaid they would, according to their orders, ſend all particulars of our conference to court, particularly the latter, and that orders would then be returned, for our proceedings, according to the king's pleaſure. I preſſed to go on immediately, if poſſible, for that time was eſſentially precious; but to no purpoſe,—their orders and cuſtoms were ſacred, and muſt be complied with. They promiſed, however, to diſpatch with all ſpeed, and ſaid they expected an anſwer the third day. I did not believe them; but waited patiently.

Our conference, which was incredibly tedious, concluded at laſt with a very minute inquiry, on their part, into the nature and number of the preſents I had brought for the king; how many boxes or trunks contained them; and how many men would be required to carry them. Having but few, and of little weight, I parried particulars as well as I could.

We ſeparated not till paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning! the preſſing article of ſupply for our almoſt ſtarving people began at laſt to be attended to. Rice was ſent, with proper accompaniments, but little more that ſufficient for a day for the ſepoys. So that the cooleys, poor fellows, and the palankeen-boys, whom I leſs pitied, were ſtill kept at ſhort, and ſome at no, commons. I ſent repeated remonſtrances, and for a little better attention too, to head-quarters; for they had ſent only the ſame fare for Mr. Cherech and me.

At the River Nallendy.

Feb. 20th.—This is the land flowing neither with milk nor honey. Except a few eggs in addition, we only received our rice and its accompaniments, which made, however, a great ſwing on the bamboos. Solyman brought a couple of fowls moſt ſeaſonably, of a ſtock he had had on his tour at Caravvety. But it was ſome comfort, in our *ſtarvation*, to find, it was rather from ſcarcity, than neglect. Rice had not been in plenty, and quantities had been collected higher up. Good, at leaſt, in proſpect; and as to fowls, none were to be given us by authority: it being the *cuſtom* for the King to prohibit any life being taken in his dominions, *unleſs in private*, as themſelves all do from theſe fowls, and as we were permitted to do by connivance.

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At the River Nallendy.

Feb. 21ſt.—Our people were at laſt attended to: and laſt night, palankeeners, cooleys, and all had plenty of rice, &c. except ghee and ſpice of ſome ſort, which the ſepoys complained much of the want of, and of their not being permitted to buy: for that is the aukward conſequence of their punctilious hoſpitality. The great folks either would not, or I believe could not, order us what we wanted, and the lower people were not permitted to take money for what little they could furniſh us with. This was peculiarly ſevere on the table at head-quarters, where the laſt two fowls of Solyman's ſtock, this day, made their appearance; and, unleſs reſources had ariſen, would have left us prematurely in a very literal lent, not only as to all manner of fleſh, but without fiſh, butter, and milk, and very few eggs.

This morning I had notice of the two old gentlemen at the river ſide, where I met them, determined, if I could, without offence or delay, to rectify ſome of the punctilios in which they had improperly taken advantage of me. I expected, therefore, that I ſhould this day have the compliment of the hand, which I had ſhewn on the former; and that one of them ſhould now *hand me* to the Pandaul, as I had him. Abſolute objection was made to this, as contrary to cuſtom, and their orders.

I inſtanced, in ſtrong terms, the difference of reſpect ſhewed Mr. Pybus, who had been *viſited* at the houſe prepared for him, at this very place, by a general; complained of the miſinformation attempted on that head and others, by the perſons ſent to me the other evening; and argued, that the miſtake ought now to be rectified as fully as poſſible.

This the ſpokeſman contrived at laſt, but not till after many repetitions and explanations, by a reſource perfectly ſatisfactory to me, as to punctilio, though, in fact, the invention of the moment. He ſaid, the *viſit* was all along *intended* to me; but that the place prepared for me not being large enough, the Pandaul was made ready—*which was to be conſidered alſo as my houſe.* This ſolved all points. I immediately ſent a chubdar and peon to take poſſeſſion, and then handed my new gueſt to my new houſe.

But I found there they had nothing new to ſay, and it was merely a *viſit*, as I am now to call it, of ceremony, and perhaps to make farther obſervations of us and our manners. After compliments, and ſome very honeſt complaints on my part as to proviſions, they told me they had diſpatched, early yeſterday, to the king, an account of all our preceding conference; and as the prime miniſter and generals, whoſe office it was to expedite ſuch buſineſſes, wiſhed it as much as we, they hoped for an anſwer that night, or the next morning; which they promiſed to communicate as ſoon as received: and beſides, they wiſhed to ſee me again, as they had other matters to converſe upon; but that, being now dinner-time, they would for the preſent take leave. I preſſed them, if they did not chuſe to ſtay, to let me have the pleaſure of ſeeing them in the evening. But they poſtponed till next day.

Dry rice and quantities of pumpkins, agreed as ill with the men, as the *ſtrict lent did at head-quarters!*

At the River Nallendy.

Feb. 22d.—The morning elapſed without any intelligence of or from the other ſide of the river; and if there were no buſineſs to make time

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anxious, pleasant enough it might be in our house of audience, charmingly situated near the river, which murmurs along coolly and clearly under its sloping banks and high overshading trees. Mr. Cherech and I had taken complete possession, and breakfasted and dined there, on the little we could make out, of egg-curry, but without the essential ingredient of greens, and a miserable rice-pudding, that manufacture not being the fort of our travelling kitchen.

After dinner the approach of our two friends was announced; who paid a long evening visit. Mahommed had just learned, and told me, that they had received, in the morning, a letter from Candy, and that the prime minister there had died the day before. This, I feared, might add delay; but expected particulars from my visitors. None were communicated. Concealed, on the contrary, they denied having received or heard any. But after a long conversation, relating, very tediously, all their customs, and reassuring themselves of my willingness to conform to them; and inquiring again, still more minutely than before, into all the particulars of our fleet and army, and successes against the Dutch that I had been witness of, at Negapatam and Trincomallée, which I fully gratified, and in some points surprised them with; the old gentleman at last told me, on my pressing for expedition, the moment he should be authorised from Candy, I should be permitted to proceed: that he was obliged, however, to go, early in the morning, to Allwalay, to the general, whom he would make very happy by communicating to him all I had said, both of the sentiments, great power, and successes of their friends; and that he would return the same night, or next morning. I could make no reply to this new delay, but to urge that it might be as short as possible; and was very glad to see them at last incline to move.

As to their favourite ground of custom for their demands of such extraordinary respect, finding they were endeavouring (as in the Pandaul instance, and in the first demand on my coming hither, that *I should walk*), to exact new, rather than be content with the old, I was very glad to find them wave, and seem perfectly satisfied too, with my remonstrance against one, which they at first stated very solemnly, and required among others, that *I should throw myself prostrate on the ground*, as the prime minister and all the generals did, on approaching his highness, and so remain, till permitted to rise. This was given up; and the ceremony of the knee, to which I assented, agreed on.*

Towards the close of our conversation, I was surprised at the personal curiosity expressed as to myself, and the manner the old gentleman put his questions to me. He did a rude thing as civilly as possible; apologising and explaining that friends wished to know all particulars of each other, and that the king would consider my merit in coming to him as the greater, when he knew what situation and what connections I had consented to leave for that purpose: he would, therefore, be infinitely obliged to me if I would let him know, what rank I stood in, and how long? and then all my private situation; was

* This ceremony the Dutch ambassadors to the court of Candy were always obliged to submit to, until the conclusion of the last war between them; when it was made a condition of the treaty of peace, that it should be laid aside in all their subsequent negociations.

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was I married?—any children?—and how many?—father or mother alive?—or any brothers and ſiſters?—and how many?—and what eſtate? No New-England-man could be more inquiſitive; nor at the ſame time a Pariſian more polite. I made great friendly merit in ſatisfying his curioſity in what I thought proper, and he expreſſed much pleaſure and obligation.

At the River Nallendy.

Feb. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,—I never paſſed ſo many days ſo anxiouſly. It was near twelve o'clock of the 28th, the *ſixth* day ſince the old ſecretary left us, with a poſitive promiſe to return from Allwalay the 1ſt or 2d, but till within this half hour I had heard nothing of, from, or concerning him, except a report of what I ſuſpected, from the firſt, that he was gone to Candy. Now, indeed, we learned from the men who came with proviſions, in conſequence of a very emphatical meſſage, which I took a lucky opportunity of conveying yeſterday to the other old gentleman who remained at Caravvety, that a general, of the Paulipanny diſtrict, and another eminent perſon, had left Candy, and arrived at Allwalay yeſterday, and were expected by the travelling old ſecretary at Caravvety this day.

I repeated my meſſage of yeſterday to theſe people, but doubted their carrying it; re-urging expedition, and requiring, with all poſſible civility and compliment, an anſwer, with ſome information relative to our and their motions. For every means of this have ſtudiouſly been prevented; with a care, indeed, that increaſed not a little the anxiety of my ſpeculations, in addition to the ſimple circumſtance of delay. No paſſage, for ſome days paſt, permitted to any of our people to the other ſide of the river, where guards, or watchmen rather, were conſtantly poſted. I endeavoured, by little detached parties towards ſome of the neighbouring villages, and by circuitous ways over the river too, to obtain intelligence, if they could ſlily, and fowls avowedly. But they brought us ſcanty ſupplies of both. The 27th, one of them returned with a repetition of the former report, of a Dutch ambaſſador from Columbo, and of his being actually on his way, with Europeans and Malays. Solyman, captain of our ſcouts, was diſpatched this morning with one of our Cingaleſe, to be aſcertained, if poſſible, on this important point. But indeed, excluſively of this, or any other difficulty or adverſity that might ariſe, the obſtinate dilatory ſpirit which ſo ſtrangely delayed even the beginning of my buſineſs, made me almoſt deſpair of its effectual concluſion, in time for the expected public ſervice;* if what other delays have rendered, perhaps, not very

* The attack of Columbo, and the other Dutch ſettlements in Ceylon. This being a great object of the ſouthern expedition, which had commenced ſo fortunately and ſo early by the capture of Negapatam (the 10th of Nov. the preceding year), I had often the honour of diſcuſſing the ſubject there with Sir Edward Hughes and Sir Hector Munro. The latter was ſo obliging to enter on it particularly, and to give his opinion as to the number of troops neceſſary, &c. Expedition, however, was an article as neceſſary as force. Unfortunately, *but I ſuppoſe unavoidably*, the fleet remained near two months at Negapatam after its capture. After the taking of Trincomallée, when Sir E. Hughes was preparing to ſail for Madras, the latter end of Jan. 1782, the laſt converſation I had the honour of holding with him on the ſubject, was very particular, as ſtated in the introduction. It was then agreed, that by my gaining my way to Candy with the beſt expedition, the requiſite meaſures might be effected for aſſiſting and

very probable, that we ſhould be able, after all, to proceed as expected. In my little department of it, if I have erred, it has been as I wiſhed, on the ſide of expedition. For if I had not advanced as I did, it is obvious that it would have been utterly impoſſible to have effected any thing towards the ſervice for this ſeaſon. Coming on even as I have done, and removed as all their doubts and fooliſh fears ſeemed to be, yet the bigotry of this extraordinary people to their ſlow cuſtoms and all their forms, rendered any timely arrangement with them very improbable. I hope it is evident that I had given all poſſible chance, at leaſt, to its ſucceſs; and, on the other hand, I am afraid it may appear, I incurred ſome that were too ſtrong againſt me. But the value of the object, I thought, was more than the danger of the means, or the importance of the inſtruments; and, on that ſcale, hazard becomes prudence.

I continued in hopes that a few hours more might poſſibly give us a glimpſe of buſineſs and Candy. In the mean time, Mr. Cherech and I ſat down in our Pandaul with patience and good appetite to our laſt chicken and mango-curry. As I expected, ſeven o'clock came before any announcement of our viſitors, and nine before they made their appearance. They then came to the river ſide, with a very numerous and ſplendid train attending the general; a very conſiderable number of their ſepoys, ſome hundreds, but indifferently armed, various muſic and flags, and ſome ſmall ſwivel guns.

We took our ſeats in great form, and, after all the uſual tediouſneſs, I found at laſt, with much ſatisfaction, that this general was come from the king, to conduct me next morning; but on ſome ſubſequent information I learned, that they adhered to their roundabout way of going by the Columbo approach, which would induce a farther delay of two or three days.

On two other points they were equally tenacious, the old one of the ſepoys, a new one of my horſe, which I brought from Trincomallée, which I in vain repreſented, as was much too truly the fact, to be abſolutely neceſſary to my health. I rode twice a day, and found moſt eſſential benefit from it. But no one is allowed to ride near Candy.* As to the ſepoys, it was ſettled on their poſitive requiſition, with which they were much pleaſed at my compliance, that I ſhould take with me only twelve, with the havildar and naig. Another havildar's guard left at this place, for relief, perhaps, of the Candian guard,—appearance, &c. with the tents, perforce indeed, for there were ſeven or eight invalids who could not march. Mr. Cherech went with me; and the other half of our party, all effective, returned immediately to the ſervice at Trincomallée.

Gunnoor—from Trincomallée 167 miles.

March 4th.—We were now arrived at the end of our journey; for though Candy was ſtill five miles diſtant, we found at Gunnoor

and ſecuring the important objects intended: as the fleet could not act on the weſtern ſide of Ceylon till the middle of April, and Sir Edward's intention was to return immediately from Madras, to act with Commodore Alms's ſquadron, which was expected every hour.

* Becauſe it is in this country a kingly cuſtom, which no ſubject is permitted to enjoy, except as a ſpecial favour from the king.

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noor* the houſe deſtined for our reſidence, as the place from whence we were to hold all our communication with the court.

It is a large building, conſiſting of a ſquare within a ſquare, and capable of containing five hundred perſons: the walls of clay, as uſual, but ſufficiently ſtrong, and well finiſhed.

The two perſons who had been appointed the night before to take care of us, made an early viſit, not however to me, as I expected, but to the preſents which I had brought, and were depoſited in a building for the purpoſe, in the centre of the inner ſquare. With very polite inquiries about my health, &c. they ſent to deſire that I ſhould accompany them. But finding myſelf too weak and fatigued to incur any unneceſſary trouble of ceremony, I begged they would diſpenſe with my attendance, and accept Mr. Cherech, who accordingly did the honours on this occaſion.

Soon after, I received a meſſage that two perſons from court were arrived at the river, two or three hundred yards diſtant from our houſe, on a viſit to me, but that it was neceſſary I ſhould go and receive them there on their croſſing it. This being indiſpenſable, notwithſtanding my remonſtrance of the heat, &c. I was glad to compromiſe when we came near the river, and to be excuſed the fatigue of going down a very ſteep and long flight of broken ſteps, that led down to its bank. I waited, therefore, in a pagoda, at the head of them, cloſe to the road; and when my viſitors were aſcended, conducted them with great form to our habitation.

A long veranda, extending along one ſide of the inner ſquare, is uſed as the ſcene of conference on theſe occaſions. We ſtopped there, therefore, and my viſitors opened the firſt part of their buſineſs of compliments from his majeſty, and inquiries about health, our accommodation, &c. When this was over, I was not leſs ſurpriſed than pleaſed at their proceeding to real buſineſs ſo ſpeedily, and informing me, that as I had all along expreſſed my deſire for a ſpeedy conſideration of my buſineſs, his majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint that evening for my firſt audience, and the delivery of my letters.

Nothing could be more acceptable than this diſpoſition, at which I expreſſed my ſatisfaction in the ſtrongeſt terms, and told them I ſhould be ready in every particular, except one; which I confeſſed I had promiſed to comply with, as having been ſtated to me as cuſtomary, of walking to Candy from the other ſide of the river; but that, ſo extremely weak and fatigued as I was, I feared it would be utterly out of my power to walk ſo far, and therefore requeſted the indulgence of a dooley.

But all I could urge to obtain it was in vain: they ſaid it was contrary to cuſtom, and inadmiſſible. And when I argued to them, that by ſo rigid an adherence to cuſtom, the moſt important buſineſs might be neglected or defeated, they anſwered, there could be nothing more important than the cuſtoms of their country, and the reſpect due to their court: † that ambaſſadors who could not walk to Candy, muſt remain at Gunnoor: and that

one

* Here all the ambaſſadors to Candy, and their ſuites, are accommodated. It is on the high road from Columbo, about half a mile from where our bye-road had fallen into it.

† On the Candy ſide of the river, the king has the ſole privilege of being carried

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one from Goa, on behalf of the Portugueſe, had actually been detained there, on that account, five or ſix weeks.

I requeſted they would repreſent to the king, my earneſt deſire to comply with the cuſtoms in every particular in my power; urging, at the ſame time, the neceſſity of immediately proceeding on the buſineſs I was charged with; and, though I was abſolutely unable to do ſo that evening, in the manner they required, that I would attempt it next day, however diſtreſſing or dangerous to me, if I could not obtain the indulgence I demanded for this evening.

They then produced a letter for me, from Trincomallée, with a trifling apology for the delay in my receiving it; for it ought to have been given me on the road. I found it was of an old date, from Capt. Bonnevaux, * full of apprehenſions, not only about our ſucceſs, but for our ſafety; with an account of the hoſtile orders which had been iſſued from Candy, prohibiting, throughout the country, any intercourſe whatſoever with the Engliſh, and denouncing the ſevereſt penalties againſt all thoſe who ſhould diſobey, with injunctions to ſeize and detain any of them who ſhould be found in the country; that, in conſequence, Trincomallée was extremely diſtreſſed for ſupplies, all commununication with the country being actually cut off.

I inſtantly demanded the attention of my viſitors to this point, in the moſt ſolemn manner, and in the ſtrongeſt terms remonſtrated againſt a meaſure ſo injurious and ungrateful to their friends. The occaſion was ſo important, and the time ſo preſſing, that I thought it neceſſary to anticipate, in ſome meaſure, the buſineſs of my commiſſion. I repreſented to them the object of my coming in particular; to eſtabliſh a firm friendſhip, and ſecurity againſt their enemies and oppreſſors; and that our conduct in general, ſince our firſt landing at Trincomallée, had been ſtrictly conſiſtent with thoſe friendly principles. This I ſtated to them at large; warning them alſo, ſeriouſly to conſider what fatal conſequences muſt enſue, if that hoſtile idea ſhould be attempted to be enforced, of ſeizing any perſon belonging to the Engliſh; and inſiſting, on the whole, that theſe injurious orders ſhould be inſtantly revoked, and contrary ones iſſued, ſuch as we had a right to expect from the whole of our friendly principles and proceedings.

They freely admitted the propriety of my remonſtrance, and after apologiſing for thoſe obnoxious orders, on the ground of miſtake and miſinformation; and having their curioſity ſatisfied as favourably as I could, as to other news in the letter, of the ſtate of Trincomallée, and of the fleet, about which they were very inquiſitive, they took leave; promiſing to ſubmit the whole of our conference to the immediate conſideration of his majeſty.

They expected the ſame ceremonious attendance in going away as in coming; and it was not without ſome difficulty that they diſpenſed with my accompanying them to the river, though I urged to them how neceſſary it was for me

carried on horſeback or in a palankeen; and on the other ſide, from Nallendy-Caravvery, as has been mentioned, about fifty miles, no one is allowed to travel in a covered dooley.

* Commandant at Trincomallée.

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me to reſerve myſelf for the approaching operation of my viſit to Candy; which I had ſtill ſome hopes might be this evening, in a dooley, or to-morrow, at fartheſt, without one.

March 5th.—But it was not ſo near as I expected. Though they had promiſed I ſhould hear early this day, to fix the hour of being waited on in the evening by the general, towards ſetting out for Candy, the morning paſſed without any communication, more than a meſſage about health, &c. from our two firſt inſpectors, and a viſit from them, as before—to the preſents.

I ſtill expected a notification of the time and particulars of our proceeding, till about ſix o'clock in the evening, their interpreter, the ſame who had officiated at Nallendy-Caravvety, came to let me know, with abundance of compliments and inquiries, that his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to receive me the next evening. This delay was, it ſeems, as the interpreter confeſſed afterwards to my debaſh, merely on a point of pride,—not to adopt my day, as I had not agreed to theirs.

In the mean time our day paſſed unpleaſantly enough, the weather intolerably hot, our place of abode very cloſe and diſagreeable, and proviſions ſcanty and bad. No fruit, eggs not freſh, and fowls very ſcarce.

March 6th.—After their viſit to the preſents, as uſual, our two friends notified to me, this morning, in form, that a general would attend me in the evening, to proceed to Candy. All their political operations, I found, were tranſacted at Candy by night, as I had experienced at Nallendy-Caravvety.

Between ſix and ſeven in the evening, the general's arrival at the other ſide of the river was announced to me; and that he waited there till I ſhould appear on this ſide to receive him. I accordingly ſet forward, with all our people marſhalled in our beſt array, and was now obliged to deſcend the ſteps, in honour of the general. When he ſaw me coming down to the ſide of the river, he ſtepped into a boat that waited for him, and ſome of his principal attendants into another. But the water being then low, though in the rainy ſeaſon it is very deep and rapid, the bulk of his people, ſoldiers, &c. waded over. The profuſion of lights, and the noiſe (though not very harmonious, it muſt be confeſſed) of their drums and trumpets, and pateraro cannon from the other ſide of the river, with the romantic appearance of its woods and banks, rendered the ſcene upon the whole extremely ſtriking. *

My new viſitor was a general of

* This correſponds, in every material part, with the deſcription given by Mr. Knox, of the manner in which the court of Candy receives ambaſſadors. "Firſt," ſays he, "the king ſends ſeveral of his great men to meet the ambaſſadors, with great trains of ſoldiers; the ways are all cut broad, and the graſs pared away for many miles; drums and trumpets, pipes and flags going before them; victuals and all ſorts of varieties are daily brought to them, and continue to be ſo all the time they are in the land, and at free coſt. For the cuſtom here is, ambaſſadors, ſtay they never ſo long, are maintained at the king's coſt and charges. And being near the city, have every thing brought for them from the king's palace. Preſents, goods, or whatſoever they pleaſe to bring with them, the king prepareth men to carry. And when they are come to the houſe that is prepared for them, which is hung round, top and ſides, with white calico, they are kept under a guard, and great commanders with ſoldiers appointed to attend on them; which is accounted a great honour."

KNOX, *on Ceylon*, p. 36.

of the second order *. He was an old man, of the most engaging appearance and manners. Not only that strain of courtly politeness, which, to my surprise, I confess I found in great perfection, and universal among these people, but a friendly openness and affability peculiarly distinguished this old gentleman.

I conducted him to our quarters, or rather to the quarter where the presents and letters were lodged, for that was the object of his visit. After arranging the mode of conveying them, and preparing our sepoys, pikemen, &c. we set out between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. I had unlocked the box in which the letters were contained, and delivered them to the old general, who folded them very carefully in muslin, and then laid them on a large silver salver, spreading a rich piece of gold brocaded silk over them, and covering the whole with fine white cloth. He then gave me the salver to hold with both my hands above my head, and in that attitude I was to march with it out of our little temple; I then gave it to the person appointed to carry it to Candy, and was very glad to get a business of so much weight off my hands, for it was really very heavy; and so very weak as I was, even these little commencing operations had fatigued me very much. It may easily be conceived, therefore, how agreeably surprised I was when the old gentleman told me, on our return to the river, that in consideration of what had been represented to the king, he had consented to dispense even with the sacredness of custom in my favour, and allow me the indulgence of a dooley on the other side of the river, to a certain distance, about a mile from Candy; but that then being within the immediate precincts of the court, it would be indispensably necessary to walk that remaining part of the way.

At that moment hardly any intelligence whatever could have been more acceptable to me, for I was absolutely in despair of accomplishing the march. But I had resolved to run every risk, rather than let the business stand still at that critical stage; and in the almost certain event of my not being able to walk all the way, I must have attempted the expedient, of making some of my own people carry me on their shoulders. Now, however, without the necessity of this resource, which might have been objected to, and opposed by my conductors, I was enabled to proceed very comfortably, and arrived at the appointed stage, where a little place, convenient enough, was prepared for my reception, about nine o'clock. We had passed through two or three caravveties, or fortified gates, where parties of their military were drawn out with much ostentation; particularly some Malays, who made a tolerable appearance. The old gentleman had marched on before, to notify our approach;

* There are four principal § generals, entrusted with the four grand divisions of the island: Yalcoralay to the westward, including Columbo: Nalcoralay, to the southward, including Point du Gal: Mauthelay, eastward, including Trincomallée: and Tovey, including Jaffnapatam. Under these are other ‡ generals, who have the care of large sub-divided districts. Under them, veraunies, and so on through other subordinate officers, the whole system managed with perfect regularity, and the most prompt obedience.

§ *These generals, or governors of provinces, are called Dissaves.*

‡ *The governors of districts, called Rateraus.*

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approach; and on his return, waited for us at another caravvety on the top of a ſteep hill, defended by ſome pieces of cannon.

The crowds that thronged round us, gave abundant proof of the population, and the curioſity of the country; and I was much pleaſed with the ſolicitude of the old general to gratify it, by frequent orders to his people to fall back and diſplay our little party, eſpecially the ſepoys, who were very fine fellows, and made a moſt reſpectable appearance. Mr. Cherech acquitted himſelf on this, as on every occaſion, with the moſt ſucceſsful activity and attention.

We ſoon arrived at Candy, which we found of better appearance, and more regularly built, than any Indian town I had yet ſeen. The principal ſtreet through which we marched, is very broad; and though the houſes in general have but one ſtory, they appear to have two, from the number of ſteps running up ſideways and cloſe to the wall of the houſe, ſo that the door is at leaſt the height of a ſtory from the ſtreet. This manner of building, it ſeems, is to avoid the miſchiefs which the elephant-fights, celebrated in this great ſtreet for his majeſty's amuſement, would otherwiſe do to their houſes.

After advancing about a quarter of a mile along this ſtreet, we turned round the angle of a conſiderable incloſure with a ſtone wall, which I learned was the royal garden. This was on our left hand; and when we turned the next corner, we ſaw the palace on our right; a large ſtone building, with ſixteen large ſtone ſteps leading up to the entrance, at each ſide of which was placed a bowman; two huge fellows, fantaſtically dreſſed. At the head of the ſteps ſtood ſome of their officers, natives and malays; and the whole area below, which was very ſpacious and open, was filled with their ſoldiers and elephants, of which there were between forty and fifty drawn up in a ſemicircle, and two very fine white ones in the centre. The old general took frequent opportunities of hinting to me, that there was much greater diſplay, on this occaſion, than had ever been on any other; and was very ſolicitous to know what impreſſion this unuſual magnificence made upon me; of which I acknowledged my ſenſe and admiration in ſtrong terms, and very much to his ſatisfaction.

We halted here ſome time, till farther permiſſion ſhould be ſent us from the palace to approach. In the mean time it was notified to me, that none of my people were to be admitted to the audience, but my interpreter. I was very deſirous that Mr. Cherech and my writer ſhould accompany me; but could not gain permiſſion. They were, however, admitted through the firſt gate at the head of the ſtairs, which we now aſcended, and were conducted into a large court.

At the bottom of this court a door opened, through which the miniſter and four generals † advanced to receive me. After ſome ceremonious compliments and inquiries, the miniſter retired, to announce our arrival ſo far; but, ſoon returning with final permiſſion for us to advance, he then (with the generals) conducted me and my interpreter through the door he had come through at firſt, into a very ſpacious inner court, partly covered

† Thoſe who have been mentioned, in a former note, as the principal; except the Mauthelay general, who was abſent.

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and partly open, well paved with broad flat ſtone. Along all the ſides of this court were ranged a great number of perſons, officers and attendants, as it ſhould ſeem, of the palace. We advanced to the centre of this large area; till, facing about to the right, we fronted a very wide and high arch, ſpread acroſs with a white curtain.

Here were to commence the labours of the ceremony. The ſilver ſalver, with the letters, was brought, and the miniſter gave it to me to hold as before, with my hands above my head. Even to a man in perfect ſtrength, it were an uneaſy attitude to ſupport ſuch a weight ſo long. But to me, at that time, it was a moſt diſtreſſing fatigue. Obſerving this, however, he aſſiſted me, and one of the generals on the other ſide, by putting their hands to it; telling me at the ſame time, as another inſtance of attention to my ſituation, that the king had diſpenſed with the cuſtom uſual on theſe occaſions, of the ſhoes being taken off, and that I might keep mine on.

The curtain was now removed, and diſcovered to our view a long hall, almoſt covered with a fine large carpet; the ceiling divided by arches that extended from ſide to ſide, large ones in the centre, and two ſmall ones on each ſide. Theſe arches, and two rows of pillars that ſupported them, and formed two ailes, to the right and left, were very prettily adorned with feſtoons of muſlins, &c. of various colours. Within the pillars were ranged the courtiers, ſitting, in their faſhion, on their heels; not with their legs croſſed, as I have ſeen in the Carnatic, but in a more difficult and painful poſture to thoſe not uſed to it, with the knees projecting ſtraight forward. The hall was well lighted by lamps attached to the pillars, and very large wax lights * at the upper end of each aile; near one of which ſat the ſecretary, my old friend of Nallendy-Caravvety, with his ſecretarial implements, to note what ſhould paſs. The whole terminated in a large alcove, retired within which was a very high throne, and his majeſty ſeated on it with much ſolemnity. There ſeemed a ſort of ſtudied obſcurity; as if he deſired, though without having ſtudied Milton, "with the majeſty of darkneſs around" to "cover his throne." He is about thirty-ſix or thirty-ſeven years of age, of a grand majeſtic appearance; a very large man, and very black, but of an open intelligent countenance, as I found afterwards on a nearer approach. On the whole, his figure and attitude put me much in mind of our Harry the Eighth. He wore a large crown, which is a very important diſtinction † from the other princes of the Eaſt. ‡

The removal of the curtain was the ſignal for our obeiſances. Mine, by ſtipulation, was to be only kneeling,—ſtill with the ſalver over my head, which became almoſt

* I did not find, on inquiry, that the lights for the royal uſe are perfumed with the oil of cinnamon, as mentioned by Raynal, and others.

† Among the multitude of his titles, it is a diſtinguiſhing one, "The king who wears a crown." In one of our conferences, ſome of the generals aſked me, "whether the king of England wore a crown?"

‡ The whole of this deſcription pretty nearly accords with the account given by Baldæus, of the reception of the Dutch general Gerard Hulſt, in the year 1656, in the reign of Rajah Singah, king of Candy. §

§ *See Baldæus's Hiſtory of Ceylon.*

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moſt intolerably fatiguing. My companions immediately began the performance of theirs, which were in the moſt perfect degree of eaſtern humiliation. They almoſt literally licked the duſt; proſtrating themſelves with their faces cloſe to the ſtone floor, and throwing out their legs and arms, as in the attitude of ſwimming; then riſing to their knees by a ſudden ſpring from the breaſt, like what is called the ſalmon-leap by tumblers, they repeated, in a very loud voice, a certain form of words, of the moſt extravagant meaning that can be conceived, "That "the head of the king of kings * "might reach beyond the ſun! "that he might live a hundred "thouſand years!" &c. He anſwered very gravely, that we might advance, which we accordingly did, much to my ſatisfaction, but not till the aforeſaid concert had been repeated half a dozen times.

On our entry into the hall, by the aſcent of two or three high ſteps, we had it all to do and to ſuffer over again, they repeating their extraordinary obeiſances ſix times, and I kneeling:—and then a third time, when we arrived at the carpet, which reached within about ten yards of the door. Theſe three acts being over, I was conducted up the centre of the hall to the throne, by the miniſter on one ſide, and a general on the other; I then knelt on the loweſt ſtep, ſtill ſupporting my burthen, but with infinite difficulty, in the ſame irkſome poſture. I was now relieved from it by his majeſty's taking the letters, and had an opportunity of obſerving his figure as I have deſcribed it, and his dreſs, which was more magnificent than I expected, tho' ſurpriſingly warm for the climate of Candy. But the temperature of courts, I am afraid, is the ſame in all parts of the world, "where cumbrous pomp and vanity preſide!"

It not being the cuſtom at this court to read letters at the time they are preſented, the king laid them aſide, and I retired in the ſame manner between my two conductors, keeping my face towards the throne. We found the other generals at the end of the carpet, where they ſat down, in their manner; but told me, I might ſtretch out my legs, provided I kept them as much on one ſide, and out of ſight, as poſſible. I was ſeated in the middle, two generals on each ſide of me, and the interpreters a little behind us. Then began our converſation, which, as I apprehended, was only form; but there being no leſs than five ſtages betwixt his majeſty and me, it was incredibly tedious. He ſpoke to his miniſter, who knelt at the upper end of the hall, near the throne; the miniſter to one of the generals; the general to their interpreter; their interpreter to mine in Malabar; and mine to me in Engliſh: and my anſwers, of courſe, had the ſame journey to travel back again.

He began with inquiring, when I had left Madras, and in what capacity? When I anſwered him, that I had the honour of being inveſted with the office of bringing letters to his highneſs, and of treating with him on the moſt friendly grounds on behalf of the Madras government, he expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at this teſtimony of friendly diſpoſition in the governor of Madras. He then aſked particularly about his health,—then of the members of the council,—of the admiral and gentlemen of

* One of the titles of the king of Candy.

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the fleet, &c.—When he inquired about my own, and the fatigues of my journey, I took the opportunity of attempting, at leaſt, to turn the diſcourſe to buſineſs, and told him, that I certainly had been extremely fatigued, and much indiſpoſed in health, but that I had advanced, notwithſtanding, with the utmoſt expedition; the buſineſs I was charged with being of the moſt urgent nature, and moſt critically circumſtanced as to time, and that I therefore hoped we might proceed on it immediately.

I ſuſpect that the latter part of what I ſaid, loſt ſomething in the Cingaleſe channels it paſſed through. For his highneſs, without taking the leaſt notice of it, proceeded to aſk me, whether I wiſhed to retire, or had any thing farther to mention to him?

I anſwered, that I had much to ſtate to him and to diſcuſs, repeating the neceſſity of proceeding immediately; and was going on to repreſent, in the firſt place, the ſubject I had diſcuſſed before with ſome of the courtiers at Gunnoor, of the hoſtile orders which had been iſſued againſt any communication with the Engliſh: but the general * on my right hand ſtopped me, telling me that the king expected I ſhould now retire; but that he and the other generals would adjourn with me immediately to another place, and there hear whatever I had to propoſe.

I would rather have continued in the direct line to his majeſty; but ſeeing that a hint of his pleaſure was to be law, and conſidering too, that what I had to urge would come with greater propriety and effect after the letter was read, I accepted the neceſſity of retiring, with the beſt grace I could. We all got up accordingly, and retired as we had advanced, I kneeling, and they tumbling as before: † and when we had performed our three acts again, the curtain dropped.

According to the promiſe of conference, the miniſter and generals then conducted me acroſs the firſt court we had come through, upon a high flight of ſtairs, to a very low gallery. Here they left me, promiſing to return ſoon. I had deſired that Mr. Cherech might come in the mean time, and he and I ſat down at the upper end of our long room, on a bench prepared, to the collation which was brought us, in ſeparate trays, of fruit, ſweetmeats, ſpices, &c. and ſome bread, but very ill baked, and coarſe and heavy. There were alſo ſeparate rations for Moſs, my writer, and my interpreter, Permaul.

Almoſt an hour elapſed before my miniſterial friends returned.—We then proceeded to our conference, ſtanding, as is indiſpenſable on any buſineſs of the king.

I began with calling their attention to the univerſal character and conduct of the Engliſh in India; and according to the inſtructions I had received, endeavoured to impreſs them, in the moſt forcible manner in my power, with a conviction

* He was the governor of Halcoralay diſtrict, including Columbo, &c. See former note.—This they eſteem the moſt important command, and the general who holds it, uſually ſucceeds to the poſt of prime miniſter.

† This, performed in the manner I have deſcribed, one would imagine as abject an inſtance of humiliation as could be given. But during the audience, one occurred, which ſurpriſed me ſtill more. Something happened, that made it neceſſary for the miniſter to come to the lower end of the hall. I did not obſerve him ſet out; but turning my head by accident, I cannot expreſs my ſurpriſe when I ſaw him, a venerable grey-headed old man, come trotting down one of the aiſles like a dog!—on all fours! He returned in the ſame manner to the foot of the throne.

tion of our unshaken firmness and fidelity to our allies. Having obtained their assent to this representation, I urged to the minister that we should proceed immediately to business. He asked me, what particular propofals I had to make? I told him that it was necessary, in the first instance, to accept and establish, on the part of the king, the general ground of friendship and alliance which had been proposed by the governor of Madras. For that, and some particulars also, I referred him to the letter I had brought; and that, when I understood his highness's acceptance and assent, I would instantly go upon every particular that should be necessary. He replied, that the letter had not yet been read; (a political fib, certainly, of the old gentleman, which I could not but construe as a bad omen; for it must have been read and considered in that long interval during which he had left me); but that it should immediately, and not a moment be lost: that some of the generals should attend me in two or three days at fartheft, to discuss any points that might arise; and that I might depend on another audience immediately after.

From the whole complexion of affairs, I had a presentiment not the most favourable, which made me the more desirous for precision. I told him, that as we had expressly adjourned to this conference, I concluded he had been invested with powers of conferring to some effect; but that, as it appeared he had not read the letter, I would state the principal points of it to him, for his more clear conception of the business. That it proposed a treaty of firm friendship and alliance between his highness of Candy, and the English in India;—that it promised the most effectual assistance that the English could contribute to vindicate the rights of his highness against the usurpations of the Dutch, and to protect them in future against them and all other enemies;—that it required a liberal supply of provisions, and every friendly intercourse from the country to the English at Trincomallée, or elsewhere;—and that it referred his highness to me, for the explanation and arrangement of all matters tending to the mutual and just interests of both parties.

I repeated to him in particular, as I had done to my visitors at Gunnoor, the necessity of instantly repealing the orders which had been issued against communication with the English; as it was a preliminary, without which I could not proceed in my negociation. After giving me a solemn promise to that effect, and his repeated assurance also that no time should be lost, but that I should have another audience as soon as possible, and, for that purpose, that some of the generals should attend me in the mean time, he concluded with telling me, I might depend also on the point being complied with, which I had insisted on at Gunnoor, relative to the sepoys left at Nallendy-Caravvety; and that orders should be immediately sent to secure them provisions and accommodations for their march to Trincomallée.

It was by this time near two o'clock: and having ascertained matters as particularly as the policy of the old minister would permit, I was glad to take my leave of him. The courtier, who had accompanied the old secretary to Nallendy-Caravvety, was appointed to conduct me back to Gunnoor, where we arrived before four in the morning, in the same manner we had left it; and notwithstanding my extreme fatigue and weakness, with the same necessity of walking the mile and a half

a half I had before done, within the hallowed precinct of Candy.

Gunnoor.

March 7th.—A visit this morning from my two neighbours, to inquire about health, &c. of which I could give them but a very infirm account. I remonstrated about the neglect of provisions, which were very scanty. They promised to supply us better.

I was very glad to see the interpreter arrive this evening; (our acquaintance, I mean, of Nallendy-Caravvety: last night it was another that officiated:) I desired Permaul to improve acquaintance with him as much as possible, and cultivate the friendly disposition he seemed desirous to shew us. He gave a very favourable account of the audience; and undertook the management of a subject, Permaul and I had been just discussing:—the presenting to the ministers and generals a few pieces of gold and silver muslin I had procured on the coast for the purpose, having heard they were very fond of dress, both for themselves and their women. He said it was necessary first to obtain their permission, and that he would let me know to-morrow, with speed, the particulars, as I pressed him, towards the promised visit from the generals.

Gunnoor.

March 8th.—The interpreter returned early according to promise, with a polite and thankful answer from the minister, on the subject of the presents intended him and the generals; but declining them, as being immediately on the king's business, on which it is absolutely prohibited to receive any thing; and observing, that it was incumbent on them to give presents to me, rather than take them from me; but on the whole it seemed to have a good effect.

On the important subject of proceeding on business, he told me the court was perfectly disposed to the speediest dispatch; and that he was sure I should only be detained a few days more for my next audience, and that the generals would come to-morrow. This was very satisfactory, and I enjoyed my evening's walk the more agreeably, though I was able to take only a very short one. The country is extremely beautiful and various, and well cultivated.

March 9th.—In the morning, about ten o'clock, I received intelligence that the deputation from court was arrived at the other side of the river, and that I was expected on my side to receive them. It was exceedingly hot, but I knew the necessity of their forms, and proceeded accordingly. They excused me, however, from going down the steep broken steps to the river side. I received, at the pagoda on the brow of the hill, the three principal generals, and the old secretary, and conducted them to our great veranda of conference.

I perceived, from the respectability of this deputation, and the writing apparatus that the interpreter brought with him, that this was to be a visit of some consequence. The people who thronged about the veranda, were accordingly ordered to a distance; and after the usual inquiries and compliments, we took our seats in great form.

I told them I was extremely happy to find their sentiments coincide with my own towards expediting the important business I was charged with; that being, I concluded, the object of their present visit, in pursuance of the assurances I had received from them and the minister. That the revocation which

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which had been promiſed, of the hoſtile orders againſt the Engliſh, being an eſſential preliminary, I deſired to know whether it had been iſſued?

The principal general aſſured me it had: but there was ſomething in his manner and the looks of the others which gave me ſome ſuſpicion.—I aſked, when? and what other orders had been ſent? (for they promiſed me to ſend permiſſion for the ſupply of Trincomallée, and that all letters from thence ſhould be forwarded to me without farther interruption; and that my people, Mahommed Coſſim, Solyman, and a few others, and my horſe, might be permitted to come on from Nallendy-Caravvety; and that the ſepoys intended to return, ſhould be immediately diſpatched from thence with proviſions.) The heſitation in his anſwer, as to the time and theſe particulars, confirmed my ſuſpicion; however, I thought proper to diſſemble then, and to ſeem ſatisfied, believing that the delay proceeded from their uſual ſlowneſs, and their falſehood from their being aſhamed of it.*

As I now hoped they would proceed on the letter I had brought, I was going on to the explanation of the moſt important points, when the general told me they had not yet any inſtructions to enter on thoſe particulars, and deſired I would explain to them on what principle the Engliſh thought themſelves juſtifiable in making war on the Dutch, who had always been ſuch good friends to them, eſpecially in attacking them in this country, without any notice of hoſtilities, and without any communication with the king.

I expreſſed my ſurpriſe at their not having powers to enter on the contents of the letter, as had been promiſed; but from their manner of putting the queſtions, and ſome intelligence I had obtained a day or two before, of the Dutch ambaſſador having effected a communication with the court, from his halting place on the road, where he ſtill remained, waiting my departure, I apprehended ſome new obſtacle might have ariſen. I determined, therefore, to ſatisfy them in the moſt complying manner poſſible.

This I had the good fortune to do pretty ſucceſsfully, by explaining the origin of the war, commenced, in fact, by our good friends the Dutch, againſt the king of England, aſſiſting his ſubjects who had taken up arms againſt him. This particular, as the moſt atrocious in their eyes, I ſtated in the ſtrongeſt terms I could, and the ingratitude of the Dutch for all the obligations and ſupport they had always received from England.

Their curioſity on this ſubject was very inquiſitive, eſpecially about America, which they had never heard of. I gave them all the particulars I thought neceſſary towards making the moſt favourable impreſſion; and was glad that every thing was taken down in writing, that the king might have the more certain opportunity of ſeeing and conſidering it diſtinctly.

Their curioſity being alſo ſatisfied as to the power of England, and the juſtice alſo of her war with France on the ſame principle, they aſked many queſtions about the French power and government. They knew, alſo, of our war with Spain,

* So I found afterwards, in effect; and that the requiſite orders were ſent next morning, in conſequence of the ſtrong manner in which I then inquired into the ſubject.

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Spain; and naturally enough inſinuated, that it appeared we were rather too fond of war, having ſo many hoſtilities on our hands at once. But they admitted, as I ſtated to them, that it was more a proof of our being ſtrong, than wrong; and that our enemies, united as they were, were yet inferior to the power they envied, even with the aſſiſtance of the Americans, whom they contributed to ſeduce: that we had deſtroyed the navy of France laſt war: that our London (for they were very inquiſitive about our great cities) was much more flouriſhing and rich in trade, &c. than their capital, Paris: with many minute particulars that they inquired about.

Their civility travelled all over Europe; particularly to Portugal, which they were ſurpriſed they now heard nothing of. Portugal put them in mind of religion; and they returned to England, to hope that the ſame religion was not profeſſed there as among the Portugueze. I ſatisfied them on this head, that the Engliſh church was the mildeſt and moſt tolerant in Europe.

After ſome general anſwers as to the powers there, for they were much pleaſed with information as to all,* we concluded this long political conference at near four o'clock.

They very politely diſpenſed with my re-attending them to the river, and promiſed to expedite my next audience, for proceeding on buſineſs as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Gunnoor.

March 10, 11, 12, 13*th*.—Four days paſſed without any thing remarkable. Conſtant inquiries about us from court; and viſits now and then from our friend the interpreter, which I encouraged as much as I could, to obtain all poſſible information from him. He was of the race of Vaddahs,† as he pronounced it, who are called Bedas, in ſome deſcriptions of this iſland: a people towards the north and north-eaſt of it, differing in ſome religious cuſtoms and dreſs from the Cingaleſe,

* And as to the ſtate of politics on the coaſt alſo. The Rajah of Tanjore ſtands pretty well with them; but the Nabob is by no means a favourite, except with the Choſiar tribe, who are Mahommedans; and equally, on that account, perhaps, out of favour at court. They ſpoke of the Nabob's ambition, invading Tanjore, &c.

† "This race of people," ſays Mr. Knox, "are called Vaddahs, dwelling in the woods, near no other inhabitants. They ſpeak the Cingaleſe language. They kill deer, and dry the fleſh over the fire, and the people of the country come and buy it of them. They never till any ground for corn, their food being only fleſh. They are very expert with their bows. They have a little ax, which they ſtick in by their ſides, to cut honey out of hollow trees. Some few of them have commerce with the Cingaleſe. They have no towns nor houſes, only live by the waters under a tree, with ſome boughs cut and laid round about them, to give notice when any wild beaſts come near, which they may hear by their ruſtling and trampling upon them. Some of the more civilized of theſe people are under a kind of ſubjection to the king.

"They never cut their hair, but tie it up on their crowns in a bunch. The cloth they uſe, is not broad nor large, ſcarcely enough to cover their buttocks.

"The wilder and tamer ſort of them do both obſerve a religion. They have a God peculiar to themſelves. The tamer do build temples; the wild only bring their ſacrifices under trees; and while it is offering, dance round it, both men and women.

"For portions with their daughters in marriage, they give hunting-dogs. They are reported to be courteous. Some of the Cingaleſe, in diſcontent, will leave their houſes and friends, and go and live among them, where they are civilly entertained. The tamer ſort of them, as hath been ſaid, will ſometimes appear, and hold trade with the Cingaleſe; but the wilder ſort, called Ramba Vaddahs, never ſhew themſelves." Knox *on Ceylan*, p. 62.

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leſe, but ſpeaking the ſame language; leſs civilized, he confeſſed, but more open and ſincere, he aſſerted, perhaps in aid of his own veracity, and braver: independent, but in general on good terms with the government. From living in the neighbourhood of Trincomallée, he acquired the Malabar language perfectly, and ſo became recommended as one of the interpreters at Candy, where I underſtood he was a favourite.

He told me, that though the politics of Candy be ſtill rather unfavourable to the Dutch, they are not ſo much ſo as before the late king's death, (about three weeks before I went up.) Since that event, ſome of thoſe whom the Dutch had formerly been able to gain, had attempted ſome intrigues in their favour, to which the death of the late miniſter had unfortunately afforded ſome facility and ſucceſs: that the preſent king, above twenty years younger than his late brother, had not been in particular favour or harmony with him: and as to the Engliſh, that never having had any perſonal opportunity of intercourſe, he had been the more liable to be miſled and prepoſſeſſed againſt them, eſpecially at the commencement of his reign; and though his power appeared perfectly deſpotic and, when exerted, was ſo in fact, yet from the mode of conducting every political buſineſs through ſo many channels, and from the great delegated power of the generals throughout their diſtricts, they had great authority and influence: that, unfortunately for us, the principal of them (of Yalcoralay) had been one of thoſe inclined to the Dutch; that to theſe cauſes, and the groſs miſrepreſentations made of our conduct and deſigns, were to be imputed the obſtacles we had encountered; which, however, were now entirely at an end; for that, from our conduct ſince we came into the country, and the explanations we had given them both at Nallendy-Caravvety and here, the king himſelf, (whom they reckon a more able and enterpriſing man than his late brother) and thoſe about him, were perfectly undeceived and ſatisfied in our favour.

This intelligence was the more ſatisfactory, and the leſs to be ſuſpected of artifice, as it ſeemed by no means premeditated, but was rather extracted in accidental converſations from our friend the interpreter.

I was, however, much ſurpriſed at the delay of my ſecond audience; till on the 13th I received an anſwer from the miniſter, relative to that and ſome ſecondary matters on which I had applied to him. The important point of my going again to Candy, he ſent me word, was fixed for the next day; but as to other particulars I had requeſted, of my horſe being ſent to me from Nallendy-Caravvety, Mahommed, and others who were there, to be permitted to come on to me, my letters to be forwarded, and the ſepoys, who I found were yet detained at Nallendy-Caravvety, to be diſpatched from thence with proviſions as promiſed, to Trincomallée; as to theſe particulars, he gave me to underſtand that the ſpeedy concluſion of my buſineſs at Candy would render them unneceſſary.—He accompanied his meſſage with a very welcome preſent of ſome large pieces of wild boar and elk; the latter, eſpecially, was remarkably good, very like beef, but of a ſtill finer grain and flavour.

Gunnoor to Candy.

March 14th. — About ſeven o'clock in the evening, the arrival of the general who was to conduct me

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me, was announced. I advanced, as uſual, to the river, where he waited on the oppoſite ſide till he ſaw me approach, and then croſſed, with a very numerous train of firelocks, lights, muſic, &c.; the rains that continued, ſwelled the river, and the boating backwards and forwards was very tedious. I was glad to find it was my old acquaintance, who had been ſent to eſcort me from Nallendy. After the troubleſome ceremony of conducting him to my quarters, we returned, and proceeded towards the capital in the ſame order and pomp as on the former occaſion: the ſame indulgence of a dooley being permitted to me to the ſame diſtance, within a mile or a little more of Candy. I was obliged to wait above an hour at the houſe prepared for me there, before notice was ſent to us to advance. Walking was very diſagreeable, from the heavineſs of the rain, and ſoftneſs of the ground. The general was poſted to receive us at the caravvety, on the ſteep riſing ground, a few hundred yards from where we had ſtopped; and we proceeded with the ſame pomp as before, and, notwithſtanding the rain, prodigious multitudes of people aſſembled to ſee us.

When we came before the palace, where elephants were drawn up as before, the general ſent to notify our arrival, and to obtain permiſſion, on my requeſt, for Mr. Cherech to ſee his highneſs. (This was granted, and for my debaſh alſo, but not to come into the ſanctum ſanctorum of audience! After the buſineſs was over, they were admitted to the large outer court; and, the curtain being drawn up, to make their obeiſances at a moſt reſpectful diſtance from his majeſty, whom they could hardly ſee.)

I was received, as before, by the miniſter and four generals; and after an exact repetition of the former fatiguing ceremonies, was at laſt admitted into the hall of audience, and ſeated on the diſtant end of the carpet, the generals on each ſide of me, with our friend the interpreter, who, I was glad to find, was to officiate on this occaſion, and the miniſter on both his knees at the foot of the throne.

The ceremonious queſtions of health, &c. being finiſhed, his majeſty began buſineſs with telling me, that the letter of the governor of Madras had given him the greateſt ſatisfaction; that he had conſidered it with equal pleaſure and attention, and agreed entirely with all the ſentiments contained in it; that he had expreſſed himſelf fully in the anſwer which was prepared to it; but deſired beſides, that I would have it from his own mouth, and communicate to the governor and council of Madras, in the ſtrongeſt manner, his friendly diſpoſition towards the Engliſh,—his happineſs in the overtures now made to him, with ſome compliments to the manner our buſineſs had been conducted in,—and his wiſhes to cultivate the moſt friendly correſpondence. He ſaid, in concluſion, that the anſwer to the governor's letter, and preſents for him, would be ſent on to Allwalay, where they would meet me, and recommend them to my care very particularly.

I aſſured him, as ſtrongly as I could, of the mutual ſatisfaction the governor and council of Madras would feel from the friendly diſpoſition of his highneſs; that they were ready to teſtify theirs by every proof in their power, according to the ſincerity and good faith always obſerved by the Engliſh in their negociations; that it was for that purpoſe I had the honour of coming on their part to his highneſs;

highneſs; that as he had ſo ſtrongly expreſſed his entire agreement with the ſentiments of the letter I had brought, I hoped we ſhould immediately proceed to eſtabliſh the firſt ground propoſed therein, a firm union between his highneſs and the Engliſh, and immediately act in concert. He anſwered, that he poſſeſſed thoſe ſentiments as ſtrongly as poſſible, and that he was equally convinced of the ſentiments of the Engliſh; that they were expreſſed fully on his part in the letter, which, with the preſents, ſhould meet me at Allwalay: that as I had expreſſed ſo much deſire for expedition, he had uſed every poſſible diſpatch in preparing them; that now therefore there would be no farther delay, and that orders were iſſued for proper accommodations and attendance on my return.

I thanked him for his attention; but was ſorry to find my apprehenſion verified of the buſineſs being ſuſpended at this ſtage. Wiſhing, therefore, if poſſible, to procure farther conference, in order to ſomething more explicit and eſſential, I obſerved, that the expedition I had been ſo anxious for, was to proceed on our buſineſs, to form a ſtrict union and friendſhip with his highneſs, and to act together againſt his enemies and ours, according to the letter I had the honour of bringing him; that the Engliſh were ready to aſſiſt and act with him; and as he agreed entirely with the contents of the letter, would expect his aſſiſtance and co-operation with them.

The generals here told me, as at the former audience, that as to the diſcuſſion of particulars, they and the miniſter would confer with me after the audience; but that as his highneſs had ſaid there was to be now no farther delay, it was proper to retire; and they gave directions for the preſents intended for me to be brought in.

Finding that a hint from the throne was a ſentence without appeal, I was obliged to compromiſe for the ſubordinate conference they promiſed me: on the ſubject of preſents, however, as the king had twice recommended to me, in a very particular manner, thoſe for the governor, I thought it neceſſary to explain to him what I knew to be the governor's ſentiments.

It would not be eaſy to conceive the ſurpriſe of the Candy courtiers, at hearing of preſents being declined. Diſtinctions between duty and intereſt were as new to their imaginations as to their practice; and it was in vain to urge to his majeſty, that as they had their cuſtoms and laws, ſo we had ours; that governors of Engliſh ſettlements had appointments by law adequate to their high rank; that as it was their duty, ſo it was the determined reſolution of the governor of Madras to decline all additional emoluments, either by preſent or otherwiſe; to be biaſſed by no perſonal conſideration of intereſt, and to direct the whole attention of government to the advantage of their country and their allies.

He anſwered, it was their cuſtom both to receive and to give preſents: that as he had received thoſe I had brought, he expected the governor of Madras would receive his: otherwiſe he would be under the neceſſity of returning thoſe the governor had ſent him. This, I knew, would be a dangerous wound to the friendſhip of our intercourſe; and was not ſorry, therefore, when the generals prevented my reply by telling me, we might diſcuſs that point with the others preſently.

The preſents for me were then brought in, and given to me in great

great form as I ſat on the floor. The miniſter, after coming down on all-fours from the throne, put a gold chain on my neck, of Candy workmanſhip, as were all the reſt, and very tolerable; a large ſword, with ſilver wrought in the handle, and very heavy; a knife, and very large ſciſſars of curious form; chunam-boxes of ſilver, and ſome little trinkets; and a ring, which he put on my finger; a large green ſtone, but of little value; with a piece of ſilk and two of white cloth.

Theſe ceremonies finiſhed, the king told me he would detain me no longer than by ſome queſtions relative to myſelf,—where I was born? how old I was? what was my rank? was I married? had I children? &c. My anſwers to theſe important particulars being entered on their records, by the ſecretaries, with as much formality as if they were to decide the fate of Aſia, I took my leave in the uſual fatiguing forms, repeated twice in the great hall, and then in the outer court, of bowing, kneeling, ſalmoning, &c.

I was then conducted by one of the generals to the long and high gallery where I had been before, at the lower end of the firſt court, where a collation of ſweetmeats, ſpices, &c. was provided as before. At laſt, after a very tedious hour of waiting, the miniſter, the four generals, * and interpreter, arrived.

The miniſter began with explaining the particulars of the letter I was to take, in anſwer to the one I had brought. He told me, as the king had expreſſed, that it contained the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the friendly diſpoſition of his majeſty towards the Engliſh; that it expreſſed his anxious deſire to eſtabliſh a connection and alliance, as propoſed by the government of Madras; but that to make the alliance ſufficiently firm, and ſufficiently reſpectable for him to accede to, it would be neceſſary to procure to it the ſanction of the king of England, ſignified under his own hand; when that ſhould arrive, that the king of Candy would agree to every propoſition that could be made for the ſtricteſt union and co-operation with the Engliſh arms and intereſts; and that in the mean time they might depend on his favourable diſpoſition, and friendly ſervices.

The meaſure was taken, the letter written, and the buſineſs evidently concluded. It was neceſſary, however, to rectify their judgment on this point, on which the delay was founded, as well as to aſcertain the friendly ground we had made.

I expreſſed accordingly the greateſt ſatisfaction at the friendly ſentiments of his highneſs; and explained how unneceſſary and prejudicial to our mutual intereſts might be their delay, in ſuppoſing the immediate ſanction of the king of England neceſſary to the alliance propoſed; that the government of Madras was completely competent to conclude it, and equally ready and able to act inſtantly in conſequence towards carrying into execution all points that ſhould be agreed on. For the good faith alſo of our governments, as well as full power to form and ſupport alliances, I appealed to the known character and conduct of the Engliſh in India.

* It was remarkable, that the general of the Mauthela diſtrict, with whom I had ſo much intercourſe at firſt by meſſage, and expected to have met as I advanced, never made his appearance when I was at court, nor at any of the conferences. As well as I could collect by inquiry, I found there was a jealouſy and rivalſhip between him and the others,—probably for the poſt of prime miniſter, for the preſent old man was only *locum tenens*. The abſence of the Mauthela general was a loſs to us, for he was much a friend to the Engliſh.

dia. I could not avoid expreſſing, therefore, my ſurpriſe at this unprecedented delay, in a criſis that required the utmoſt diſpatch: ſuppoſing, however, that it aroſe merely from inattention and miſtake, now that I had explained the ſubject to them, I hoped the idea would be withdrawn, and that a treaty of alliance, and the moſt vigorous meaſures in conſequence, might be proceeded upon, with as little delay as poſſible, according to the mutual friendly diſpoſitions of his highneſs and the government of Madras.

They ſeemed to be ſomewhat ſtruck with this remonſtrance, and ſaid they would go and report it to his highneſs, and return to me immediately.

They did ſo in about half an hour: the miniſter then began a long harangue. He detailed the particulars of Mr. Pybus's negociation with them above twenty years ago, and complained of its having had no conſequence in their favour; that the government of Madras had at that time deputed that gentleman with offers of friendſhip, which had been anſwered by them in a friendly manner;—but that, on his return to Madras, the buſineſs, inſtead of being proceeded on effectually as they expected, ſeemed to have been entirely dropped, and from that time to this they had never heard a ſyllable on the ſubject; that this departure from a negociation ſo friendly begun, had ſurpriſed and diſappointed them very much, eſpecially as they had then particular reaſon to turn their attention to it, being on the eve of a rupture with the Dutch; that when that rupture took place, they were obliged to ſupport it themſelves, without any aſſiſtance, or even communication, from Madras; but that now, when a rupture had happened between the Dutch and us, the communication was renewed!—that theſe circumſtances could not but induce them to think, that our attention to their intereſt was governed only by adherence to our own; that, however, the king was extremely happy in the friendly offers I had brought, and the aſſurances I had given him; that he deſired again that I would repreſent his friendly ſentiments in the ſtrongeſt terms at Madras; but as to concluding an actual treaty, he muſt adhere to what was required in the letter, that the propoſal ſhould come to him from the king of England himſelf.

This repreſentation the miniſter ſpun out to great length; eſpecially his animadverſions on the total neglect, and their diſappointment in conſequence of what they had been induced to expect from Mr. Pybus's miſſion. Finding that to be the ſtumbling-block, and the only one, (for the other points of fear or ſuſpicion of our intentions, which had impeded us at firſt, were now entirely removed) I reminded him of the diſtinction * themſelves had made to me at Nallendy-Caravvety, between that expedition and mine, which I ſtill farther explained to him, my powers being public, and the object of my embaſſy explicitly defined; relating, as ſtrongly as I could, the complete competency of the governments in India, according to their acknowledged powers and univerſal uſage. This point I endeavoured to enforce as fully as poſſible, to weaken the ſame argument of delay that might be urged on any ſimilar occaſion.

* The old ſecretary, who was ſent to meet me there, he argued relative to ſome tedious honours which they inſiſted on ſhewing, that my miſſion was in a very different ſtyle from that of the former, which he ſaid had been only a ſtolen and wandering ſort of buſineſs.

caſion. For the preſent, their part was taken,—to inſiſt on the royal ſanction of England.

The miniſter then, in explaining more fully than at the durbar the anſwer prepared to the governor of Madras (profeſſions of friendſhip, and deſire to cultivate correſpondence) told me, there was one particular relative to that letter, which it was neceſſary to advertiſe me of; that it was written, not by the king, but by him, the miniſter; that this was the cuſtom of their court in all their correſpondence, and that theſe cuſtoms were inviolable.

On my expreſſing my ſurpriſe at this very ſingular cuſtom and claim, ſo different from the uſage of the greateſt powers in India, in tranſactions with the Engliſh governments; and ſignifying that I ſhould have wiſhed to have had that particular communicated to me ſooner, reſpecting their cuſtoms, that I might have had opportunity of examining and conſidering this extraordinary one; he ſaid, it had always been ſacredly obſerved in their tranſactions, both with the powers of India and Europe. Here he enumerated an amazing long liſt of courts, which he ſaid had all commenced negociation, by applying to the king of Candy for his friendſhip; which applications had been anſwered, on the part of the king, by his miniſters. In particular, he inſtanced a French ambaſſador, laſt century, who talking highly of the dignity of his king, had refuſed at firſt to accept of the miniſter's anſwer, but at laſt found it neceſſary in compliance with their cuſtoms: however, ſuch was the reſpect of his king for the Engliſh nation, that when he ſhould receive a letter from the king of England, he would wave the venerable privilege hitherto maintained by the majeſty of Candy, and anſwer it himſelf.

After the preſents intended for the government of Madras, which, with the letter, were to meet me at Allwalay on my return, I explained fully the governor's ſentiments on that ſubject, and had the good fortune of enforcing approbation from a hackneyed black politician (and he was really a very acute old man) of ſentiments and conduct ſo correct. Underſtanding, however, that the preſents were of very ſmall value, and that the refuſal of them would be of great miſchief, I told him at laſt, very much to his ſatisfaction, that the preſents appearing from his explanation not to be of conſiderable value, and the acceptance of them, therefore, not contrary to the true ſpirit of our laws and duty, the governor would be happy to receive them merely as marks of friendſhip from the king, and to teſtify, in every inſtance that his duty would permit, his inclination to cultivate and improve the moſt friendly correſpondence.

March 15th.—It was now growing very late, or rather very far advanced into the morning, and the old miniſter grew extremely anxious to conclude before it ſhould become too light for the accuſtomed obſcurity of Candy. Deſirous, however, on my part, to leave the moſt effectual impreſſion in this our laſt conference, relative to the important and immediate point of ſupply of our troops at Trincomallee, and fleet when it ſhould arrive, I recalled his attention to that ſubject; and urged it with all the ſolemnity and force in my power, not only for the preſent, but a conſtant and regular ſupply; as the abſolutely eſſential proof of that friendly diſpoſition which his highneſs had expreſſed in terms ſo favourable, and which it would be equally the happineſs

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happineſs of the Engliſh to cultivate and ſupport on the firmeſt principles of union.

He anſwered, with the fulleſt aſſurances on this, and every friendly point in their power; and told me, that a viſit from ſome of the courtiers was intended me at Gunnoor, to recapitulate any points that might not have been ſufficiently explained, and to arrange particulars for my return. This long conference was at laſt concluded, to my infinite ſatisfaction; for, weak as I was, I was almoſt intolerably fatigued with ſtanding ſo long: I was obliged, however, to walk as uſual to the old place of halt, under care of one of the courtiers appointed to attend me to Gunnoor, where we arrived about five o'clock in the morning.

Gunnoor.

March 16th.—Having thus aſcertained matters as fully and favourably as circumſtances would admit, I was happy to find my friends at Candy as much diſpoſed as myſelf to expedite my return.

For that purpoſe, and to talk over matters in general, the old ſecretary, and another courtier, came according to promiſe this evening to Gunnoor. This our final conference was in as favourable a train as could be wiſhed, with the fulleſt aſſurances of every friendly correſpondence. It concluded with their producing the preſents intended for the governor of Madras, in order to ſatisfy me on that ſubject, that they were by no means conſiderable enough in point of value to be looked on in any other light than merely as marks of friendſhip and compliment.* It was then arranged that we ſhould ſet out on the 17th. The old ſecretary, his companion, and the interpreter, being to conduct me as far as Nallendy-Caravvety. The letter and preſents ſtill were appointed to meet us at Allwalay, the ſecond ſtage from hence; I could not diſcover for what reaſon, unleſs to profit of the ſhort and direct road thither; it being ſtill inſiſted on that I ſhould return by the ſame roundabout way I had advanced. The neceſſary number being then adjuſted, of bearers, † and people for the baggage, for at their deſire I had diſmiſſed my own cooleys from Nallendy,—my viſitors took their leave, and we ſet about preparing for our march.

Gunnoor, March 16th.—Compliments and inquiries, and offers of aſſiſtance towards packing up, &c. We proceeded in getting ready every thing for our return.

March 17th.—From Gunnoor to Oſſpoot, ſixteen miles.—This day we ſet out on our return, but much later than I wiſhed, my conducting friends not arriving from Candy till paſt twelve o'clock, and then much time was loſt in ceremonies of receiving them, &c. From this delay, and badneſs of road ‡ and bearers, arrived very late at Oſſpoot, where we found houſes and proviſions prepared as before, for our reception. The dews were extremely heavy and cold, which affected me very much after the violent heat of the day.

March 18th.—From Oſſpoot to Allwalay, § eighteen miles. Very late again in ſetting out, from the invincible

* They were certainly of very ſmall value; of the ſame kind with thoſe given to me, and differing only in ſome of the workmanſhip, the handles of the ſword, knife, &c. being wrought with gold inſtead of ſilver. There were beſides two pieces of ſilk additional, and ſome toys wrought with ſurpriſing neatneſs in ivory.

† Though I had retained my palankeen-boys under the denomination of pikemen, they inſiſted on ſupplying me with bearers. I would willingly have diſpenſed with this inſtance of politeneſs, which I found a very uneaſy one.

‡ Some foreſts of cinnamon and other ſpices, extremely freſh and fragrant.

§ Here I found the letter and preſents, as had been appointed.

invincible cuſtomary ſlowneſs of my companions. As late and cold in conſequence as the laſt night.

About half-way we were ſtopped by two elephants, who met us in a very narrow part of the road. They halted to reconnoitre us, as we did them; one very large in front, and a young one behind him. Our ſix advanced ſepoys, and the havildar, who marched a little before my palankeen, fired on the foremoſt. The young one immediately retreated; but the firſt ſtood with ſurpriſing firmneſs, and certainly received ſeveral balls. At laſt he turned, but without any ſign either of fear or rage, ſlowly enough into the wood, which broke and ſunk before him. It ſeemed as if he thought it not worth his while to advance; and our bullets, I imagine, made no impreſſion either on his ſide or his courage.

March 19th.—From Allwalay to Nallendy-Caravvety, eighteen miles. Late as uſual, but without any thing remarkable on the road. To my great ſurpriſe, however, I found the ſepoys ſtill here, not having been furniſhed with proviſions, as had been promiſed me, to proceed to Trincomallée. But they had been very well ſupplied here, and I attributed it rather to a ſyſtematic ſlowneſs and indolence, than to any unfriendly motive. I was very happy to find here Mahommed Coſſim perfectly recovered, and Solyman. My horſe and bullocks very well taken care of.

March 20th.—From Nallendy-Caravvety to Gona, about ſeventeen miles. After a moſt friendly taking leave of the old ſecretary, and a mutual promiſe of correſpondence,* he appointed ſome Moatyarrs and Veraunies to conduct us the remainder of the way. A neglect in preparations for us, which obliged us to ſleep in the road, near ſome water, but without proviſions. I threatened to complain; the Moatyarrs were extremely frightened. We were very much diſturbed in the night by elephants.

March 21ſt.—To Gona, about ſix miles.—Arrived here very early, but obliged to ſtay, cooleys not being provided. I threatened the Moatyarrs again, who promiſed moſt earneſtly there ſhould be no farther diſappointment. Walked in the evening in the woods, which, with a rocky river running through them, were very beautiful.

March 22d.—From Gona to Wiſhtegall, twenty-one miles.—I was extremely ſorry to find, on my arrival here, that the two men who had ſupplied me at this place ſo critically with the one thouſand meaſures of paddy, as I went up, had purchaſed their twenty pagodas ſo dearly—with their lives! They had actually been put to death in conſequence! So hoſtile were the orders that had been ſo often mentioned, againſt any communication with the Engliſh! and ſo cruelly inexorable is diſobeyed royalty in this country!

March 23d.—From Wiſhtegall to Permaumadoo, twenty-ſix miles. Obliged to halt a long time in the road, ſome of our people were much fatigued, arrived late, and in very bad weather.

March 24th.—From Permaumadoo to Tertolay-lake, on the Trincomallée ſide, fourteen miles. The road and proſpects extremely agreeable, and, as I have found in general on my return, the woods cleared away in ſome of the moſt difficult paſſes. Arrived in good time, and a charming moonlight evening, at the houſe prepared on the borders of

* On my arrival at Trincomallée, I kept my promiſe, and wrote to Candy an account of the firſt naval engagement, with a preſent of a gun to the interpreter, as I had alſo promiſed.

of Tertolay-lake, ſome miles on the Trincomallée ſide, nearer than where we had ſtopped in going up. A moſt delightful ſituation! But my extreme fatigue and weakneſs prevented me from enjoying it.

March 25th.—From Tertolay-lake to Tumbela-Caumum, twelve miles. The ſevere rain rendered our journey this morning quite diſagreeable. We arrived, however, early; and I endeavoured to profit of the remaining part of the day, by eſtabliſhing a bullock trade with ſome of the principal inhabitants, under ſanction of the friendſhip we had formed at Candy, and of the revocation that had been effected of the original hoſtile orders againſt us.

They came accordingly to my quarters, and ſeemed very happy to renew the acquaintance we had begun when I firſt went up; particularly my old talking friend the verauny, whom I had firſt met here. I purchaſed ſix bullocks from them on the ſpot, and beſpoke five hundred more to be ſent to Trincomallée.

March 26th.—From Tumbela-Caumum to Trincomallée, fifteen miles. Set out very early this morning, and arrived to dinner, having uſed every poſſible expedition, ſince leaving Candy, that my extreme illneſs and weakneſs would allow, in order to return, or at leaſt to communicate to Madras by the ſpeedieſt poſſible opportunity. †

Though it was impoſſible to accompliſh, for the preſent, the grand object of my miſſion, an actual alliance with theſe people, I thought myſelf very happily ſucceſsful in rectifying thoroughly, as I hope it will appear I have done, their injurious and hoſtile conceptions againſt us, which had produced that fatal prohibition; and in effecting, on the contrary, what is abſolutely neceſſary to our exiſtence in that moſt important ſettlement of Trincomallée, and to the refreſhment and health of our fleet,—an adequate ſupply from the interior of the country. I truſt, therefore, that our ſituation there, from being extremely diſtreſſed and precarious, has become perfectly ſecure and comfortable.

Annexed is the journal and diſtance, as I computed, of each day's march, in our going up to Candy. It may aſſiſt the reader's idea of the difficulty of the roads, and the repeated delays to which we were obliged to ſubmit.

TABLE *of Times and Diſtances on my Journey to Candy.*

1782.		*Miles.*
Feb. 5.	from Trincomallée to Copputorey,	9
6.	from Copputorey to Tumbela-Caumum,	6
7.	from Tumbela-Caumum to Tertolay,	16
8.	from Tertolay to Permaumadoo,	10
9.	from Permaumadoo to Pulian-Caravvety,	10
10.	- - Ditto - Ditto	
11.	from Pulian-Caravvety to Wiſhtegall,	20
12.	- - Ditto - - Ditto	
13.	from Wiſhtegall to Rock-River,	5
14.	from Rock-River to Gona,	16
15.	from Gona to Choultry-Plain,	18
16. to 28.	from Choultry-Plain to Nallendy-Caravvety,	5
Mar. 1.	from Nallendy-Caravvety to Allwalay,	18
2.	from Allwalay to Oſſpoot,	18
3. to 5.	from Oſſpoot to Gunnoor,	16
6.	from Gunnoor to Candy,	5
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† Little new on my return more than I have remarked, or different from what I have mentioned in going up, except in one very remarkable particular. Many caravvetys, or fortified gates, had been erected in the moſt difficult paſſes of the roads. A proof, formidable enough, how fortunate we had been in making our friendly ground good.

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TABLE *of Times and Diſtances on my Return.*

1782.		Miles.
Mar. 15.	from Candy to Gunnoor,	5
17.	from Gunnoor to Oſſpoor,	16
18.	from Oſſpoor to Allwalay,	18
19.	from Allwalay to Nallendy-Caravvety,	18
20.	from Nallendy to near Gona,	17
21.	to Gona,	6
22.	from Gona to Wiſhtegall,	21
23.	from Wiſhtegall to Permaumadoo,	26
24.	from Permaumadoo to Tertolay-lake,	14
25.	from Tertolay-lake to Tumbela-Caumum,	12
26.	from Tumbela-Caumum to Trincomallée,	15
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A NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY to the DIAMOND MINES at SUMBHULPOOR, in the Province of ORISSA, By THOMAS MOTTE, Eſq. Undertaken in the Year 1766, *by the Direction of the late LORD CLIVE, then Governor of Bengal.*

THE Rajah of Sumbhulpoor, in the middle of March 1766, diſpatched Surdar Khan, his ſervant, to Calcutta, inviting the governor to ſend to his capital a perſon whom he could truſt to purchaſe diamonds. There came at the ſame time four Patan merchants, of whom the rajah had bought ſome horſes, without a command of money to pay for them, to whom he had given an order on his ſervant for payment out of the produce of the ſale of a rough diamond, weighing, carats, ſixteen and a half, which he was to diſpoſe of in Calcutta.

Mohunperſaud, a fellow of an infamous character, employed himſelf at this time in picking acquaintance with ſuch ſtrangers as came to that capital, making himſelf maſter of their buſineſs, and inſtructing them how to proceed. Surdar Khan fell into his hands, who introduced him to Lord Clive, the governor, perſuading him to deliver the diamond as a preſent from the Rajah. The Patan merchants, finding they were likely to be deprived of their chance of payment, aſſembled about his lordſhip's houſe and made a clamour. Lord Clive knew not the cauſe of the complaint, while Surdar Khan and Mohunperſaud joined to perſuade the poor merchants, that a perſon would be ſent to pay them at Sumbhulpoor.

His lordſhip being then at a great loſs for means of remitting money to England, propoſed to me to return with the vakeel to the mines, and to endeavour to open the diamond trade. He offered to make it a joint concern, in which I was to hold a third, he the other two; all the expences to be borne by the concern. The propoſals dazzled me, and I caught at it without reflecting on the difficulties of the march, or on the barbarity of a country in which Mr. Mallock, ſent by Mr. Henry Vanſittart for the ſame purpoſe, durſt only ſtay twenty-four hours.

His Lordſhip inſtructed me to make what inquiries I could into the ſtate of the Mahrattas, ſuppoſing that a government connected by ſuch very ſlight ties, might be eaſily divided, and by ſuch diviſion, that the power of a people ſo formidable in India, might be weakened. He directed me alſo to ſound the officers of Jannoojei's court, whether he would not cede the province of Oriſſa for an annual tribute, and thereby give a contiguity to the Britiſh dominions in India, which

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which would ſtrengthen them greatly.

I left Calcutta the 13th March, proceeded to Midnapoor, and from thence in ſearch of Mr. John Graham, on a circuit round the province, whom I wanted to take leave of as an old friend, and to conſult with, as a man ſuperior in judgment to moſt of my acquaintance.

I found him at Beerkool, on the ſea-ſide, at the foot of the braces. Here I had a ſight of the ſea, that ſpectacle of magnificence and terror; that moſt auguſt object under the heavens. It is viewed by the Europeans baniſhed to this country with a pleaſing regret; for they regard it as the road to the place of their nativity.

I went with Mr. Graham from thence to Jallaſore, and halted on the way at Putchumber, under a banyan tree, *ſub ficu indica ramis inferne radicantibus;* the branches of which taking root, and again iſſuing freſh ſhoots, formed a ſhade 560 feet in circumference. I imagine the branches of theſe trees might be carried on to as great an extent as the level of the ſpot would admit, ſince the body of the tree is not at all exhauſted by them, the parts which riſe from the earth being much larger than the branches which deſcend to it, while the trunk, not being at all affected by cutting thoſe branches, it is evident that every ſhooting bough is a ſeparate tree, and as much independent of the original root as the layer of a carnation after it is cut.

We arrived at Jallaſore the 23d, where we found Mr. Marriott, the Engliſh reſident at Ballaſore. Jallaſore is a ſmall town on the Shoobunreeka, bounding the Engliſh territories to the ſouthward. While the Mahrattas kept a conſiderable force in Oriſſa, a body of troops were always ſtationed here; but ſince they had borne an appearance more pacific, a ſmall guard of ſepoys only had been kept.

I croſſed the river Shoobunreeka the 25th in company with Mr Marriott, and entered the Mohun Bunge country. I paſſed the fort of Ommerdnagur, about a mile on the right of the road, built in the ſtyle of the country faſtneſſes; that is to ſay, a deep ditch is dug, the earth of which being thrown inwards, forms a bank whereon ſmall bamboos are planted, the thorns of which, three inches long, very ſtrong and ſharp, render it impaſſable. It is weakeſt in the month of May; for during the extreme heats, the bamboos are inflammable, and will, if ſet fire to, to windward, burn with great violence, while the knots, when the flame comes to them, fly with a ſound equal to that of a piſtol.

The country, from the river to Multanekubur (the bur-tree of the Multaneze, becauſe it was planted by a native of Multan), conſiſts of paddy-grounds, though not half of them are cultivated; on the banks that ſeparate them are buſhes, ſo that the country is not open. The diſtance from the river to this tree is five miles, where you enter the woods, through which the road is at firſt broad, but grows narrower as you approach Buſta.

Buſta is a large village ſix miles from the bur-tree, and is the firſt Mahratta chokey on the road, conſiſting of a tannadar and twenty men. About 100 yards from the village is a ſmall river which falls into the Shoobunreeka.

Beyond Buſta the road is more open. I paſſed a ſmall river a mile and three quarters from it, and two miles from thence a ſecond, both of which fall into the Shoobunreeka. Five miles from Buſta, you paſs the extremities

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tremities of two banks, where once ſtood the gateway of the town of Gurpudda. This place was fortified in the country manner by Aſſud Ullah Khan, in the ſervice of Mohur Bunge Rajah, who apoſtatized from Hinduiſm, and became a Muſſulman. Like moſt other apoſtates, he became a zealot to his new profeſſion, and collected extravagant ſums from perſons who paſſed this town on their pilgrimage to Jaggernaut. The fortifications have been deſtroyed by the Mahrattas, except the inner fort on the right of the road, where Buddee Zemman Khan, ſon of Aſſud Ullah, lives, contiguous to which is a ſmall village.

From Gurpudda you come to Ramchunderpoor, where is a ſmall mud fort, two miles on the right of the road.

From Ramchunderpoor the country is at firſt woody; but as you approach Ballaſore, you have extenſive cultivated plains, until you come to the river Booree Bellaun, which is paſſable at Phoolwar Gaut, eight miles from the laſt place. This is the entrance of the town of Ballaſore, and a ſtrong Mahratta ſtation. From Rag Gaut, where I croſſed the Shoobunreeka, to this place, are twelve chokeys, the firſt and laſt included, at each of which money is extorted from the pilgrims going to the temple of Jaggernaut, according to their means.

Pipley was once the mart of this country; but the waters waſhing away great part of the town, at the ſame time that a dangerous bar was formed at the mouth of the river, the merchants, encouraged by Shuja Khan, then Nabob of Oriſſa, removed to Ballaſore.

Ballaſore was a conſiderable town, but is now only one mile long, and half a mile broad, in the wideſt part. It is built along the river Booree Bellaun, where the tide riſes commonly eight feet, and ſerves to carry veſſels into the dry docks, of which there are many here; but the ſpring tides riſe much higher. The ſtream is navigable only for veſſels of 100 tons burden; nor can theſe get over the bar at the mouth of the river, except at the time of the ſpring tides.

The Engliſh factory is a large building, irregular without, and as ill laid out within as can be conceived. But though the whole building is ſo badly arranged, it is ſo large, there muſt of neceſſity be ſome good apartments in it. The proſpect from the top is moſt beautiful. From S. W. by W. to N. W. by N. are plains bounded at the diſtance of twelve miles by the Neelgur hills. To the ſouth you overlook a neat town, containing a greater number of brick buildings in proportion to the thatched than I have ſeen in any country town before. To the eaſt, you trace the windings of the Boree Bellaun, through a country interſperſed with villages as far as the eye will reach, beyond which you ſuppoſe the ſea. To the northward, you have uncultivated plains watered by that river. Thus the contraſt between the blue hills, and the ſpacious plains; between a neat populous town on one ſide, and an extenſive uncultivated country on the other; between the idea of induſtry ariſing from the view of ſhipping, and of idleneſs, from the proſpect of well watered lands, which call on the inhabitants for cultivation, is ſo ſtrong as to pleaſe irreſiſtibly by the extraordinary variety.

The French factory is at old Ballaſore, a ſmall village three miles to the eaſtward of the new town. The Dutch have a factory near the Engliſh one, between which are two lofty pyramids, erected to the memory of two

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two Dutch ladies. There is alſo a Portugueze church, and a ſmall number of Portugueze and Armenian inhabitants.

There is uſually, at Ballaſore, a party of thirty horſe and five hundred foot; but at this time they were with Pillejee, collecting the tribute of the Mohur Bunge country. The Mohur Bunge country extends from the Neelgur hills to the ſea; but having borne with impatience a foreign yoke, each expreſſion of ſuch impatience has been puniſhed by diſmembering part of the country; ſince every officer who behaved remarkably well in the expeditions againſt the rebellious princes, was rewarded by a portion of their land, under the name of a tallook. For this reaſon, you find in this neighbourhood ſo many ſmall tallookdars, who being oppreſſed by the Mahrattas, and in their turn oppreſſing their tenants, have almoſt made the country deſolate. Indeed, the tenants of ſuch tallookdars as are above attending to agriculture themſelves, are in general in a worſe condition than thoſe of the more conſiderable zemindars, the cauſes whereof I ſhall endeavour to ſhew.

When a man raiſes himſelf either by the army or finances, he is deſirous, if a native, of getting the village of his birth, and two or three contiguous, that he may keep his holidays in pomp with his family; or if a foreigner, he covets an eſtate inland, that he may ſecure to himſelf a retreat againſt the time when fortune ſhall ceaſe to ſmile. He either purchaſes from the zemindar, or gets a grant from the ſovereign of five or ſix villages, at a rent below their real value, and by improvements raiſes their rents. He dies; the eldeſt ſon, not bred up to buſineſs, is ſeldom capable of ſucceeding to his father's poſt, but depends upon his tallook to ſupport the charge of a large family. The young man, ſcorning to retract his paternal expences, though he has not the emoluments of his father's appointment to ſupport them, plunges into debt. He haraſſes his tenants by raiſing their rents; they run away; until, demands upon him increaſing in the ſame proportion as his means of anſwering them decreaſe, ſome artful fellow, not a whit more merciful to the tenants, becomes nurſe to his eſtate, while he degenerates into a deſpicable wretch, with ſcarce rice to eat, ſhut up in a ruinous inhoſpitable caſtle, puffed up with family pride, deprived of ſociety, and ſupporting his ſpirits on the fumes of opium! Are not theſe the giants of the feudal ages? If the ſon is able to ſave any of the fathers's riches from the claws of government, which is entitled to the perſonal eſtate of every one who dies in its ſervice, the family is not ruined in the firſt generation; but if a deſcendant does not ariſe who has ſpirit enough to leave his hereditary clay, and ſeek employment in the capital cities, or who has prudence and reſignation to apply himſelf to the cultivation and improvement of his lands, it never fails to be ruined in the ſecond or third generation.

But to return from this digreſſion. The firſt conſiderable avulſion from the Mohur Bunge zimindary, was the fouzdary of Pipley; the next that of Ballaſore; ſince which ſo many ſmall tallooks have been taken from it, that the rajah has now no land to the eaſtward of the road I came.

At this time there were two rajahs of Mohur Bunge, or the Wood of Peacocks. Duſruttee Bunge being diſpoſſeſſed by his nephew Dummoodah Bunge, the reigning rajah, of ſome lands he held, re-

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tired

tired into the Neelgur country. He was joined by Jehan Mahmud, the principal military commander, who was alſo diſguſted. Theſe two went to Bowanee Pundit, the governor of Oriſſa, promiſing to diſcover large treaſures, and the avenues into the country, on condition he ſhould eſtabliſh the uncle in the ſovereignty. Bowanee marched his army, and came alternately before the forts of Maun Govinpoor, Mauntree, and Bimdah, the garriſons of which Jehan Mahmud, by his influence, induced to ſurrender without a blow. Dummoodah, who was haſtening to the relief of thoſe places, judging from his treachery that he was betrayed, ran away to the paſs of Bommin Gaulee among the hills, and left his competitor in poſſeſſion of Hurrarpoor, the capital, and of the plain country.

I left Ballaſore the 27th of April, and halted under a tree near Ectiurpoor, where I entered Neelgur, formerly dependent on Mohur Bunge. It is bounded on the north by Mohur Bunge; on the eaſt by ſmall tallóoks, and on the ſouth and weſt by Coonjur. It gives name to that range of hills which extend to the weſt of Midnapoor. Some Engliſhmen, fond of anglicizing it, and perhaps in love with a lady of that name, called them the Nelly-green-hills, and which you will find them in the directory for ſailing to Bengal. This is a better etymology than moſt geographers give of the names of places; for my part as almoſt all the names of places in this country are the names of the founders, with the addition of gur or nagur for a fort, abad for a city, and poor or gunge for a village; and as neel is a common name among the Hindûs, I ſhall venture to pronounce it Neelgur. The country is ſmall, and pays rupees 30,000, annual tribute to the Mahrattas, by whom the rajah is maintained againſt the claims of Mohur Bunge.

This was a ſhort ſtage, only eight miles; but as I paid reſpect to the cuſtoms of a country, and had picked up ſeveral new ſervants at Ballaſore, I complied with the manners of the eaſt, and made the firſt day's march a ſhort one.

There is no village between Ballaſore and Shooroo; to remedy which inconvenience, Mahmud Ally Khan, the late fouzdar of that place, eſtabliſhed a buzar at Beguneah, ſunk a well, and encouraged people to build; but when he loſt his poſt, the buzar, unſupported, fell with him. Such is the fate of moſt villages under ſo bad a government. A worthy man deſirous of eſtabliſhing a good name, and of ſecuring the bleſſings of travellers, eſtabliſhes a halting place for them on the road. The ſhade of a few trees, and the refreſhment of wholeſome water, are the neceſſaries in ſo mild a climate. To form the one, he plants a grove of mango trees; to ſecure the other, he digs a pond, or ſinks a well, which he ſurrounds with brick-work; two or three perſons eſtabliſh chandler's ſhops, and he gives a ſmall guard to ſecure them from impoſition. No ſooner have they thatched their houſes than they plant a garden to ſupply them with greens, as ſauces to render their rice palatable. They have their families about them, and cultivate a little land to grow their daily rice. The houſewife at night ſteeps ſome rice in water; ſhe riſes an hour before the ſun, pounds it in a mortar, and dries it. The livelineſs of her ſong while ſhe plies the peſtle, added to the charming freſhneſs of the morning, has often inſpired me with the moſt rational pleaſure

pleaſure paſſing through one of the villages; ſhe fries a coarſe kind of peaſe in treacle, and then expoſes the goods for ſale. The rice and peaſe prepared in this manner, ſerve travellers as a breakfaſt. Thus do the inhabitants live happy, till diſgrace falls on their patron, when, if the village is not become of conſequence enough to obtain a new one, they diſperſe, and their traces are ſoon loſt, where nothing is left but a howling half-ſtarved dog,

"The ſad hiſtorian of the penſive plain!"

—But if the patron continues long in power, manufacturers ſettle, trade flouriſhes, and the inhabitants are rich enough, on his death, to purchaſe a new protector, or perhaps to claim, by a free gift, the protection of the ſovereign himſelf.

Can we not herein trace the original of all corporations? Manufacturers, to ſave themſelves from the oppreſſion of the feudal tyrants in general, throw themſelves under the protection of a particular one, ſettle under his auſpices, and at length, by a hearty union, become of conſequence enough to need no other ſupport than what they could derive from the king.

It appears by the ruins on the N. E. of the river at Shooroo, that it was a conſiderable town; whereas all the houſes are now on the S. W. ſide; and indeed in my journey it will be unneceſſary to ſay, that any place I came to was once conſiderable, ſince all the places which were not ſo, are now depopulated by the Mahrattas, and ſuch alone remain as on account of their bulk are longer in decaying. At Shooroo are the ruins of an handſome ſtone bridge. There is alſo a Mahratta ſtation, conſiſting of one hundred horſe, and three hundred foot, which is all the force they keep in the Neelgur country.

The road from Ballaſore to Shooroo, and two miles beyond, muſt be very heavy during the time of the rains; from thence to Budruc, are extenſive uncultivated plains, paſſable at all ſeaſons, and ſuch as an European army would wiſh to ſee a black enemy upon.

I left Shooroo the 29th, early; five miles from whence I croſſed Cauns Bauns river, over a ſtone bridge one hundred and twenty yards long, and ten broad, conſiſting of ten arches. When Shuja Khan was nabob of Oriſſa, he built ſuch bridges over all the ſmall rivers in the road to Moorſhedabad, from Cuttac to the extremity of his country, which then reached as far as Nanadole, now in the Burdwan province. Three of them remain near Midnapoor, built of ſtone; but the piers being as wide as the arches, occaſion a ſtoppage of water, while the arches being Gothic, are apt to give way at their centers: ſtill with theſe defects, they ſpeak the magnificent ſpirit of that great prince.

I recollect no proof he gave of his taſte in building, after his acceſſion to the ſubadary of Bengal, except the moſque he built at Moorſhedabad, to the memory of his father-in-law, Jaffeir Khan, which remains the grandeſt moſque in that city.

By this bridge I paſſed into the tallook of Budruc, where I found deep marks of the Mahratta claws on the fine tract of land, formerly well peopled, where a human creature is not now to be ſeen, except, perhaps, a ſolitary herdſman, attending a large drove of buffaloes, or other horned cattle.

From this part of Oriſſa, come all that people improperly called by the Engliſh, Ballaſore bearers; a circumſtance which contributes in ſome meaſure to the depopulation

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of the country. Seven thousand of the stoutest young fellows go into Bengal, and are employed as chairmen, leaving their families behind. Now, although these people stretch the Levitical law so, that a brother not only raises up seed to another after his decease, but even during his absence on service, so that no married woman lies fallow; and although very few of those who go to Bengal settle there, yet as they all return with some money, and with hands softened by the luxury of Calcutta, they rather chuse to loiter after an herd of cattle, than to apply to the labour of the plough; and a tract of land to supply that herdsman with pasture, would be sufficient to support thirty families, if applied to the purposes of agriculture.

The bearers in Calcutta form a commonwealth, the most politic in the world. They might take for their motto, *Concordia res parvæ crescunt*; for by concord they have made themselves masters of the conquerors of Hindustân. They have a president, and hold frequent councils, in which every thing is settled for the good of the community; and when any resolution is formed, neither stripes nor bonds must cause any member to recede; if he does, he is banished *ab aris et focis*. The air of Bengal has a surprising effect on them, for at home they are reported by their neighbours to be the greatest theives on earth, whereas in a foreign country they are trusted with every thing. It is true they have bye-laws which make it almost impossible to detect them in case of robbery; for, first, a bearer is to perjure himself rather than accuse another, save to the president and council; and, secondly, they will suffer none but brethren to enter their houses, pretending that the profane will defile them; whereas it is well known an European may go into the cook-room of a Brahmin, with no other consequence than obliging him to throw away the water there, and to say a few additional prayers. They have gained their present ascendance by taking advantage of the heat of the climate and the indolence of the English; for if a person incurs the displeasure of this worshipful society, he may walk till he dies of a fever. I have known them carry their authority so far, as to fine a poor gentleman for accidentally spitting in his servant's face, though it had no other consequence than obliging him to wash before he eat. But the society regarding it as an insult, he must submit, neglect his business, or broil in the sun. Many more absurdities have they by their union made the haughty islanders swallow. Was that union and firmness more nobly engaged in defence of their native country, the Mahrattas would not be able to keep them in submission.

Six miles from Cauns Bauns Nulla is a tank or pond, which takes the name of Rannee ku Tollow, from the great grandmother of the present Burdwan Rajah. This good old woman going on a pilgrimage to Jaggernaut, and finding her attendants suffered much for want of water between Shooroo and Budruc, sent money on her return to dig a pond just half-way between those two places. The people employed contented themselves with cleaning out part of an old pond, giving it the name of Rannee ku Tollow, and pocketing two-thirds of the money.

I halted this day at Budruc, containing a few weavers of fine muslin, but is particularly remarkable for its thieves, who are so dextrous, it is believed they have the power of enchanting. When the weary pilgrim goes to sleep in the mango groves,

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groves, he frequently wakes ſtript ſtark-naked; nor can he account for this but by attributing ſupernatural powers to the ſtripper. It is well known there is an intoxicating preparation, poſſeſſed by the people of theſe parts, which they apply to the noſtrils of the ſleeper, and keep him in that ſtate until the effluvia is exhauſted. Between the end of the town of Budruc and the river Sollundee, is the tomb of Rajuram Hircarra: this was a ſervant of the Nabob of Bengal, but, diſmiſſed by Shurajah Dowlat, joined Colonel Clive when he landed in Bengal in 1756, and was extremely uſeful for his extraordinary local knowledge of the country, ſo long as the Engliſh continued in an active ſtate; but the inactivity of the ſucceeding government rendering him of no conſequence, he became diſſatisfied, and entered into a correſpondence with the Mahrattas, for which he was obliged to fly, and died here in the way to Cuttac.

May 1ſt.—I left Budruc early, and croſſing the river Sollundee 300 yards broad, but at this time fordable, I marched only four miles, where I found a rivulet 25 yards broad; but ſo deep and rapid, I was obliged to provide floats to croſs my baggage. It is called Toonda Nulla, and over it was a good ſtone bridge, now broke down at each end by the torrents.

May 2d.—Having croſſed this nulla, I entered the pergunnah of Daumnagur, and two miles farther croſſed another nulla by a ſtone bridge much out of repair, but able to bear guns. This brought me to Daumnagur town, where lives Furrue Huſſein, whoſe anceſtors obtained the grant of a large tract of land from the Patan kings, which they held on condition, they ſhall ſupply all travellers with proviſion. He holds the land, but does not comply with the conditions. Five miles hence I croſſed the Gaintee, and two miles farther croſſing the Betrunnee entered Jehazpoor. Theſe two rivers joining the Sollundee, form a very large ſtream, and fall into the ſea in Kunnika bay.

The ruins in Jehazpoor declare its former grandeur; and the extreme pleaſant ſituation, the judgment of the founder Mahmud Tuckee Khan. The road lies through the ruins of the palace, of which only two gateways and the moſque remain entire. This is built in the ſtyle of the Turkiſh moſques, having a lofty mineret at each end of the front angles, which takes off their diſagreeable acuteneſs, and, by being built airy and light, form a pleaſing contraſt to the diſguſting clumſineſs of the domes. In my opinion there is not a more diſagreeable object in architecture than a dome without a lofty ſpire on it, except it be an uſeleſs pediment loading a flat roof, the common error of the Calcutta houſes. This moſque is on the river ſide, and on the oppoſite bank is a tagi hurbarry, which has had better luck, having been lately thoroughly repaired. But why do I ſay better luck? Theſe places of worſhip ſhare the fate of their different religions; the natural moral ſyſtem of the Hindûs is in a flouriſhing ſtate, while the confuſed jumble of the koran requiring the moſt implicit faith, and aggravated by ridiculous tradition, is too evidently on the decline throughout all Hinduſtân.

Mahmud Tuckee Khan, who preferred Jehazpoor to Cuttac, was the natural adopted ſon of Shuja Khan, and many years older than Serferaz Khan, born in wedlock with the daughter of Jaffeir Khan, who firſt made the ſubah of Bengal hereditary. When Shuja Khan ſucceeded to that poſt, he left Meerzahee, his brother,

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brother, viceroy of Oriſſa, but three years after ſent Mahmud Tuckee Khan from Moorſhedabad to ſucceed him, who continued till his death, which happened juſt before that of his father. He was ſucceeded by Moorſhed Kouli Khan, who, after the death of Serferaz Khan, fought Alliverdi Khan, the uſurper, near Ballaſore, and was defeated.

May 3d.—The country beyond Jehazpoor is ſo interſected with rivers, that you croſs one every two miles. After croſſing the Betrumnee twice, I croſſed the Curſuah, ſix miles from Jehazpoor, and entered the Burwav pergunnah. One mile from hence is the town of that name, in which are the ruins of a magnificent garden, planted by Meerzahee, of which only a tank lined with brick, remains entire. Beyond this is a very fine plain watered by the rivulet Luſſonea, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge, ſaid to have been built by a ſervant of Meerzahee. At the extremities of the piers are ſmall turrets; and as the bridge is built on marſhy ground, a ſtone cauſeway is carried on at each end of it to ſome diſtance; a precaution, for want of which moſt of the bridges in this country ſoon fall to decay.

Two miles beyond this bridge I croſſed the river Bommonee, and entered the zemindary of Arungabad. The country between the Gaintee and this river, is by much the fineſt part of Oriſſa. It is inhabited by a great number of weavers, who weave muſlins in pieces, chiefly for turbans. Manufacturers will always ſettle in thoſe parts where they are moſt free from oppreſſion; and for this reaſon, ſo many flock hereabouts; for Jehazpoor being a fouzdary or military ſtation, to the ſupport of which the rents of the neighbouring country is appropriated, it is, in other words, an official fief, and the country becomes the property of the fouzdar for the time being. Now it is the cuſtom of the Mahratta troops to plunder as much in the zemindaries tributary to them, as in an enemy's country; the tenants of ſuch zemindaries, therefore, deſert their villages at the approach of an army, while the fouzdar, meeting the commander with a preſent, obtains an order to be exempted from pillage, the execution of which he attends to himſelf, and, if any inferior officer commits violence, fails not to repel force by force. The fouzdary alſo having continued ſome time in the ſame family, contributes to render the country populous. Jagoo Pundit has ſecured the ſucceſſion to his ſon-in-law Incoojee, who came to ſee me. He praiſed Sehoo Butt, the late governor of Oriſſa. I aſked him, "why people, in general, preferred him ſo much to the preſent governor?" He anſwered in the ſtyle of a baron-bold; "Sehoo Butt ſupported the national troops with the plunder of foreign countries; Bowannee Pundit, with the plunder of his own."

I halted this evening on the banks of the Kimmera, where I began to feel the inconveniences of travelling in the manner Europeans do in a country, where, certain of meeting with no reſources on the road peculiar to their wants, they are obliged to carry all neceſſaries with them. This evil ariſes from the ſurly obſtinacy of the Engliſh, and from the totally different mode of living between the natives and us. Their mode is better ſuited to the climate, being more limited; and I could not but obſerve, the ambaſſador who went with me knew not one twentieth part of the wants I did. His train conſiſted of an emaciated horſe, and a ſlave fourteen years of age.

The ambaſſador and his boy roſe early.

early. While the maſter waſhed, and ſaid his prayers, the ſervant put a linen quilt ſtuffed with cotton on the horſe's back, and a ſmall leather pillow; the remains of his bedding ſerved as a pummel, the whole faſtened with a circingle; thus, that which was uſed as a bed at night, ſerved as a ſaddle by day. Juſt before we reached the end of our march, the boy, whoſe affection was equally divided between the horſe and rider, ſlipped into a village, and either begged, bought, or ſtole a wiſp of ſtraw, which, as ſoon as we halted, he threw before the beaſt. He took off the ſaddle, and ſpread it under a tree, and filled a ſmall braſs pot with water; then kneading two ſmall cakes of flour, water, and ſalt, and baking them on ſome coals, he put one of them, together with ſome water, at his maſter's pillow, who eat it and compoſed himſelf to ſleep. The poor boy then rubbed down the horſe very carefully, and compoſed himſelf alſo. About four in the afternoon, he went to market, where he purchaſed rice, greens, and fiſh, if it was to be got. On a Friday they uſually feaſted on a fowl cut in pieces and ſtewed. The cooking began about five, the rice was boiled in a large pot, while a ſmall one which contained the ſauce, ſerved as a cover to it, and was kept regularly hot by the ſteam. The meal was ready by ſun-ſet, to which they ſat down with a moſt hearty appetite. My God! how few things are neceſſary to the happineſs of that mind, which knows not abundance of wants! How miſerable was poor I, compared to this rich Patan! My party conſiſted of Mr. Raby, a young gentleman that accompanied me, of an European ſervant, of three horſes, two camels, three tents, thirty native ſervants, and twenty-ſix ſepoys. My wardrobe was a great incumbrance, containing four ſuites of clothes, and forty ſhifts of linen, ſince I could employ my waſherman only on halting days; while Surdar Khan, aſſured that he ſhould find a waſherman at every pond of water, who would waſh and dry his clothes in half an hour, and a ſhop and a tailor at every principal town, who would equip him in ſix hours, kept up no wardrobe at all. Tobacco ſmoaked, ſupplied him with the refreſhment which I derived from wine. I have given an account of his diet above, while an Engliſhman ſays, there is no dinner without roaſtmeat, garden ſtuff, butter, and bread, and I thought it an hardſhip to be confined to biſcuit. My ſituation depending on ſo many circumſtances, muſt be ſubject to many more diſappointments than his, which reſted on two; and I often went to bed in diſguſt, while he joined my attendants, who ſpent the evening in cheerful converſation, or aſſembled with ſilent attention round a ſtory-teller, whom I entertained in my ſervice for their amuſement, and to improve me in the language and manners of the eaſt.

May 4th.—I entered moſt beautiful vallies, which lie between the Altee and Arungabad, and which, in ſpite of the preſent drought, retain a charming beautiful verdure, the vicinity of the hills affording them a ſupply of moiſture. Through the laſt of theſe vallies runs the Nulla Gulgalla, or ſwampy rivulet, over which is a ſtone bridge in good repair. This road is ſo ſwampy, it is impaſſable in a wet ſeaſon, or even after two or three ſmart ſhowers of rain. At ſuch times, travellers keep the river Commorea cloſe on the right, till they come to the foot of the hills, which they aſcend about half-way, and

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and keeping on the brow, pafs a fakeer's houfe; then defcending again, fall into the other road, at the N. E. of the bridge. About a mile to the right of the road is the fort of Arungabad, fituated among the hills, naturally very ftrong. In it is a Mahratta garrifon, where the Rajah is obliged to hold his court, that he may be immediately under the eye of the commanding officer. The highlanders might, in this pafs, be troublefome to an army on its march, though it is fcarce probable they would act in concert with the Mahrattas.

The plains continue to the Hurreepoor river, overgrown with long coarfe grafs, fuch as is ufual in marfhes. Croffing this river, came to Arrucpoor, which was formerly a village, but being deftroyed by the Mahrattas, on account of a riot, a good Hindû beggar built two fheds for the reception of travellers, to which the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages bring provifions for fale, in proportion to the number of perfons who halt there. Many herdfmen from Cuttac drive fuch cows as are dry, and fuch bullocks as are out of work, to graze on the fpacious plains, building themfelves temporary huts at this place. Here, alfo, when the Mahrattas are not in the field, live thofe followers of the camp, which are plunderers by profeffion. Thefe are under a chief, who accounts with the commanding officer. They carry each an iron rod, ten feet long, with which they probe the ground wherever they fufpect money or effects to be buried. They fmell the rod, repeating cabaliftical words, and pretend they make their difcoveries by the nofe; but this is mere affectation; for they know, by the eafe with which the rod enters, whether the ground has been lately dug, however carefully the earth may have been thrown in again, or however artfully the furface may have been formed. As foon as the army takes the field, they make a feaft, and burn their huts for joy.

May 5th.—From Arrucpoor the land is arable, interfperfed with bufhes, but not thoroughly cultivated, and continues fo for a mile and a half; you then enter thick woods, though you have ufually the river clofe on your right. This is here called the Jipoor river, from a village of that name which ftood on its banks. It is, however, only a branch of the Maha Nuddee, which feparates from the main body above Cuttac, and as it runs, taking the name of a neighbouring village, it goes near Arrucpoor, where I paffed it by the name of Hurrepoor river, and falls into the Commorea, about two miles below the ford, where I croffed that river.

Indeed the rivers, both in this country and Bengal, change their names fo often, as makes it very difficult for travellers to afcertain them; and as hircarras fcorn to be ignorant of any thing, afk one of them the name of the river, he feeing it has no current, and being ignorant of the name of the next village, pronounces it a Connur Nuddee, or one-eyed river, a name common to all fuch as do not run the twelve months. This the traveller fets down as the proper name, on which account you meet with fo many Connur rivers in the Englifh furveys.

Keeping the river ftill on your right, you come to the fpot where ftood the village of Maufumpoor, on which two weekly markets are ftill held; juft beyond which the hills project into the river, and form a ftrong pafs. The road about three

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three feet wide, ſtrewed with fragments of the rock, runs at the foot of the hill, which is ſo ſteep, it, as it were, overhangs the way, while the river in this part, more than ordinarily deep, runs cloſe on the right. On the top of the hill is a ſtone taghurbarry, from whence troops might be much annoyed; however, as the Mahrattas have no reſpectable infantry, and as the cavalry could not act in this paſs, a company of ſepoys thrown into the taghurbarry, would be ſufficient to keep the enemy in awe, while a road was making for the guns.

Beyond this you ſtill keep the river on your right for a mile, when the country begins to be more open, and you approach Puddampoor, where it is thoroughly cultivated. Puddampoor is a military ſtation, under the command of Futtee Khan, the principal officer in the ſervice of the nabob of Oriſſa, and may be called the advanced guard of the Mahratta camp. It is, in conſequence of being well protected, a conſiderable village, inhabited by a number of weavers. From hence to the Maha Nuddee, or great river, is a heavy ſand, which is ſometimes overflowed even unto this village.

May 6th.—Cuttac appears from hence a noble city. The riſing ground on which it is ſituated; the ſtone wall by which it is defended from the force of the ſtream; the great number of moſques with which it is adorned, and the regular appearance of the citadel, ſtrongly reſembling the weſt ſide of Windſor caſtle, unite to make the perſpective view of the place extremely grand. It is true it has the advantage of being viewed from the oppoſite bank of a river two miles and a half wide, whoſe courſe is ſo ſtraight, that the eye takes in the whole city at one ſight. But when you have croſſed a long burning ſand, and forded the river, what a falling off is there! You find the ground is raiſed entirely by the rubbiſh of the ruins; the ſtone wall maintains itſelf by its original ſtrength, for people are ſuffered to ſteal the materials, though on the wall depends the very exiſtence of the city. Such moſques as are in repair, are dens of thieviſh beggars; and the citadel, on examination, proves a weak fortification.

To be more methodical, Cuttac is triangular, built on the neck of land, formed by the ſeparation of the two rivers, the Maha Nuddee, and the Cotjuree. The Maha Nuddee, or great river, runs on the weſt by the north ſide, and keeping a courſe about E. by N. it is joined by the ſeveral ſtreams of the Sollundee, the Gaintee, the Bitrunnee, the Curſan, the Bommonee, and the Commorea, falls into Kunneka bay, in Ballaſore road. The Cotjuree, waſhing the walls of Cuttac on the S. S. W. ſide, and keeping about an E. by S. courſe, divides itſelf into two branches, one of which joins the Maha Nuddee again, while the other, taking the name of the Kouakai, runs into the Chilka, which bounds the province of Oriſſa to the ſouthward, and which falls into the ſea, twenty-five miles north from Jaggernaut, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth from Point Palmiras.

Each of the ſides of the triangle, on which Cuttac is built, is two miles, but that on the banks of the Cotjuree is beſt inhabited. On it is Lolbaug, the reſidence of the governor of the province, a large building laid out in a number of courts, in the Moriſco taſte, but much out of repair; the governor, when one part is ready to fall, removing to another. From the principal

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principal entrance of this palace, runs the great ſtreet, formerly built in a ſtraight line, one mile and a half long, and ſtill the chief place of buſineſs in the town. On the right of it is the Engliſh factory, the meanneſs of which does no credit to ſo flouriſhing a company.

Cuttac is not fortified now, but on the ſide next the Maha Nuddee is a citadel, called the Barahbattee, becauſe it is ſaid to contain 12 battees, or 240 biggahs of land. But this muſt be underſtood not only of the fort itſelf, but of the official fief annexed to the command; for the fort itſelf did not appear to me above 800 yards in circumference. It is ſquare, with a ſmall baſtion at three angles; at the fourth, to the N. W. a very large one, evidently the improvement of an European engineer, to counteract a lofty moſque, which commands that quarter of the fort; the ditch is 20 yards wide, and 7 deep, lined with ſtone, and a perfect ſquare without; for the baſtions having been added ſince the fort was built, there are no projections in the ditch to anſwer the projections of the baſtion. The works are formed of two ſtone walls, each 18 inches thick, built perpendicular two feet from each other, which diſtance is filled up with rubbiſh. The outer wall being raiſed five feet higher than the inner, forms the parapet, which is only one ſtone thick. The entrance is defended by three gateways, ſo ſtrong, it would be impoſſible to force them, if they were manned by brave fellows; for the paſſage between them is narrow, and winding with a ſtone wall on each ſide, 30 feet perpendicular, from the top of which, if they were to let large ſtones fall, every man in the paſſage muſt be cruſhed. The fort is, however, too ſmall to make a long defence againſt an European enemy.

I found at this place Mr. Charles Alleyn, a gentleman employed by the government of Calcutta as poſtmaſter, to keep up the communication between Madras and that place. He waited on me to the court of Bowanee Pundit, the governor of Oriſſa, where I was received with more politeneſs than ſtate. I delivered him the letters from Lord Clive, which deſired him, in general terms, to pay all attention to what I ſhould ſay, as I was in his lordſhip's confidence. I began by opening to him my deſire of purchaſing diamonds at Sumbhulpoor, as the object of my journey thither. He looked at me with a penetrating eye, and ſaid, ſo trifling a matter could not be all the meaning couched in his lordſhip's letter, nor all the purpoſe of a man of my conſequence; for the diamond trade of Sumbhulpoor could not be carried on to any conſiderable amount. His ſuſpicions were, that I was employed to form alliances with the mountaineers, through whoſe territories my road lay. He explained to me the juſt demand Jannoojei, his maſter, had on the Company, for the arrears of the tribute of Bengal and Bahar. I ſeized this lucky opening, entered at once on the diſcuſſion of the point, and anſwered, I underſtood the revenues of Oriſſa were made over to Jannoojei, in lieu of the tribute of the three provinces, and that the beſt mode which could be adopted, was to reſtore it to the Company, who ſhould pay a ſtipulated ſum, and ſend a reſident to the court of Nagpoor, as an hoſtage. I urged, that by ſo doing, a mutual confidence would be formed between that court and the government of Calcutta, for the advantage of both.

Jannoojei's ſituation was at that time extremely critical. A bitter inveteracy had aroſe between him and Maddoo Row, the peſhwa, in effect

effect the ſovereign of Poonah, while he became deteſted by the nizam of the Deccan, his only ally, for his treachery at the concluſion of the laſt campaign. The peſhwa reſolved to make him feel the weight of his reſentment. Bowanee Pundit was too good a ſtateſman, not to comprehend the uſe which might be made of an alliance with the Engliſh. He caught the idea with the vivacity of a Mahratta, told me the intereſts of his court and ours were the ſame; that he would write what he had ſaid to Jannoojei, and deſired me to write to lord Clive. Buſineſs being finiſhed, he became extremely cheerful, ſupplied me with guides, and promiſed me every aſſiſtance. I then paid a viſit to Laicmunjee Jazie, the commander of the citadel, who treated me with great civility.

May 10th.—I left Cuttac the 10th, and croſſed the river Cotjuree, one mile and a half broad. I paſſed from hence through a country divided into ſmall zemindaries, from which the collections are made at Cuttac. They are moſt grievouſly oppreſſed by the jemidars ſtationed at that place, who daily ſend out their ſervants hither to forage. It is conſequently very thinly inhabited, overgrown with buſhes, and continues ſo for five miles, when you come to the banks of the Maha Nuddee. On the neck of land between this and the Cotjuree, is the fort of Ottagur, fortified with a ditch and bamboo hedge.

May 11th.—Keeping along the banks of the river four miles, I came to a paſs formed by the projection of the rocks into it. The paſs is 200 yards in length, and ſtrewed with broken rocks. At the S. W. end is an excellent ſpot for a ſmall encampment, the rear of which to the N. E. would be covered by the paſs and the river, the right flank alſo by the river, and the left flank by the perpendicular hanging rock; in the front to S. W. a very pleaſant plain, the part by which alone an enemy could approach. At the S. E. foot of theſe hills, three-fourths of a mile from the road, is the town of Ghilobonk, defended by a bamboo hedge.

The river is here full of rocks, moſt of which are ſomething lower than the height, to which the waters riſe in the rainy ſeaſon. This makes the navigation difficult, and obliges the natives to uſe ſmall boats to carry on their trade. The boats are very light, the plank being only an inch thick, and the timbers ſmall in proportion. They are built like Chineſe junks, with a flat bottom and perpendicular ſides, and carry from 60 to 100 maunds; the largeſt I have ſeen were 40 feet long, and 4 wide. In going up the river, during the ſeaſon of the floods, the following obſervations may be of uſe. The hills run always in regular ranges, from N. by W. to S. by E.; now from the place where they project into the river on one ſide, to where they project on the other, you may be ſure of finding a reef of rocks. But this holds no farther than Boad, beyond which, the country being totally mountainous, no regular ranges can be traced.

May 12th.—Four miles from the paſs of Ghilobonk, I entered the zemindary of Bonkey, where the country begins to wear a different aſpect with reſpect to cultivation, the conſequence of more numerous inhabitants. The manner in which the ſmall villages are built, was alſo new to me. The houſes are placed in a regular ſtreet, cloſe to each other, and have neither door or window, except in front. At each end of this ſtreet, is

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is a fence made of bamboos, knit together like cow-cribs in England. This ſerves to protect the inhabitants and their cattle from bears, wolves, and tygers, which come from the mountains every night to theſe plains, in ſearch of prey. The large villages are not built in the ſame manner, becauſe the Mahrattas will not permit any thing that looks like a fortification in the grand-road.

Near the village of Sumulpoor, ten miles from Ghilobonk, a rock of white marble appears above the ground, which ſomebody has made ſacred, by building a taghurbarry over it; from hence it is probable a vein of fine marble runs hereabouts; but tradition has prevented any one from working it, by aſſerting that under it lie a great number of venomous ſnakes. The rajah of Bonkey is named Seerec Chundeen, and reſides uſually at the town of Bonkey, one coſs inland from Chadgeka, but was at this time priſoner at Cuttac, on account of his revenues.

Chadgeka is a large village, remarkable for a handſome taghurbarry, or houſe of God, built on the ſummit of a rock, forty feet high, which is aſcended by a very handſome flight of ſtone ſteps. This place of worſhip is endowed with 20,000 biggahs of land, as the gardeners, who officiate in it, told me.

I cannot conceive how the gardeners, in this country, have ſtolen from the Brahmins, the right of officiating in the temples of Roadur and Bowanee. Was a perſon of that caſt to do ſo in Bengal, all the Brahmins would riſe and thunder the moſt ſhocking anathemas againſt him. It is certain the Brahmins originally confined the prieſthood to their own tribe; it is as certain the prieſthood is beneficial, becauſe the prieſts hold everywhere large tracts of land, in the name of their God, rent-free; by what means, then, the laity have been admitted to ſhare this advantage with them, I am at a loſs even to gueſs. I inquired of a learned Brahmin; he told me Roadur and his family were ſo jealous, and puniſhed the leaſt omiſſion in their duty with ſo much ſeverity, that the Brahmins, not caring to ſerve them longer, gave up that office, reſerving to themſelves only the right of officiating to Kiſhnu and his wife. This is ſcarce probable; for the Hindûs being ſtrict manichees, actuated rather by fear than by love, are much more generous in their offerings to the god that hurts them, than to him who does them good. The ſervice of Roadur is much more profitable than that of Wieſtna. The Brahmins of this country having thus loſt the means of ſupporting themſelves without labour, are much more illiterate than thoſe in Bengal, which has alſo an effect on their religion, in the practice whereof they are not near ſo ſtrict.

May 13th.—Oppoſite this part of the Bonkey country, on the other ſide of the river, is the chucla of Tigorea, the rajah of which is named Chumput Sing. This rajah has taken great pains to improve his country, by keeping it in a ſtate of tranquillity. When Shecoo Butt laid waſte the zemindaries of Dinkanol and Burrumba, becauſe they did not pay their rents, Chumput Sing invited the weavers, who fled from thence, to ſettle in his capital; Nia Paſ[illegible] granted them extraordinary privileges, and has ſince given all poſſible encouragement to merchants. That place, therefore, bids fair to be a flouriſhing manufacturing town, if not nipped in the bud by the rapa-

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rapacity of the Mahrattas. Dinkanol is a large zemindary, which bounds Tigorea to the northward; Burrumba, a ſmall one, which bounds it to the weſtward. The latter is on the banks of the Maha Nuddee, oppoſite the weſterly part of the Bonkey country; in it is the town of Monneahund, formerly a conſiderable place of trade, but lately fallen to decay.

Keeping ſtill on the banks of the river, through a very pleaſant country, I came to Bidiſſur, a large village, at the foot of a ſteep mountain, on the top of which is a plain, and a mango garden, to which the inhabitants of the village retire with their effects upon any alarm. The eminences I had hitherto paſſed, were mole-hills compared with this mountain, the ſide of which lies on an angle of ſeventy degrees, and is half a mile high. The commander of the place deſired me not to go up to the top; and truly all the paths I could find were ſo overgrown with thorns, that climbing only a little way to ſhoot peacocks, I tore my waiſtcoat and ſhirt off my back. Probably there was another path which I did not hit on. This mountain forms alſo a paſs, rendered ſtrong by a rivulet, which running at the weſterly foot of it, falls into the great river, and is not fordable even in the drieſt ſeaſons. I was obliged to croſs the ſtream of the river, and keep on the northerly ſide, till I had paſſed the mouth of the Nulla, and then to recroſs the ſtream, and aſcend the banks again. This paſs, therefore, muſt be of conſequence at any time, when the river is not fordable.

In the middle of the river, oppoſite this mountain, is an iſland, a moſt romantic ſpot of ground. At the weſt end, a rock, thirty feet high, moſt irregularly ſhaped, breaks the force of the ſtream, echoes the ſound of the current, and preſerves the iſland from being waſhed away. The reſt of the iſland conſiſts of a grove of venerable mango trees, 600 yards long, and 300 broad. While the river is full, it muſt be the pleaſanteſt ſituation in the world.

May 14th.—The Bonkey country reaches only five miles beyond Bidiſſur, when you enter the Cundea Parra chucla. Cundea Parra, the reſidence of the rajah, is three coſs S. E. from Coollo, where I halted two days to provide my ſervants with neceſſaries, as I underſtood they would not meet with another place where they could be ſupplied; the reſt of my journey being through a country thinly inhabited, mountainous, ill cultivated, and barbarous in every ſenſe of the word.

Coollo is a large village, the moſt conſiderable place for trade in this road. The merchants of Berar, and the inland parts of India, bring cotton and other goods hither on bullocks, which return loaded with ſalt, which is made at Cunter Bi, on the Chelka, and in the parts to the ſouthward of that river, which is the only kind of ſalt in conſumption; the rigid Hindûs thinking their purity would be doubted, if they eat ſalt made by an inferior tribe. The trade of Coollo is founded on the ſame principles, as the fairs in Europe were, ere the increaſe of wealth gave riſe to merchants on ſpeculation. During the months of January, February, March, and April, the traders of the inland parts of Hinduſtân form themſelves into caravans, for the better ſecurity of their property, and bring their goods on bullocks hither, where they are met by the traders from the ſea-coaſt, with

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ſalt and Europe commodities. Buſineſs is carried on by barter; ſo that very little money paſſes between them. They live in huts, with which they are furniſhed by the factors they employ, who furniſh them alſo, during their abode here, with food and neceſſaries, at reaſonable rates, and for their trouble draw only one per cent. A month before the ſetting in of the rains, they take their departure; and the factors, who are by no means opulent, remain the only inhabitants of the place, in which condition I found it. Nothing could induce the inland merchants, who bring their goods five or ſix hundred miles, to carry them 120 miles farther to the ſea; but this I attribute to the dread they have of the noxious effects of the ſalt air.

May 17th.—Oppoſite this place on the other ſide of the river, is the chucla of Nerſingpoor, whoſe capital of the ſame name is three coſs inland. It is bounded to the northward by the countries of Tolchair and Hindole, from whence only come the beſt bamboos uſed for palankeens, particularly from the mountains of Goorjang, and Rodgong in the Tolchair chucla. They grow near the ſummits of the rocks, and ſpring in July, when the people who prepare them, culling the ſtrongeſt ſhoots in the clumps, tie them to ſtakes drove into the ground, and thus direct their growth to the proper ſhape. In this manner they grow twenty yards long by the ſetting in of the dry ſeaſon, when their tops are cut off and they are ſent to market. If they are ſuffered to ſtand longer, the hollow part increaſing, and the wood growing thinner, they become ſo weak as to be unfit for ſervice. I believe no plant equals this for rapidity of growth, it being in five months 20 yards high, and 18 inches in circumference.

Three miles from Coollo, the road again paſſes at the foot of a mountain, with the river cloſe on the right. However, it is here two yards and a half wide, and not ſpread with fragments of the rock as in the other paſſes. From hence the country, leſs populous, begins to be overgrown with buſhes.

Twelve miles from Coollo I entered the Duſſpulla chucla, and came to Bailparra, where the rajah collects duties on travellers for paſſing the ſtreights of Bermule, which are 14 miles diſtant; ſo that if any perſon proves refractory, he has time to ſend orders to his people ſtationed there, to prepare for the reception of an enemy. The commanding officer of this place, knew not in what manner to treat me, when I ſhewed him the edict of his majeſty Shah Allum, then reſiding at Allahabad, concerning me. I was ſurpriſed to obſerve the reſpect with which he received it; for the gentle conquerors of the race of Timur are ſtill beloved by tradition, even in parts where they have ceaſed near a century to reign; he alſo paid attention to Lord Clive's letter, for his fame was then at the higheſt; but when I ſhewed him the Mahratta paſs which Bowanee Pundit had given me, he laughed at it, and ſaid the Mahrattas always made him preſents when they paſſed that way. He aſſumed the bully, demanded bills on Cuttac for a large ſum; but finding, by his frequent changing his note, that he was irreſolute, I was apprehenſive, leſt if I ſubmitted to his extortions, his people ſhould behave treacherouſly when I was entangled in the ſtreights; I, therefore, aſſumed a ſuperiority, ordered the ſepoys to ſeize him, and him to attend me through them myſelf, at the

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the end of which, if he behaved well, I would make him a preſent. I ſerved my ſepoys out with freſh ammunition in his preſence. His people outnumbered mine five to one, but, ſtruck with my firmneſs, although they at firſt put on a threatening appearance, ſubmitted to let him eſcort me with twenty men. Indeed theſe people are far more neceſſary as guides than formidable as enemies; for a ſmall body might, in ſpight of ſuch ill-armed troops, force its way if it could but find it.

May 18*th*.—I marched early with my new companion, and found the country indifferently cultivated. The mountains alſo, which began to ſurround me more cloſely, formed ſeveral vallies, which at any other ſeaſon had appeared pleaſant. At preſent the extraordinary heat had the effects of froſt, and robbed the trees, which ſprung from the crevices of the rocks, of their leaves. The rocks, deprived of the ſcreen which ſheltered them from the ſun, were affected by his fiery rays, particularly in his deſcent, and reflected them on the vallies with ſuch redoubled force, as rendered the air pent up in them almoſt ſuffocating. At this time alſo I was ſeized with a mountain fever, which held me the reſt of the journey. This ſhed a browner horror on the woods, and aggravated the heat by occaſioning an inſatiable thirſt. The thermometer was, at three in the afternoon, at 112 in my tent.

I halted this day at Burmule, where is a ſomething called a fort. It might with more propriety be called a fenced village, being only ſome thatched houſes ſurrounded with a fence made of dry bamboos wove together, ten feet high. The fence is faſtened to rough hewn timbers irregularly ſtuck in the ground, like piles. The timbers in thoſe parts near the entrance of the village are only twelve inches diſtant from each other, but in other parts three or four feet; ſo that when the bamboo fence was deſtroyed by fire, or otherwiſe, two men might enter abreaſt. The gateway is in the form of a gallows, to the horizontal timber of which is tied the gate, made alſo of bamboos, wove together in the manner of a cow-crib. At a diſtance equal to the height of the gate is another gallows, by which it is drawn up. This is certainly the moſt ſimple, and conſequently the original of all portculliſes.

May 19*th*.—I left Burmule early, and entered the grand paſs, which is the key of Oriſſa. The whole way from this place to Khuſſumgur, may, with ſtrict propriety, be called a paſs, ſince it is every where defenſible; but that part called Burmule Gautee, is more particularly ſtrong. The entrance is 600 yards from the fort of Burmule, and it continues near a mile. It is formed by two very lofty mountains, almoſt perpendicular, 200 yards from each other, between which the road lies. Through this valley runs a deep rivulet with a very muddy bottom. The ſtream being at firſt cloſe under the ſouthern mountain, I was forced to diſmount my horſe and climb the crags a little way, ſince the conſequence of a falſe ſtep either of man or horſe would probably be either a broken neck or ſuffocation in the mud of the rivulet. Beyond this the river glides acroſs the valley from the foot of the northern mountain, and forms a beautiful plain 500 yards long, and 200 wide, at the end of which the ſtream is again cloſe under the ſouthern mountain, where the path is better than the former, being ten yards wide, but ſpread

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with craggy rocks. This valley is therefore a very ſtrong paſs, and if the ſtreights of Thermopylæ were as ſtrong, we muſt acquit Leonidas and 300 Spartans of temerity.

From hence I aſcended from rock to rock for ten miles. Whether the road, or rather path, was originally formed by the courſe of the water from the top of the mountain, or whether as a road the labour of man, it has ſince become a channel for the water, I cannot determine; the regularity of its direction ſeems to countenance the latter opinion, but the roughneſs of the way ſtrongly indicates the former; for man would ſurely never leave a piece of work ſo imperfect in all its parts as this is, conſidered as a road, while conſidered as a water-courſe, it is a perfect work of nature. This path is quite impaſſable for wheel carriages, nor could it be made paſſable but at a very great expence. The trees which grow on the rocks are mango, ſaul, and ſuch other ſorts as are common in the plain country; but their roots being limited to a narrow ſpace of ſoil, furniſh a very ſlender ſupply of nutritive juices, ſo that the trees are ſtinted in their growth, and never riſe to the ſizes of the ſame kinds of trees planted on the plains; the face of the country therefore reſembles a foreſt of three or four years growth. The mangoes may be called crab-mangoes, being ſmall, ſour, and full of ſtrings. If any body of men refuſe to make the mountaineers a preſent, they fell the largeſt trees, and lay them acroſs the road, ſo as to obſtruct the paſſage of horſes, and this obliges the travellers to buy their aſſiſtance for removing them; ſo that they pay at laſt. Whether, however, you pay them or not, they will plunder any part of your baggage that ſtraggles, if they can maſter it. I was protected from any thing of this kind, by having the commandant of Bailparra in my company; and every hour we travelled together, he became more converſable as we became better acquainted.

As nothing refreſhes the people of this country ſo much as a whiff of tobacco, which fire is neceſſary to the preparation of, the mountaineers, whenever they ſee a withered tree, put a little fire to the ſtem of it, which burning ſlowly near a month, affords travellers a ſupply. This accounts for a circumſtance Mr. Marriott mentioned. He ſaid that on the Neelgur hills were many volcanoes, and that from the top of the factory at Ballaſore he ſaw, during the months of April, May, and June, pillars of ſmoke iſſuing from them. Theſe volcanoes I judge to be nothing more than burning trees, as well ſuch ſet on fire by the mountaineers, for the above purpoſe, as ſuch as take fire of themſelves; for during thoſe months, the ſap being down in ſome meaſure, and the wood being more inflammable, if one tree is by the wind rubbed againſt another, the friction will cauſe it to take fire. From obſerving this, mankind were probably taught to kindle a fire, by rubbing two pieces of dry wood againſt each other; a mode in practice from Kamſchatka to the Cape of Good Hope.

I reached the ſummit of the mountain at two o'clock, after a very fatiguing march, and halted on the banks of a large pool of water, where once ſtood the village of Puddumtolah. At night there was an alarm of a tyger, and the next morning we miſſed a great dog; I therefore ſuſpect it was an hyæna, that beaſt being particularly fond of dog's fleſh.

May 20th.—I was too much fatigued in the evening to look much about

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about me; but flattering myſelf that I was at the ſummit of the higheſt mountains, I pleaſed myſelf with the hopes of commanding by the break of day all the flat country; to trace the road I had come; and to count over the various precipices I had paſſed: but getting up a tree, the mountains to the ſouth ſtill roſe ſo conſiderably above me, that they ſeemed to touch the ſkies, while the ground was ſo overgrown with trees, I could not ſee above half a mile from me, ſave when one of thoſe mountains intervened. I expected in the interval between the neareſt of theſe, and that I was upon, to find a promontory commanding a beautiful proſpect; but after ſcrambling among the buſhes a mile, I found only a deep chaſm, which probably afforded a grand caſcade in the rainy ſeaſon, but now reſembled the deſcent of Avernus.

I then commenced my deſcent, which I found more difficult than the road up, though not quite ſo rugged. But firſt I diſmiſſed my conductor, with a preſent of a piece of ſcarlet broad cloth, a fuſee, and a pair of ſpectacles, with which he was highly pleaſed, and vowed an eternal friendſhip for me. I now entered the province of Boad. The deſcent was by my calculation nine miles and a half, which took me up the major part of the day. I halted in the evening at Khuſſumgur, a ſmall village in a dreary valley, overgrown with underwood. The deſcent did not appear by the meaſurement as great as the aſcent had been; ſo that the ground I was now upon muſt be higher than that on the other ſide the ſtreights.

The face of this whole country is mountainous, interſperſed with vallies from four to ſixteen miles in circumference, in each of which are from 300 to 700 acres of rice grounds ſurrounding a village; whenever, therefore, you come to any tilled land, you may depend on finding a village near. The villages are all fenced with bamboo and rough hewn timbers, as I have already deſcribed Bermule, to protect the inhabitants and their cattle from wild beaſts. Here I was firſt ſtruck with the ſight of women ploughing, while their female children drove the oxen; but this is the practice through the whole mountainous country, while the men, ſtrolling through the foreſts, armed with a ſpear and hatchet, plunder every thing they can maſter. This abuſe of the fair ſex is characteriſtic of a barbarous people. They grow no grain or pulſe, but ſuch as ripen in the rainy ſeaſon. Such as ripen in the other months are entirely neglected, becauſe the inhabitants expect the Mahrattas to over-run the country in thoſe months.

May 21ſt.—The policy of the Mahrattas in the government of this country appears very ſtrange to a ſon of liberty, taught that government was inſtituted for the protection of every individual, and that the meaneſt who feels himſelf oppreſſed has a right to complain, and ought to be redreſſed, if ſuch redreſs is not inconſiſtent with the common weal; while the people of this country, endowed by nature with a ſtoical indifference which blunts all ſenſibility, and finding in their own hearts a daſtardly mean perfidy, which bars all confidence in their neighbours, and forbids an alliance with them who might protect them, ſubmit to every thing the individual cannot reſiſt, who, in the midſt of his miſery, impiouſly pronounces the viſitation the will of God.

When Ragoojee entered Oriſſa at the inſtigation of Meer Hubbeeb, who had fled diſguſted from Alli-

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verdi Khan's ſervice in 1738, he found theſe parts divided into ſmall zemindaries, dependent on the rajah of Pooree, at whoſe capital is the famous temple of Jaggernaut near the Chilka lake. This prince was regarded by his ſubjects in a religious light alſo, and appeared formidable to the Mahrattas, who apprehenſive leſt he might ſeize a a favourable opportunity to cut off the communication between Nagpoor and Cuttac, reſolved to reduce his power by dividing it. He made the petty zemindars independent of him, and formed the chucklas of Dinkanol, Bonkey, Nerſingpoor, Tigorea, Tolchair, Chundea Parra, Diſpulla, Hindole, Ungool, and Boad. On his death, a diſpute aroſe among his ſons reſpecting the ſucceſſion, and although Jannoojei ſecured Berar, Oriſſa, and all the mountainous zemindaries between thoſe two kingdoms, yet a jealouſy ariſing between him and Maddoo Row, the chief candidate for the office of peſhwa, which ſoon brought on an open rupture, he was too much employed to ſubdue the mountainous princes thoroughly, but was content to exact a tribute from them. This tribute is ſo ill paid, he is obliged to march his troops after the rains, and to extort what he can; for in conſequence of their default, he demands, moreover, the charges of the expedition againſt them. If this, like all other eaſtern armies, lives at diſcretion, the prince is only to be blamed for bringing ſuch vengeance on his people. But what wretches are they, not to depoſe ſuch a peſt to government?

May 21ſt.—I left Khuſſumgur early, and having travelled ten miles, came again to the banks of Maha Nuddee, which was deeper, narrower, and more rocky than where I left it. The mountains were not ſo high, and the vallies more extenſive than before. I made a long march, and halted at Ramgur, a conſiderable village on the banks of the river.

May 22d.—I found my road today much more open. I paſſed from one valley to another by intervals in the hills, which ceaſed to be mountains. The villages were alſo planted more cloſely; for in the diſtance of 15 miles which I travelled to-day, I paſſed three. The merchants who travel in theſe parts, apply to the rajah of the country they are paſſing through, and, making him a preſent, get a guard who convey them into the territories of the next rajah. This certainly is more for the intereſt of the rajahs, than to plunder them, ſince, in ſuch caſe, the mountaineers would run away with the greateſt part of the booty, while the Mahrattas, getting intelligence of ſuch a prize, would immediately ſend a force to claim it, and oblige the government to refund the amount of the plunder, aggravated by ſame to five times its real value.

I halted this day at Boad, the reſidence of the rajah, a large fenced village. I here was overtaken by letters from Bowanee Pundit, of Cuttac, acquainting me with the fate of his maſter, and Goree Punt, a Mahratta of ſome conſequence, on his way from Nagpoor, who related to me all the circumſtances. The Mahrattas are divided into two parties, the brahmans, or religious order, and the khatory, or fighting men. The rajahs have been for many generations of the firſt order, until about thirty-five years ago, during a weak minority, the power fell into the hands of the peſhwa, or miniſter, a khatory, whoſe grandſon, Maddoo Row, now holds it, and keeps his monarch a priſoner near Poonah. His rival is Jannoojei,

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Jannoojei, the ſovereign of Berar and Oriſſa, who is a brâhman, a deſcendant of the old princes, who claims the ſovereignty, ſhould the preſent line fail. During the laſt year Jannoojei had engaged himſelf in the pay of Nizam Allee, to attack the peſhwa; but at the concluſion of an unſucceſsful campaign, in June laſt, his troops being conſiderably in arrears, were left in charge of the Nizam's baggage, while his ally croſſed the Kriſtna, at that time ſwelled by the rains. This was too tempting an opportunity for a Mahratta to miſs. He plundered the baggage, paid his troops with the plunder, and made Nizam Allee his inveterate enemy, who inſtantly clapped up a peace with Maddoo Row.

Jannoojei, thus left to the mercy of his rival, was attacked at the opening of the preſent campaign in November. He was defeated in a general engagement; his capital Nagpoor, was taken and burnt in February, and he was glad to accept of ſuch terms of peace as Maddoo Row would grant him. Bowanee Pundit, therefore, wrote me, his maſter muſt give up all thoughts of an alliance with the Engliſh at preſent, and Goree Punt ſeemed of the ſame opinion. This reverſe of the fortune of Jannoojei, obliged me to make a total alteration in my plan of operations, to give up all thoughts of a journey to Nagpoor, and to confine my ideas for the preſent to the diamond buſineſs.

May 23d.—But this was not the deliberation of one day. I halted two here, as well to get information from Goree Punt as to write my letters to Bowanee Pundit and Lord Clive. I found Goree Punt an active intelligent fellow, who, with the true ſpirit of a Mahratta, had adviſed his maſter not to give up the point of working the ruin of Maddoo Row, but to fall on other means, and to endeavour, as he expreſſes himſelf, to find a paſſage round a mountain, which was inacceſſible. During the halt, the rajah of Boad ſent me a preſent of proviſions, according to the cuſtom of the country, and at the ſame time gave me notice, that he propoſed doing himſelf the honour of paying me a viſit, but inſiſted I ſhould return it. I anſwered, that, as it was impoſſible in my weak condition to return the compliment, I muſt beg him to defer the intended favour till I came back. He ſent another perſon, privately, to examine if I was really ill, leſt his honour ſhould be hurt; and being ſatisfied on that head, came to ſee me. His train conſiſted of about 300 men, ſome armed with bows and arrows, ſome with ſwords and ſhields, about 20 with matchlock pieces, but the greater number with ſpears and hatchets. I received him as he alighted from his palankeen. His dreſs was a cotton cloth about his loins, and another thrown over his ſhoulders; a large turban; two pearls and an emerald ſtrung on a gold wire ſuſpended to each ear; and ſome charms about his neck, incloſed in gold caſes, like the baubles of a lady's watch. Our converſation was ſhort, conſiſting of obſervations on the conſequences of the preſent drought with reſpect to the cultivation of the country, curſes on his tyrants the Mahrattas, and profeſſions of regard for each other. At going away I made him a preſent of a pair of piſtols.

May 25th.—I here ſtruck out of the high road to Nagpoor, and, croſſing the river Maha Nuddee, ſaw it no more till I reached Sumbhulpoor. The dominions of the rajah of Boad continued fourteen

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miles, though the country was so mountainous, and overgrown with trees, it was scarce worth owning. This being a bye-road, though with strict propriety it could not be called any road at all, was almost impassable even for a palankeen. The first ten miles was among mountains, not so lofty as those I had already passed, but overgrown with bushes, and the same kind of dwarf-trees as before. As I understood there was a better road, I was disgusted at my guide the ambassador, and I had reason soon to think he was treacherous. I halted this night in a vile foreſt, abounding with wolves and bears, and the next morning, passed from the district of Boad into the Land-acole country, in which the first village I came to was Koocheemool, from whence I found the villages more thick, till I reached Coogul, beyond which the road was among the mountains again.

May 27th.—I halted here this night, and was alarmed towards morning by two large bears and their cubs, who attempted to come into my tent, but the centry firing at them, they made off. These beasts, when irritated by the natives, frequently carry them away, and with their file-like tongues have licked off their flesh, and damaged the grisles of their joints, and then leave them in the foreſts, a helpless prey for the next wild beast that comes. I once saw a poor fellow begging in that condition, the joints of his arms having lost all their power; so that he was a miserable cripple. He told me, that attempting to drive a bear out of his garden, the beast turned upon him, carried him away, and treated him in that manner, but that some of his family seeking him, found him the next day in the wood.

May 28th.—In the morning my servants told me the kelladar of the village was resolved not to let me pass unless I made him a present, and that Surdar Khan, the ambassador, who had supped with him the preceding night, had instigated him to this attempt at violence; for which purpose he had collected about 100 men, armed with bows and arrows. Despising so mean a force, and reflecting that to submit to an indignity of that kind, would make my character at Sumbhulpoor less respectable, I marched the sepoys, and drew them up in front of the village; telling the kelladar, I would pay him for any mischief my people did, but that if he opposed my march, I would burn every house to the ground. This menace had the desired effect; he let me pass without the least molestation. Nine miles from hence I entered the province of Sumbhulpoor, which I found as mountainous and woody as the worst country I had hitherto passed. I halted this night at Joojoomsoora, where I halted the 29th, next day, and sent the ambassador before to the capital, to signify my arrival to the rajah. He sent a person back to acquaint me that the rajah was dead, but that his son, Obbi Sing, who had succeeded him, would be very glad to see me. He desired me to march the next day to Monisur, within five miles of Sumbhulpoor, whither the rajah would send his brother to meet me.

May 30th.—I did so, and encamped, as he requested, in a very pleasant grove, for the day was intensely hot, which was the signal for the change of the monsoon. In the morning, about nine, there came on a severe storm of thunder and rain. I had a large spare tent, in which the baggage was put. The sepoys and servants retiring

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retiring thither for shelter, and fastening it down as close as possible, the lightning struck the iron pin at the top of the tent pole, and the end of the bayonet of the centry, whom it instantly killed. It was conducted by the pole to the spare ammunition at the foot of it, which, by its explosion, struck every man senseless who was on his legs, but had little effect on those who were lying down. The lining of the tent being serge, the baggage took fire, and burnt all such as were rendered senseless by the rarefaction of the air. The pain roused such as were not quite dead; who ran into the tent where I was lying very ill, in the dark, for the storm had extinguished all the candles. It was with difficulty I got a light; but when it came, never were my eyes struck with so terrible a scene! Conceive thirty poor wretches, on whose black skins the livid marks of the fire were most visible, standing stark naked round my bed, imploring, with the most horrid screams, something to relieve their intolerable pains, from a fellow-creature exhausted by a long fit of illness. Excess of agony had banished respect; two or three of them had even thrown themselves upon the bed. I rose; the tent was by this time over shoes in water. I had their burnings anointed with oil. I sat myself on my elbow chair, and spent the most terrible night of my life among the shrieks and groans of those miserable men, of whom nine expired before morning, and seven the next day.

Grant, O my God! that in every future distress I may be reduced to, I may, by a reflection of what I then suffered, be prevented from falling into the black abyss of despair.

My situation was at this time truly critical. I was entering a place so remarkable for perfidy, that Captain Mallock durst not stay twenty-four hours in it; with a body reduced extremely low by a nervous fever, and no medical assistance at hand. The sepoys and other servants on whom I depended for protection against secret treachery, but which in their best state were insufficient to guard against open violence, instead of marching in good spirits, were obliged to be carried on a hurdle, on the heads of two men; for almost all my people were burnt, several of whom died after I entered the town. These circumstances presented to me in all their terrors; but the state I found things in at Sumbhulpoor, prevented many of the bad effects.

May 31st.—Jite Sing, one of the rajah's natural brothers, came to congratulate me on my arrival in the Sumbhulpoor territories. He was shocked at the sight of my maimed people, and supplied me with labourers, who placed their bedding on hurdles, and carried them into the town like dead bodies. My entrance appeared rather like a funeral, than the conclusion of a successful march. The distance was only five miles to the place the rajah had pitched on for me to reside in; it was an outwork which had been added to the town in the manner of a ravelin. It formed an irregular triangle, 200 yards in circumference, defended on two sides by a deep ditch, and high mud wall, and covered towards the town by a mud wall ten feet high. The part allotted for me was surrounded also by a mud wall, and contained two sheds, used before as stables, which I gave up to the sick, pitching my tents for myself and those in health, until I could build a thatched house.

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I found

I found the town in great confusion, on account of the state of the government, ever since the death of the late rajah. To explain this more fully, I shall give the history of the last three years.

In the year 1763, Ajeet Sing was rajah, and Deccan Roy, dewan. This man, taking advantage of his master's indolence, acquired such an ascendency, that he directed every thing according to his own will and pleasure. At length the rajah's wife roused him, by representing the extreme dependence of his situation. The rajah privately raised a party; for the dewan had obtained grants of so many villages, that his master durst not attack him openly. Assassination best suited the spirit of the government. The cowardice of the rajah, and the genius of the people, who were sensible, that in the midst of the disturbances consequent to such an act of treachery, the plunder of the dead, and of many houses, would fall to their share, came readily into the plan, and Ajeet Sing, on the 16th of June, ordered the public hall to be cleared of every body except Deccan Roy, on pretence that the Ranny would pass through it in her way to a temple, whither she was to pay her devotions, and would then speak to him. The dewan, not suspecting any violence, sat waiting for her, when eight or ten ruffians, who had been concealed for the purpose, rushed out and cut him to pieces. This was the signal for plundering his house, which the populace instantly did; and when the rajah sent a party to secure his share of the booty, they found nothing left. Peelo Roy was the principal actor in this tragedy; but Kascree, who had charge of the rajah's household, jealous lest he should become his master, by being appointed dewan, persuaded Ajeet Sing to keep that post vacant, sensible that when the rajah's indolent fit should come on, the administration of affairs would fall into his hands; and he judged right: for no sooner did Morpheus shed his poppies on his master's head, than Kascree became as powerful as ever Deccan Roy had been. But Peelo Roy, sensible that Kascree had stood between him and the desired post, did not suffer him to enjoy his master's favour long. He employed a villain, who cleft his skull as he was passing through the gateway of the rajah's palace.

Peelo Roy having thus removed the chief obstacle, was appointed dewan, and Ajeet Sing sunk into his usual insignificance.

In the year 1764, Akber, a relation of Kascree, finding Peelo Roy's advance was incompatible with his safety, represented to Ajeet Sing, how shameful it was, that he, who had shaken off the fetters of so wise a man as Deccan Roy, should submit to be ruled by such a wretch as Peelo Roy. This representation had such an effect, that the Rajah gave Akber a private order to murder him; however, the dewan being on his guard, no opportunity offered, until 27th Aug. a great holiday, when all the principal people of the town being assembled in the public hall with the rajah, at the dances exhibited on the occasion, and Peelo Roy retiring, Akber dispatched two or three ruffians after him, who murdered him as he was pressing through the crowd. In an instant the hall was cleared, every one running with the greatest alacrity to plunder his house.

Akber succeeded to all the influence of his predecessor, and continued until the death of his master. Ajeet Sing died the beginning of May, 1766, not without strong suspicion

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ſuſpicion of poiſon. It appeared he had reſolved to deſtroy Akber, and, on his death-bed, recommended the deſtruction of him to his ſon, Obbi Sing. His ſon, therefore, as ſoon as the funeral of the father was over, refuſed to return him the ſeal, but gave it to Kiſſun Bur Mullic. Akber being commander of the troops in the capital, retired to his own houſe, which was in the midſt of the town, where he fortified himſelf. In this ſtate was the country when I arrived.

On the 2d June I paid the rajah a viſit, being introduced by Jite Sing. Kiſſun Bur Mullic officiated as his miniſter. He told me his maſter would enter on buſineſs with me immediately. He complained much of the inſolence of Akber, in defying his maſter in his capital, and gave a hint, that he expected my aſſiſtance. I heard all, but ſaid little. The rajah, Obbi Sing, was 16 years of age, looked very ſtupid; his eldeſt natural brother, who had the command of the troops, was haughty and impetuous; his other brother, Jite Sing, of a ſweet, open diſpoſition.

The rajah returned my viſit, but ſcarce ſpoke two words, though he ſeemed pleaſed with the preſents I gave him. They conſiſted of two pieces of velvet, four of broad cloth, a fuſee, a brace of piſtols, a ſpying glaſs, and ſome other trifles. The next night Kiſſun Bur Mullic came, and repreſented to me, that the principal objection to entering on buſineſs, was the diſtracted ſtate of the town, on account of the rebellion of Akber, and hinted a wiſh that I would aſſiſt him in ſeizing him. I excuſed myſelf from giving my advice, as not being maſter of the ſubject; and my aſſiſtance, by ſhewing the terrible condition of the ſmall force I brought with me.

The town became daily more confuſed by mobs and riots, inſomuch that I forbade any of my ſervants to go out of my quarters in the night; but my poor cook, diſobeying that order, was next morning found murdered in the ſtreet.

Matters came to a criſis the 17th of June, at night, when Akber, having collected his people, marched from his own houſe to the palace, ſecured the perſon of the rajah, and murdered every one who offered to oppoſe him. A maſſacre followed in the town, where 300 of the dependents of Kiſſun Bur Mullic were put to death. I doubled my guards, and kept all my people together. There were, in the rajah's ſervice, two Germans, and two Frenchmen, who were employed in taking care of his guns; the two former were killed in the palace; the two latter, making their eſcape to me, were protected.

My ſteward having ſtraggled in the morning, was ſeized by Akber's people, and carried before him, who, without ceremony, ordered him to be put to death. The news flew to me. I ſent a man, acquainting Akber that I had as yet taken no part in the diſputes; but that if he did not inſtantly releaſe my ſervant, I would march my ſepoys, and join the rajah's brothers, who were then defending themſelves in their houſes. This threat had the deſired effect; the ſteward was ſent to me ſo frightened, that he was not in his ſenſes.

Akber was appointed dewan, and confined Kiſſun Bur Mullic in a dungeon, the entrance to which was by a trap door, whereon Akber always ſlept.

In a country thus torn by diſſentions, I had little proſpect of doing any buſineſs; but the rains being

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ſet in, I could not return by land, nor could I get boats to tranſport me by water: ſo that I was obliged to ſit down as contented as I could.

The Sumbhulpoor province is ſo called from its capital; but the Rajah takes the title of Rajah of eighteen forts. Such titles are common among the Hindûs, and I doubt, if the capital of the Mahrattas, which we call Sattarah-gur, or the ſtar-fort, is not Sattarah-gur, or the ſeventeen forts; for Satarrah is not a ſtar in any of the Hindû languages. There are two rajahs of thirty-ſix forts, one in the Allahabad province, the other to the northward of Lucknow.

Sumbhulpoor was founded by Bulram Dakee, of whom they relate the following hiſtory. About two centuries are paſt, ſince a company of Hindûs ſet out from the banks of the river Sommer, in the province of Azmir, on a pilgrimage to the temple of Jaggernaut. On their return the whole party was murdered, except one woman, who made her eſcape to Patna, a place 30 coſs ſouth from hence, at that time the capital of this part of the country. She ſupported herſelf with begging until her ſon grew up, who ſhewed ſuch a happy genius for learning, and ſuch dexterity at his exerciſes, that the rajah adopted him. When he ſucceeded, he built this place, and made it his reſidence, calling it Sumbhulpoor, from the country of his father. Had his family come from the Sommer, he would have called it Sommerpoor; whereas, I ſhould think, he came from Sumbhul, a large city in the Rohilla country.

The province extends from lat. 20° 50′ to 22° 15′ north, and from long. 83° 20′ to 84° 50′. It is bounded to the weſt by the countries of Boora Shumbur, and Rottunpoor; to the eaſt by Bimbera, Lundacole, and Boad; to the ſouth by Patna, and Coondon; to the north by Gungpoor, and Soorgooja. Rottunpoor is ſubject to Bimboojee, the eldeſt ſon of the late Roogojee, who tamely ſuffered his younger brother, Jannoojei, to ſucceed to the major part of his father's extenſive territories. In the year 1760, when Mr. Law was made priſoner, a party of French, conſiſting of 120, endeavoured to retreat from Bahar through this country, to the Deccan. They halted here, and Bimboojee entertained them for a few days, but at the end of that time, put them all to death treacherouſly. Patna, which means in the old Hindû language, what we call caravanſerai, or place of reception for travellers, is now ſo changed from its original name, that the people will not ſuffer a ſtranger to enter the country; and when the Mahrattas have attempted to do ſo, they have always been murdered. The reſt of the countries, mentioned above, are ſmall and inſignificant.

The air of Sumbhulpoor is very unwholeſome, owing to the great viciſſitudes of heat and cold; for the vallies, the only inhabited parts, are impenetrable to the breezes, which, during the hot ſeaſon, render the torrid zone tolerable, while, if a ſhower comes, ſuch a piercing wind comes with it from the mountains, that I have, within 24 hours, felt the weather hotter and colder than I ever felt it in Bengal within 12 months. This makes the inhabitants ſubject to rheumatiſms, and this occaſioned every perſon I carried with me to be affected with violent fevers.

The ſoil in the vallies is a rich loam, in which grain or pulſe thrive well. It is, perhaps, worſe adapted

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ed for rice than for any other crop that thrives beſt in a ſtrong clay, which holds the water a long time; whereas in a light ſoil, the water ſoon failing, the corn ripens before the ear is full, and light grain only is produced. Yet rice is the principal grain cultivated, becauſe the harveſt of it is over before January, when the Mahrattas over-run the country.

The mountains abound with gold and diamonds; but the natives are deterred from working the mines by their indolence and fear of the Mahrattas, to whom their riches would only point them out as a more deſirable prey. They are, therefore, content to waſh the ſands of the rills which deſcend from them: nor is the quantity of gold they procure thereby deſpicable. The mountains are compoſed of the native rock, which forms the baſis, and of the bark (if I may ſo call it) which covers them.

The ordinary revenues of the country are paid in kind, and the regulation of the collections is ſimple. Each village being rated at a certain number of meaſures of paddy, or rice, in the chaff, the ground is divided among the inhabitants in this manner. Every man, as ſoon as he is of proper age, is enrolled as a ſoldier, and allowed half a meaſure (about 6 pounds) of rice per day for his ſubſiſtence, and three rupees per annum for cloathing. As much arable land is then made over to him, as is ſuppoſed to produce 242½ meaſures. He is to deliver to the rajah, or his order, 60⅝ meaſures, and the remainder is for his own uſe. The land is given in charge to his wife, who feeds him and provides for paying the rent; if the ground produces more than it is rated at, it is her profit; if leſs, her loſs. The reſerved rent of three or four villages, being one fourth the produce of the land, is applied to the uſe of the rajah's houſehold. The reſerved rent of the reſt is given to his relations, or principal ſervants, who by theſe means have all the inhabitants dependent on them.

The extraordinary revenues conſiſt of duties on merchants and others paſſing through the country, and of fines. The former are not ſettled, but depend on the conſcience of the rajah; and indeed within three years, ſince his people robbed and murdered a conſiderable Nagpoor merchant near this place, none have paſſed this way. The latter, alſo, are entirely arbitrary; nor is it neceſſary to find a man guilty of any crime in order to fine him, in a country where money cannot he acquired but by means prejudicial to ſociety.

The government of Sumbhulpoor is ſtrictly feudal, the fiefs of which being originally official, are, by the weakneſs of the ſovereign, become hereditary; and indeed the feudal governments tended rather to an ariſtocracy than to any other form, ſince it was natural for a man poſſeſſing an official fief, to wiſh to make it hereditary, and for the poſſeſſor of an hereditary fief to be jealous of his ſovereign, who was alone able to deprive him.

The principle of a feudal government is ſelf-preſervation, which is ever accompanied by a watchful ſuſpicion. It is the intereſt of the ſovereign to foment diſſentions among the lords. The lords are attended by large bodies of guards, which they call ſtate; theſe frequently produce quarrels between their maſters, the which if the ſovereign can aggravate ſo as to bring them to blows with each other, he has only to take the part of him who has beſt intereſt among his compeers, and reſume the fief of the other; ſo that during a long

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reign the ſovereign becomes opulent and powerful. On the other hand, during a minority, the eſtates which devolved to the crown being thrown away on favourites, or, what is worſe, on uncles and brothers, a ſuperior power is raiſed, like the curſed houſe of Lancaſter, which involved England in troubles during upwards of two centuries. How miſerable is that people, whoſe ſovereign, inſtead of preſerving the peace, is intereſted in the breaking it! It appears from the hiſtory I have given, that all the evils attending the feudal ſyſtem were centered in this government; for ſuch is the danger of degrading a man from an office, that it is ſeldom effected without murdering him; for if he can fly to his fief, he is able there to raiſe an oppoſition dangerous to the ſovereign. The former dewans were poſſeſſed of villages at a diſtance from the capital, and were of courſe liable to ſurpriſe; but Akber, the preſent dewan's power lay in the capital itſelf, ſo that he was mayor of the palace, and made the rajah priſoner at laſt.

How much more pleaſing is it to reflect on the manners of a people in a ſtate of improvement, than in a ſtate of degeneracy! How diſagreeable then is the reflection on this people, deep in degeneracy! Under the old Hindû government, the inhabitants of the hills were more warlike, and of courſe claimed a ſuperiority over the lowland people; though fond of migrations they were not ſo populous. The conquerors of the race of Timur demanded of them a trifling tribute, and a ſtrict attention to paſſports, and all other orders of government. They were therefore contented with what the country produced, and in a ſoil ſo fertile, ſupported with little labour, became inactive. When they fell under the yoke of the Mahrattas, the oppreſſion of that vile government broke their ſpirits, and their cuſtom of inactivity became a total averſion to labour. They threw the cultivation of the lands, and all other works of fatigue, on the ſex deſigned by nature for ſofter toils. The ſex, loving that gentle tenderneſs for which the women of England are famed, loſt all the power of pleaſing; while the men, becoming worſe than brutes, addicted themſelves to the moſt ſhocking of all vices. Even on this they have refined. Public dancing boys are as much encouraged as the poverty of the place will admit, and behave with as much inſolence as whores of faſhion in the polite aſſemblies of London. They often inſult the married women, who do not fail to exerciſe the female weapon on them with great volubility, and ſometimes proceed to blows, though then they come off with the worſt, becauſe the huſbands always take the part of their minions. This ſerves, however, as a ſpur to the induſtry of the women, by which they get the command of the purſe, and are enabled to buy the favours of their huſbands, or of other men.

I have been more than once requeſted to join in effecting the deſtruction of the dewan. Had the women deſired my aſſiſtance to make a female dewan, I had granted it, ſince they form evidently the ſuperior ſex. So indelicate are the men with reſpect to the women, that I have been introduced, and obliged to ſhew reſpect to a man of conſequence in the morning, whoſe wife has in the afternoon brought a load of wood of her own cutting, as much as ſhe could ſtagger under, and ſold it me for a penny.

The natives in general are very abſtemious,

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abſtemious, eating only once in twenty-four hours, and that in the evening. There meal is then two pounds of rice; and they keep the water in which it has been boiled for drinking the next day; raw water being apt to give them a flux. The men are low in ſtature, but well made, lazy, treacherous, and cruel. But to theſe ill qualities of the tyger, the Almighty has alſo in his mercy added the cowardice of that animal; for had they an inſenſibility of danger, equal to their inclination for miſchief, the reſt of mankind muſt unite to hunt them down. They profeſs themſelves Hindûs, but practiſe only that part of the religion which conſiſts of external ceremonies.

They, as well as every other nation of the world, have muſic. The inſtruments conſiſt of drums and trumpets. The drums are larger at one end than at the other, and tied round their necks, ſo as to hang horizontally at their waiſts. The only beat they have is two gentle taps with the right hand on the ſmall end, and one hard ſtroke on the large end with the left hand. This is anſwered in the ſtep of their dance by two ſhakes of the toe, and a briſk ſpring of the heel; ſo that the bells which are faſtened to their heels, jingle in uniſon with the hard ſtroke of the drum. They have alſo an inſtrument compoſed of a cane bent in a ſemicircle, both ends of which go through holes made in a ſmall piece of plank. At each end of the cane is a flat piece of wood; they hold the plank in one hand, and drawing the cane backwards and forwards with the other, the flat pieces of wood ſound againſt the plank ſomething like a cherry clack, but more like a pair of ſheers cutting a hedge. In ſhort the rajah's band always put me in mind of a number of children coming from a country fair. The pathics are the only dancers; but the dewan, underſtanding I would not admit them into my houſe, ſent twenty miles for two dancing girls to amuſe me. They ſing at the ſame time as they dance; but the ſongs are not at all in concert with the inſtrumental muſic. Their ſongs are prayers for the perſons they are dancing before. Their poetry conſiſts of ſongs, relating to the achievements of Viſhnû in his ſeveral incarnations. Painting is not practiſed among them. In their temples you find many pieces of ſculpture; but as the ſubjects are monſters, there is no rule to judge of the execution. That art alſo is now loſt among them. They have books in which eclipſes are calculated for 2300 years to come, at which period they ſay Viſhnû will return, and make all the inhabitants of the world of the ſame religion.

The common diſeaſe of the country is a violent fever, the firſt ſymptom of which is being light-headed. The doctor firſt enjoins the patient to vow a ſacrifice to Sumbhute, the deity of the place, to expiate her wrath. He then proceeds to exerciſe the patient gently if his fever be mild, but with greater violence if he be light-headed. They then employ five or ſix men to hold the patient in a ſitting poſture, while the doctor jabbers over a form of words, blowing in his face at each period. This provokes him very much: he ſwears, abuſes, and curſes horridly; this is all placed to the account of the devil in him. They aggravate his rage by holding a burning horſe's hoof, ſo that all the ſmoke goes up his noſtrils. He grows outrageous, till, quite exhauſted by the ſtruggles he makes to extricate himſelf from thoſe that hold him, he falls down almoſt inſenſi-

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ble; and a profuſe perſpiration ſucceeding, they cover him up cloſe to encourage it, which carries off the fever. He ſleeps uſually twelve hours, and awakes ſo much emaciated as is ſurpriſing. Thus he is cured of his madneſs, by means which drive a ſane man out of his ſenſes. If the patient is ſo much exhauſted that he cannot ſtruggle, the doctor pronounces the devil to be too much for him.

I was ſurpriſed to find among theſe people a trace of mechanics, which ſeems to ſhow they have once known them. They uſe ſtilliards inſtead of ſcales. In every other reſpect we may ſay, that if a ſtate of ignorance is a ſtate of nature, the inhabitants of this country are perfect naturals, ſince they are as naked with reſpect to rational improvements as when they were born.

As ſoon as Akber had eſtabliſhed himſelf firmly in the Dewanee, I entered into a converſation with him in reſpect to the diamond trade; and here a great difficulty occurred; for Surdar Khan, who had returned with me, had reported to the dewan, that he had delivered the diamond to Lord Clive, who had ſent me to ſettle the price, and to pay for it.

I had not brought more money with me than was neceſſary to pay my expences, but had eſtabliſhed a a credit at Cuttac, whither I could ſend whenever it was neceſſary. This was a prudent precaution; for if I had had the money with me, Akber had undoubtedly plundered me and paid himſelf. I anſwered, that the diamond had been valued by the vakeel at 3500 rupees, which ſum I was ready to pay. He inſiſted on 6000 rupees, and went away diſguſted.

I was a good deal ſurpriſed the next day to find, that a proclamation was iſſued that no perſon ſhould ſupply me or my people with any proviſions, nor have any converſation with us. This was a whimſical order, to be ſure; however I put as good a face on it as I could, and acquainted the dewan by meſſage, that my ſepoys would bear any thing but ſtarving; that if his ſubjects refuſed to take their money for proviſions, I could not prevent their taking them by force. This matter was decided, like moſt other critical ſituations, by a circumſtance which had nothing to do with it. Akber wanting a ſum of money for other purpoſes, withdrew the prohibition, and ſent me a few more diamonds, the price of which we ſettled, and for which I paid him, having ſent for the money from Cuttac.

The above bears the appearance of a gaſconade; but I was ſenſible Akber was by no means firmly eſtabliſhed; for the rajah's two brothers maintained themſelves in their houſes, nor durſt the dewan enter the quarter of the town they inhabited; whereas civil meſſages paſſed between them and me. Beſides, my ſepoys being recovered, and trained, formed a reſpectable body on the parade.

Being now reconciled to government, I requeſted permiſſion to go to the places where the diamonds were found, but the miniſter made many ſcruples. He firſt ſaid, that the river was ſo full, there was nothing to be ſeen; next, that the country was unſettled, the manners of the inhabitants of thoſe parts ſo rude in their diſpoſition, ſo miſchievous, they were not to be truſted. I perſiſted; and after various evaſions, catching him at length in a good humour, obtained his conſent.

He gave me his ſon-in-law as a guide, and a party of archers as a guard; for I was not willing to carry the ſepoys, leſt the novelty

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of their appearance ſhould cauſe an alarm. I ſet out with Mr Raby, and a few ſervants, the 16th July. We travelled that day ten miles on the banks of the Maha Nuddee river, in which I frequently ſaw rocks peeping above the water, and halted at night at the foot of the hills. The next morning having marched three miles, we paſſed the ſide of a rock which projected into the great river, and came to the mouth of the river Hebe, where the diamonds are found. A ſervant of the rajah, who had charge of this rich ſpot, met us with only three attendants. A countenance naturally moroſe, a voice ſtudiouſly rough, and ſentences affectedly ſhort, with a deſire of looking formidable, joined to form one of the moſt diſagreeable human creatures I ever ſaw. Raby was ſo much out of humour with him, as to propoſe to me to beat him into good manners; but this brute expreſſed much ſurpriſe at the curioſity which brought me hither; and after I had worked him into good humour by a preſent of two yards of ſcarlet broad cloth, became more communicative. He told me it was his buſineſs to ſearch in the river Hebe, after the rains, for red earth, waſhed down from the mountains, in which earth diamonds were always found. I aſked him if it would not be better to go on the mountains and dig for that earth. He anſwered it had been done, until the Mahrattas extorted a tribute from the country, and to do ſo now would only increaſe that tribute. He ſhewed me ſeveral heaps of the red earth, ſome pieces the ſize of ſmall pebbles, and ſo on till it reſembles coarſe brick duſt, which had been waſhed, and the diamonds taken out. I was deſirous of going towards the ſource of the river, but my guide told me it was impracticable during the rainy ſeaſon. Where the river Hebe diſcharges itſelf into the Maha Nuddee, it is 200 yards wide. I went into it in a boat, and found a bay, near a mile in diameter, the banks of which were over-ſhadowed by thick underwood. I with great labour got the boat forward about two miles to where the river poured from the mountains; then convinced that what my guide had told me was true, I returned not a little diſſatisfied.

The great Boyle advances, that the generality of tranſparent gems have been once liquid ſubſtances ſhot into the form of chryſtals, by the ſupervenience, or the exalted action, of ſome already *inexiſtent* petreſcent liquor, or petrific ſpirit, which he ſuppoſeth may ſometimes aſcend in the form of ſteams. This hypotheſis is ſupported by the doubts of Joneheus of the diamond's hardneſs, by an ingenious French author, who reduces it to a phoſphorus, and by ſome noble experimentaliſts, who think they have cauſed it to evaporate. Tavernier, and others, ſay, that the matrix in which it is formed is a cavity in a flint; but as I had ſamples of the ſtrata in which it was found, both here and from Bundlecund, and obſerved it was a clay which appeared burnt red, nearly to the degree bricks uſually are, I think the diamond was formed not without the interference of fire, perhaps of a volcano, but that a greater degree of heat than that which was neceſſary to the formation of it may affect the petreſcent liquor, or petrific ſpirit. This is a ſubject on which I have made ſome experiments, read much, and thought not a little. I may hereafter find time to collect my inferences.

July 19th.—On my return from this place, I paid a viſit to the Naik Buns, the great ſnake worſhiped

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ſhiped by the mountainous rajahs, which they ſay is coeval with the world, which at his deceaſe will be at an end. His habitation was the cavern at the foot of a rock, at the opening of which was a plain of 400 yards, ſurrounded by a moat. I underſtood he generally came out once a week, againſt which time, ſuch as make religious vows, carry kids or fowls, and picquet them on the plain. About nine in the morning his appearance was announced to me; I ſtood on the banks of the moat oppoſite the plain. He was unweildy, thicker in proportion to his length than ſnakes uſually are, and ſeemed of that ſpecies the Perſians call Ajdha. There was a kid and ſome fowls picqueted for him. He took the kid in his mouth, and was ſome time ſqueezing his throat to force it down, while he threw about his tail with much activity. He then rolled along to the moat, where he drank and wallowed in the mud. He returned to his cavern. Mr Raby and I croſſed the water in the afternoon, and ſuppoſed, from his print in the mud, his diameter to be upwards of two feet.

A few days after I returned from this trip, Raby was ſeized with the fever of the country. We ſat down to tea in the afternoon, when he looked and talked very wildly. I took him by the hand, felt him in a ſtrong fever, and adviſed him to go to bed, from whence he never roſe, but to the hour of his death, on the third day, continued light-headed. Charles Smith, my European ſervant, died with the ſame ſymptoms. When I read the funeral ſervice over him, I could not but ſeriouſly reflect there was no one left to perform the ſame duty over me.

Having now no European with me, I wiſhed to leave a place where I was likely to do no buſineſs; but the rain prevented me. I found the people of the country tampered with my ſepoys, and prevailed on one of them to deſert. Conſcious I was in their power, I thought it beſt to put a confidence in them. I paid them to the end of July; then muſtering all my eloquence, I contraſted to them the horrors of the country we were in, with the charms of that we had left; and told them the only chance of ever ſeeing that dear country again, reſted on their adherence to me; that I ſhould conduct them thither as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit. They were ſtruck with my frankneſs, unanimouſly declared a perfect confidence in me, and not a man deſerted afterwards.

Sehoo Butt, the former governor of Oriſſa, having been ſent a priſoner to Nagpoor, made his eſcape from thence on pretence of a pilgrimage to Dehoogur, and flying to Sujah Dowlah's country, endeavoured to procure an audience from Lord Clive; but meeting with no encouragement, came back with thirty men. In Oriſſa, ſeveral of the diſcontented zemindars flew to his ſtandard. He fixing his head quarters at Coonjur, where the Maha Nuddee falls into the ſea, ſent detachments from thence in boats up the river, and ſet fire to the ſuburbs of Cuttac. In order to make himſelf of conſequence, Sehoo Butt aſſured the zemindars he was promiſed the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, and wrote me a letter, telling me he was come to take poſſeſſion of Oriſſa by order of Lord Clive, and that I muſt act in conjunction with him. This letter was intercepted by Bowanee Pundit, who ſent it me with an expoſtulation. I ſaw my danger, and inſtantly anſwered that I was ſure Sehoo Butt's aſſer-

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tions were falſe, as he would find by an application to Lord Clive. Bowanee Pundit had, before the receipt of my anſwer, wrote to his lordſhip, who not only aſſured him of the falſity of Sehoo Butt's aſſertions, but alſo offered him any troops he wanted to reduce him.

My time grew daily more burthenſome, and I looked with anxiety for the day when I ſhould leave Sumbhulpoor, where I was obliged to be always upon my guard. The beginning of September, Baboo Khan, detached by Jannoojei, to the aſſiſtance of Bowanee Pundit, encamped near Sumbhulpoor with 300 cavalry. He demanded forage and money of the rajah; but not being ſupplied immediately, blocked up the town, and threatened to attack it. He applied to me. I adviſed Akber to diſpatch him as ſoon as poſſible, aad cautioned Baboo Khan not to attack the part of the town I was in, where I had put two guns I found into good order. The rajah delaying, Baboo Khan reſolved to attack. He armed an elephant with a wooden ſhield on his forehead, from whence projected a ſtrong iron ſpike. The driver, who was protected by a large wooden ſhield, attempted to drive him againſt one of the gates, in order to force it open; but the rajah's people throwing a great quantity of fire-works from the gate, frightened the beaſt ſo that he could not be brought to the charge. A few days after Baboo Khan marched.

At length, at the end of September, the clouds which had covered the tops of the mountains from the time the rain ſet in, diſperſed themſelves, and the ſeaſon was pronounced at an end. I prepared for my departure. The firſt of October, the rajah came to ſee me, and begged every thing he ſaw; and it was with great difficulty I could ſave my compaſs. On the 2d, in the morning, I went to take leave of him. He and Akber made great profeſſions of their attachment to the Engliſh, and of their deſire of being dependent on them; at parting he preſented me with a rough diamond ſet in a ring. I believe they were all glad to part with me; for the rajah and his brothers were convinced I would not aſſiſt in turning out the dewan, while Akber feared I would change my mind. I marched in the afternoon through the town and ſuburbs, and encamped at the rajah's garden, three miles beyond it. Some of the principal people waited upon me in the evening, and adviſed me to be on my guard againſt the treachery of Akber, who had ſent a force after me to cut me off. I anſwered, in ſuch caſe Lord Clive would ſend forces to revenge my death, by deſtroying all the country with fire and ſword.

October 3d.—I was not alarmed by theſe inſinuations, but at the ſame time took every precaution. I kept near the banks of the river, and embarked ſuch part of my baggage as I had not immediate occaſion for on boats. I armed all my ſervants with ſpears. I took into my ſervice twenty men, inhabitants of Ballaſore, with matchlocks. I roſe at four, ſent on my breakfaſt apparatus, which I ordered to be prepared at Garey. The tents were ſtruck, and thirteen ſepoys ſent with them; the kitchen furniture followed, and after it the reſt of the ſepoys. As ſoon as they were at a little diſtance, I mounted my horſe, or got into my palankeen, attended by the matchlock men. I paſſed all my people and came to the breakfaſt table, where I ſat till all my people paſſed me again. I then puſhed by them; and going

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through ſeveral cultivated ſpots, came to the village Whoamah; ordered the tents to be pitched in a grove without the town.

Whoamah is a large village on the banks of the Maha Nuddee, ſurrounded with a live bamboo fence. The commander would not ſuffer any of my people to go into the town, nor would he come to ſee me; but he ſent ſhop-keepers with neceſſaries to ſell to me. In the evening they all returned into the town; and although I did not like the ſullenneſs of the commander, yet as I found it was tempered with fear, I was under no apprehenſions.

Oct. 4th.—The march this day was through a mountainous uncultivated country. Twelve miles from Whoamah, I paſſed the bounds of the province of Sumbhulpoor, and entered that of Jonepoor. I marched 13 miles farther, and encamped near Sindole, at the opening of a paſs, where I could get no proviſions of any kind; but as I had plenty on board my boats, I ſupplied my attendants from thence. We were diſturbed this night by the howling of wolves which abound in this paſs. However they did no miſchief; nor could I, from the intelligence of the inhabitants, underſtand they ever hunted in parties, as they are ſaid to do in other parts of the world. The male and female uſually accompany and aſſiſt each other, and, when they have young ones, are very dangerous.

I early entered the paſs of Sindole, formed by the projection of the mountains into the river. It is half a mile long, craggy and ſteep. I aſcended the top of the rock to the weſtward, and had a romantic view of the river, acroſs three-fourths of which runs a chain of black rocks, over which the water deſcends ten feet in a cataract. The eaſtern ſide of the river was for a quarter of a mile free from rocks; and here was the paſſage for the boats, where the water was very rapid. Some men, who came with me as guides from the fort of Sindole, told me, that in a month's time, the water in the river decreaſing, would ceaſe to fall over the rocks, and that in the heighth of the rains the rocks were not viſible. They told me farther, that the rocks were the remains of a bridge built in the age of the giants. I made this day a long march, for want of a convenient place to bring my boats to, and halted oppoſite the town of Jonepoor.

Oct. 6th.—Jonepoor is a large town, ſituated at the conflux of the Maha Nuddee and Tail rivers, the rajah of which is dependent on Jannoojei. The rajah took no notice of me, nor I of him, but proceeded the next morning on the banks of the Maha Nuddee, in the midſt of which is an iſland covered with high graſs. Paſt through a country flat and woody, but interſperſed with ſpots well cultivated. I had left the wolves in the mountains, but found theſe parts much infeſted with bears, tygers, and wild boars. My dog attempting to worry one of them, he was followed, and, ſkulking under my palankeen, the bearers, apprehenſive for themſelves, let it drop, and the boar ran away. Fortunately I was on horſeback, and the palankeen not broke. I halted near the village Gurdunneſſer, where there is a principal fort.

Oct. 7th.—A little money does a great deal in a country ſo poor. I hired all the boats I could find, and croſſed my people at once, the river being a mile and a half wide, into the Boad country, and having marched 12 miles, arrived at that town again.

Oct. 8th.—I halted here one

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day. The rajah was indiſpoſed, and buſy in providing his annual tribute for the pagoda of Jaggernaut. This uſed to conſiſt of proviſions, fruit, and money; but the Mahrattas now ſeize the latter, and ſuffer him only to ſend the former in ſmall quantities.

Oct. 9th.—I proceeded from hence to Cuttac, the ſame road I had come, and found no alteration, ſave that there appeared very little trade at Collo, the merchants having diſperſed during the ſeaſon of the rains.

Oct. 19th.—I reached Cuttac this day, and found that Bowanee Pundit, having taken the field againſt Sehoo Butt, was encamped three miles from the town. He ſent to pay his compliments, and deſired to ſee me the next day.

I went early to the Mahratta camp, which I found very unlike an eaſtern one, even inferior to an Engliſh camp in India, in point of luxury; the tents very ſmall and low, ſave that in which the hall of audience was held; the bazar contained only neceſſaries, and the baggage bullocks were few in number. I found Bowanee Pundit looking at his horſes, which were picketted in the open air. This he told me was the firſt morning duty of a Mahratta. We walked to the tent of audience, where we ſat together on the muſnud. His converſation was lively, no more reſembling that of the Moguls I had been accuſtomed to in Bengal, than the livelineſs of a Frenchman does the ſolemnity of the Spaniard. Perhaps the natives think it neceſſary to keep up that affected gravity, that they may be on their guard in the preſence of their maſters. He congratulated me on the eſcape I had had in paſſing through ſuch villainous countries, and repeated many ſtories of the treachery of the rajahs. He then led me into his ſleeping tent, ten feet long, five broad, and four high, where we ſat down on the carpet. He began by ridiculing the machinations of Schoo Butt, who endeavoured to incite a jealouſy of the Engliſh, for whom he expreſſed a great regard, though he ſaid an alliance with them was at that time incompatible with the ſituation of his maſter, Jannoojei. I ſaid, that the beſt means of forming a cloſer connection with Lord Clive, would be to cede to him the province of Oriſſa for a ſtipulated annual ſum. He meditated, and ſaid that ſhould be diſcuſſed at our next meeting. I returned with him to the audience tent, where I obſerved a fine horſe ſtood bridled and ſaddled, like a Ciſeſbio, ready for ſervice on any ſudden emergency. This I underſtood was relieved every two hours.

I went again to the Mahratta camp, found Bowanee Pundit had conſidered what I had advanced at the laſt meeting. He ſeemed convinced it was more for the intereſt of Jannoojei to cede Oriſſa to the Engliſh, provided the payment of the ſtipulated ſum was ſecure. I anſwered, as a gentleman muſt be ſent to Nagpoor, his reſidence there would be the beſt ſecurity. He had, according to the cuſtom of the country, given me a dreſs of muſlin ſtained yellow. In the warmth of converſation he declared, if I was ſent to Nagpoor, he would go with me; and exchanged turbans with me, by which we became ſworn brothers.

Oct. 23d.—I left Cuttac, and reached Budnee the 26th, which being a place remarkable for thieves, I ordered the ſepoys to be particularly upon their guard. The ſentry at my tent having obſerved a man ſkulking among the trees, who never

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never would anſwer when challenged, pointed him out to the ſepoy who relieved him at two o'clock. The ſepoy obſerving him advancing in the dark towards the tent, and neglecting to give him an anſwer when challenged, fired upon him; the poor fellow ran a few paces and dropped down. I ſent for the cutwall to examine the body; he pronounced him a notorious thief, whom he had long been in ſearch of.

I reached Ballaſore the 28th, and croſſed the Shoobunrecka the 2d of November, overjoyed at having once more ſet foot on Engliſh ground. I now contemplate, that after ſo perilous a journey, I had carried no one point I wiſhed; but having reſided during the moſt unwholeſome ſeaſon among a perfidious people, thought myſelf happy in having eſcaped with my life. The opening the diamond trade was prevented by the indolence of the inhabitants, and by their wretched dependence on the Mahrattas. The alliance with Jannoojei was obſtructed by the very critical ſituation of his affairs, and by the diſtracted ſtate of his family. The very ſevere illneſs Lord Clive laboured under, prevented him from purſuing the plan for the ceſſion of Oriſſa, though he entered on it with great alacrity; and the only ſatisfaction I had, was a promiſe to be employed in the negociation, ſhould it ever be reſumed.

TRAVELS in CASHMIR, by the late GEORGE FORSTER, Eſq. in the Civil Service of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company.

THE following accurate account of the moſt beautiful country in Aſia, is extracted from the 2d volume of Mr. FORSTER'S very entertaining Travels from Calcutta to England, through the northern part of India, Caſhmir, Afghaniſtân, and Perſia, and into Ruſſia by the Caſpian ſea.

Theſe Travels are extremely intereſting throughout. They exhibit faithful pictures of vaſt regions in Aſia, and of various deſcriptions of the human race, that are little known in Europe but by name: and they diſplay ſo many inſtances of equanimity, fortitude, and perſeverance, that they fill the mind with a ſalutary admiration, by inſpiring us with a due ſenſe of the dignity of our own nature, by ſhewing us what patience and courage may enable us to perform, by adding ſtrength to our reſolution, and ardour to our virtue. Under this impreſſion of the general utility of Mr. FORSTER'S Travels, we truſt no apology will be required for the length of the extract we have made; more eſpecially as the bulk and price of the work deter many readers from peruſing it.

THE northern part of the Bannaul-hill, is about one mile and a half ſhorter than that of the ſouthern ſide; not that this difference ariſes from the level of the lowlands of Bannaul and Caſhmir, but from the greater declivity of the ſouthern face of the hill. Yet it is evident from the precipitated current of the rivers of this quarter of India, that the valley of Caſhmir is conſiderably more elevated than the Panjab plains. This height of ſituation, ſurrounded alſo by mountains, whoſe lofty ſummits are covered with ſnow during a great part

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part of the year, imparts a coldneſs to the air of Caſhmir, which its immediate line of latitude would not otherwiſe poſſeſs.

Veere Naug was the firſt village we halted at, within the valley, where our party was ſtrictly examined; but from the reſpect ſhewn by all claſſes of people to Zulphucar Khan, we were permitted to paſs untaxed and unmoleſted. A rare uſage at a Caſhmirian cuſtom-houſe! It ſhould have been before noticed, that our patron, from the lameneſs of his hand, and a general infirm ſtate of body, was obliged to travel in a litter; a ſpecies of carriage different from any ſeen in the ſouthern quarters of India. The frame, of four ſlight pieces of wood, is about four feet and a half long, and three in breadth, with a bottom of cotton lacing, or ſplit canes interwoven. Two ſtout bamboo poles project three feet from the end of the frame, and are faſtened to its outward ſides by iron rings. The extremities of theſe bamboos are looſely connected by folds of cords, into which is fixed, by cloſely twiſting and binding at the centre, a thick pole three feet long; and by theſe central poles the litter, or, as it is here called, the ſampan, is ſupported on the ſhoulders of four men. This conveyance, you will ſee, affords no ſhelter againſt any inclemency of weather, which is braved at all ſeaſons by theſe men of the mountains.

In the paſſage of ſome of the ſteep hills the Khan was obliged to walk, and it ſeemed to me ſurpriſing that the bearers were able to carry the litter over them. The Caſhmirians, who are the ordinary travellers of this road, uſe ſandals made of ſtraw rope, as an approved defence of their feet, and to ſave their ſhoes. On leaving Sumboo, I had been adviſed to adopt this practice; but my feet not being proof againſt the rough colliſion of the ſtraw, I ſoon became lame, and threw off my ſandals. From a glaring deficiency of method in the arrangement of my remarks, I am often fearful that but faint traces of a general chain will be exhibited. It is not that my ideas flow ſo thick and ſtrong, as in confidence of their ſuperior excellency, to contemn reſtriction, or that obedience to order which is ſo eſſential to their utility; it is an habit, perhaps an idle one, that impells me to note at the moment the train of thoughts which occur; and it becomes neceſſary, I ſee, to plead this excuſe, for having ſo abruptly dragged in the ſtory of the Khan's litter, and my ſtraw ſhoes, when I ſhould have been laying before you ſketches of this beautiful country, which, in the language of Perſia, is called *Caſhmir be Nazeer.* *

In the vicinity of Veere Naug is ſeen a torrent of water burſting from the ſide of a mountain with impetuous force, and immediately forming a conſiderable ſtream, † which contributes, with numerous other rivulets, to fertilize the valley of Caſhmir. On the ſpot where this piece of water reaches the plain, a baſon of a ſquare form has been conſtructed, it is ſaid, by the emperor Jehan Gheer, for receiving and diſcharging the current; and the trees of various kinds, which overſpread the borders of the baſon, at once give an ornament to the ſcene, and a grateful ſhade to the inhabitants of that quarter, who, in the ſummer ſeaſon, make it a place of common reſort.

* Unequalled.

† It is called Vhait, or Bahat, in the Caſhmirian language; and in the Sanſcrêct, Vetuſtah.

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The road from Veere Naug leads through a country, exhibiting that ſtore of luxuriant imagery, which is produced by a happy diſpoſition of hill, dale, wood, and water; and that theſe rare excellences of nature might be diſplayed in their full glory, it was the ſeaſon of ſpring, when the trees, the apple, pear, the peach, appricot, the cherry and mulberry, bore a variegated load of bloſſom. The cluſters alſo of the red and white roſe, with an infinite claſs of flowering ſhrubs, preſented a view ſo gaily decked, that no extraordinary warmth of imagination was required to fancy that I ſtood at leaſt on a province of fairy land. Except the mulberry, I do not believe that this country produces any ſpices of the fruits of India, and but few of its vegetables; ſuch is the change effected within a ſpace of two degrees of latitude. This ſudden revolution of climate cannot be aſcribed to the northern ſituation of Caſhmir, which is little more than 200 miles from Lahore, where many of the fruits of ſouthern India come to maturity, but to the ſurrounding ſnowy mountains, and an highly elevated land, which the Hindûs ſay, though very widely, is three perpendicular miles higher than the Panjab.

On the 26th of April at Durroo, or Lurroo, a ſmall but very populous town, ſeven coſſes from Bannaul, where our Khan and his ſuite were hoſpitably received by the chief, and lodged that night at his houſe. Our entertainment, and the cordial behaviour of the hoſt, made us a general recompenſe for the fatigues of the journey; and I, in an inſtant, forgot the pains of my bruiſed feet, in the pleaſant compariſon between a commodious ſhelter, and the boiſtrous weather of the mountains.

On the 27th at Iſlaamabad, five coſſes, a large town ſituated on the north ſide of the river Jalum, which is here ſpringing from the mountains, or penetrating them in narrow openings. At this place the Jalum, over which a wooden bridge is built, is about eighty yards acroſs, and from the level ſurface of the country has a gentle current. Our party this evening hired a boat to proceed to the city, and had gone more than five miles, when a written order arrived, in an evil hour, requiring us to return and remain at Iſlaamabad, until a paſſport ſhould be obtained from the court. This check infuſed a general gloom, and rendered our ſituation, already confined and irkſome, almoſt comfortleſs. The boat, a very ſmall one, was ſcantily covered with a ſlender mat; and the wind, current, and heavy rain, had ſet in againſt us. The rain continued inceſſantly the whole night; and though my bedding was drenched with water, I received no injury from having lain on it ſeveral hours. After expreſſing my grateful acknowledgments to a hale conſtitution, I am induced to aſcribe a great ſhare of the prevention of ſickneſs, on this as on other occaſions, to the frequent uſe of tobacco, which manifeſtly poſſeſſes the property of defending the body againſt the impreſſion of damps, and cold or impure air, which, from the thick ranges of wood and hills, is tainted with noxious vapours, produces fevers of a malignant kind, and I am prompted to attribute the good health I enjoyed in thoſe parts to the common habit of ſmoaking tobacco.

Our party was greatly ſurpriſed at the receipt of this very unſeaſonable mandate, as we had, during the day, occupied one of the moſt public places of the town, where moſt of the principal people viſited Zulphucar Khan,

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Khan, supplied him with provisions, and were apprised of his intention to depart in the evening. But it had been issued, I believe, by the governor of the town, in resentment of the Khan's not visiting him; and operated with a quick force on the minds of all the men, and even the children of Islaamabad, who, but the short day before, from treating us with a studied kindness, would now pass our quarters without a notice. In every region of the earth, the loss of power, nay the trivial crosses of life, too often cause the desertion of those whom the language of the world has entitled friends: but the averted looks of the prince are ever faithfully copied by the courtiers. The disgraced courtier of Asia, or he against whom the frown of the despot shall be pointed, becomes immediately infected, and all men, by intuitive knowledge, it should seem, shun him. A retreat is rarely made by an Asiatic statesmen, who usually closes his political career in a dungeon, or on a scaffold.

In Asia, the principles of justice, honour, or patriotism, as they confer no substantial benefit, nor tend to elevate the character, are seldom seen to actuate the mind of the subject, who is constitutionally led to fix the tenure of life and property, and fame, on the will of his prince. Zulphucar Khan informs me, that the chief of Cashmir, though a youth, stands in the foremost rank of tyrants, and that the exactions of a Hindû custom-house will be soon forgotten in the oppression of his government. The one, he said, affects a trifling portion of property; the other involves fortune and life.

Two or three days after our arrival at Islaamabad, the dewan, or principal officer of the governor of Cashmir, encamped in our vicinity; and being acquainted with Zulphucar Khan, obtained permission for the procedure of our party to the city. It is here necessary to observe, that no person, except by stealth, can enter or depart from Cashmir, without an order marked with the seal of government. The dewan, attracted, I suppose, by the appearance of so white a person, made some inquiry into the nature of my occupation and views. I told the old story of a Turk travelling towards his country, with the addition, that to avoid the Seik territory, I had taken the route of Cashmir, where I hoped to experience the benefit of his protection. My story was favourably heard, and I received a very cordial assurance of every necessary assistance. Our party being directed to attend the dewan, and to form a part of his domestic suite, we proceeded by water, on the afternoon of the 3d of May, to Bhyteepoor, nine cosses, a village situated on the northern bank of the Jalum; the evening was serene, and the varigated view of populous villages, interspersed through a plain which was waving with a rich harvest, and enlivened by the notes of a thousand birds, filled the mind with harmony and delight.

In the vicinity of Bhyteepoor are seen the remains of an Hindû temple, which, though impaired by the ravages of time, and more by the destructive hand of the Mahommedans, still bore evident marks of a superior taste and sculpture. Cashmir, having fallen a conquest to the followers of Mahommet, at an early period of their empire in India, when they furiously broke down every fence that barred the progress of their religion, felt the full force of a barbarous zeal; and its monuments of worship and taste

were

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were thrown to the ground in ſhapeleſs piles of ruin.

The dewan taking Zulphucar Khan with him, went on the 5th of the month into the interior part of the country, and directed me to wait for him at the town of Pamper, ten miles farther down the river, where an order was ſent for my accommodation. This perſon of the Hindû ſect, poſſeſſed a more liberal diſpoſition than is uſually found in an Indian; though perhaps I am ſo much biaſſed by his indulgent treatment, that my opinion may be thought partial; but his deportment ſeemed uniformly benevolent to all claſſes of people; with his companions he was affable and good-humoured; he was humane to his domeſtics, and he exerciſed with a reaſonable temperance the duties of his office.

On the 7th the dewan came to Pamper, whence I went to the city, a diſtance of ſeven coſſes, in his boat, which, though in Caſhmir it was thought magnificent, would not have been diſgraced in the ſtation of a kitchen tender to a Bengal budgero. The boats of Caſhmir are long and narrow, and are rowed with paddles; from the ſtern, which is a little elevated, to the centre, a tilt of mats is extended for the ſhelter of paſſengers or merchandiſe. The country being interſected with numerous ſtreams, navigable for ſmall veſſels, great advantage and conveniency would ariſe to it from the water conveyance, eſpecially in its interior commerce, did not the miſerable policy of the Afghan government cruſh the ſpirit of the people.

The city, which in the ancient annals of India was known by the name of Siringnaghur, but now by that of the province at large, extends about three miles on each ſide of the river Jalum, over which are four or five wooden bridges, and occupies in ſome part of its breadth, which is irregular, about two miles. The houſes, many of them two and three ſtories high, are ſlightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber. On a ſtanding roof of wood is laid a covering of fine earth, which ſhelters the building from the great quantity of ſnow that falls in the winter ſeaſon. This fence communicates an equal warmth in winter, as a refreſhing coolneſs in the ſummer ſeaſon, when the tops of the houſes, which are planted with a variety of flowers, exhibit at a diſtance the ſpacious view of a beautifully chequered parterre. The ſtreets are narrow, and choaked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially unclean. No buildings are ſeen in this city worthy of remark; though the Caſhmirians boaſt much of a wooden moſque, called the Jumah Muſſid,* erected by one of the emperors of Hinduſtân; but its claim to diſtinction is very moderate.

The ſubahdar, or governor of Caſhmir, reſides in a fortreſs called Shere Ghur, occupying the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the city, where moſt of his officers and troops are alſo quartered.

The benefits which this city enjoys of a mild ſalubrious air, a river flowing through its centre, of many large and commodious houſes, are eſſentially alloyed by its confined conſtruction, and the extreme filthineſs of the people. The covered floating baths, which are ranged along the ſides of the river, give

* Jumah is the Sabbath of the Mahommedans, and Muſſid the name of a public place of worſhip. In pre-eminence, the principal place of prayer in Mahommedan cities is termed Jumah Muſſid.

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give the only teſtimony of conveniency or order; ſuch baths are much wanted by the Indian Mahommedans, who, from the climate and their religion, are obliged to make frequent ablutions, and, in preventing the expoſure of their women on theſe occaſions, to adopt laborious precautions.

The lake of Caſhmir, or, in the provincial language, the Dall, long celebrated for its beauties, and the pleaſure it affords to the inhabitants of this country, extends from the north-eaſt quarter of the city, in an oval circumference of five or ſix miles, and joins the Jalum by a narrow channel near the ſuburbs. On the entrance to the eaſtward is ſeen a detached hill, on which ſome devout Mahommedan has dedicated a temple to the great king Solomon, whoſe memory in Caſhmir is held in profound veneration.

The legends of the country aſſert, that Solomon viſited this valley, and finding it covered, except the eminence now mentioned, with a noxious water, which had no outlet, he opened a paſſage in the mountains, and gave to Caſhmir its beautiful plains. The Tucht Suliman, the name beſtowed by the Mahommedans on the hill, forms one ſide of a grand portal to the lake, and on the other ſtands a lower hill, which in the Hindûee is called Hirney Purvet, or the green hill, a name probably adopted from its being covered with gardens and orchards.

On the ſummit of the Hirney Purvet, the Caſhmirians have erected a moſque to the honour of a Muckdoom Saheb, who is as famous in their tales as Thomas-à-Becket in thoſe of Canterbury. The men never undertake a buſineſs of moment without conſulting Muckdoom Saheb; and when a Caſhmirian woman wants a handſome huſband, or a chopping boy, ſhe addreſſes her prayer to the miniſters of this ſaint, who are ſaid to ſeldom fail in gratifying her wiſh. The northern view of the lake is terminated at the diſtance of twelve miles, by a detached range of mountains, which ſlope from the centre to each angle; and from the baſe, a ſpacious plain, preſerved in conſtant verdure by numerous ſtreams, extends with an eaſy declivity to the margin of the water.

In the centre of the plain, as it approaches the lake, one of the Delhi emperors, I believe Shah Jehan, conſtructed a ſpacious garden, called the Shalimar, which is abundantly ſtored with fruit trees and flowering ſhrubs. Some of the rivulets which interſect the plain, are led into a canal at the back of the garden, and, flowing through its centre, or occaſionally thrown into a variety of water-works, compoſe the chief beauty of the Shalimar. To decorate this ſpot, the Mogul princes of India have diſplayed an equal magnificence and taſte; eſpecially Jehan Gheer, who, with the enchanting Noor Mhal, made Caſhmir his uſual reſidence during the ſummer months, and largely contributed to improve its natural advantages. On arches thrown over the canal are erected, at equal diſtance, four or five ſuites of apartments, each conſiſting of a ſaloon, with four rooms at the angles, where the followers of the court attend, and the ſervants prepare ſherbets, coffee, and the hookah. The frame of the doors of the principal ſaloon, is compoſed of pieces of a ſtone of a black colour, ſtreaked with yellow lines, and of a cloſer grain and higher poliſh than porphery. They were taken, it is ſaid, from an Hindû temple, by one of the Mogul princes, and eſteemed of great value.

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The canal of the Shalimar is conſtructed of maſonry as far as the lower pavillion, from whence the ſtream is conveyed through a bed of earth, in the centre of an avenue of ſpreading trees, to the lake, which, with other ſtreams of a leſſer note, it ſupplies and refreſhes. The other ſides of the lake are occupied by gardens of an inferior deſcription; though two of them, the property of the government, deſerve a diſtinct notice for their ſize and pleaſant appearance; the Baugh Nuſſeem lying on the north-weſt, and the Baugh Niſhat on the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the Shalimar. The numerous ſmall iſlands immerging from the lake, have alſo a happy effect in ornamenting the ſcene. One, of a ſquare form, is called the Char Chinaur, * from having at each of the angles a plane-tree; but one of them, and a pavillion that was erected in the centre, has gone to decay, as have all their monuments of the Moguls, except the Shalimar, which is preſerved in good order, and is often viſited by the governor, whom I have ſeen there, with his officers, and the principal inhabitants of the city. Since the diſmemberment of Caſhmir from the empire of Hinduſtân, it has been ſubject to the Afghans, † who poſſeſſing neither the genius nor liberality of the Moguls, have ſuffered its elegant ſtructures to crumble into ruins, and to hold out againſt them a ſevere teſtimony of the barbarity of their nation.

Amir Khan, a Perſian, one of the late governors of Caſhmir, erected a fortified palace on the eaſtern ſide of the lake; but the materials have been ſo unſubſtantial, that though of not more than eight years ſtanding; it cannot now with ſafety be inhabited. He uſed to paſs much of his time in this retreat, which was curiouſly adapted to the enjoyment of the various ſpecies of Aſiatic luxury; and he is ſtill ſpoken of in terms of affection and regret; for, like them, he was gay, voluptuous, and much addicted to the pleaſures of the table. There is not a boatman, or his wife, who does not ſpeak of this Khan with rapture, and aſcribe to him a once abundant livelihood. This governor, like many of his predeceſſors, truſting in the natural ſtrength of the province, and its diſtance from the capital, rebelled againſt his maſter. ‡ The force ſent againſt him was ſmall and ill-appointed, and might have been eaſily repelled by a few reſolute men ſtationed in the paſſes. But in the hour of need, he was abandoned by the puſillanimous, fickle Caſhmirians, who reconciled their conduct to the Perſian, by urging, that if he had remained in Caſhmir, he would have converted them all to the faith of Ali, and cut them off from the hope of ſalvation. A Caſhmirian muſt have been grievouſly embarraſſed to juſtify his conduct, when he aſcribed it to any principle of religion; for he is a Hindû, a Mahommedan, and would become a Chriſtian, if a prieſt were at hand, according to the faſhion or intereſt of the day.

The environs of the town, to the eaſt and weſt, are laid out in private gardens, which, ſkirting the banks of the Jalum, or ſupplied with canals from the lake, afford a various retreat of pleaſure to the inhabitants. The plane-tree, that ſpecies termed the Platanus Orientalis, is commonly cultivated in Caſhmir,

* The Oriental plane.

† This event happened about the year 1754. Timur Shah, the reigning emperor of the Afghans.

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Caſhmir, where it is ſaid to arrive at a greater perfection than in other countries. This tree, which in moſt parts of Aſia is called the Chinaur, grows to the ſize of an oak, and has a taper ſtraight trunk, with a ſilver-coloured bark; and its leaf, not unlike an expanded hand, is of a pale green. When in full foliage, it has a grand and beautiful appearance; and in the hot weather, it affords a refreſhing ſhade. But I may venture to claſs in the firſt rank of vegetable produce the roſe of Caſhmir, which, for its brilliancy and delicacy of odour, has long been proverbial in the eaſt; and its eſſential oil, or attar, is held in univerſal eſtimation. The ſeaſon, when the roſe firſt opens into bloſſom, is celebrated with much feſtivity by the Caſhmirians, who reſort in crowds to the adjacent gardens, and enter into ſcenes of gaiety and pleaſure, rarely known among other Aſiatic nations. There, all that exterior gravity which conſtitutes a grand part of the Mahommedan character, is thrown aſide; and the Turk, Arab, and Perſian, as if fatigued with exhibiting the ſerious and guarded deportment of their own country, give a licentious ſcope to their paſſions.

The valley of Caſhmir is of an elliptic form, and extends about ninety miles in a winding direction from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt. It widens gradually to Iſlaamabad, where the breadth is about forty miles, which is continued with little variation to the town of Sampre, * whence the mountains, by a regular inclination to the weſtward, come to a point, and divide Caſhmir from the territory of Muzzuffurabad. To the north and north-eaſt Caſhmir is bounded by what is here termed the mountains of Thibet; a branch, I apprehend, of that immenſe range, which, riſing near the Black Sea, penetrates through Armenia, and, ſkirting the ſouth ſhore of the Caſpian, extends through the north-eaſt provinces of Perſia, to Thibet and China. On the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth, it is bounded by Kiſhtewar, and on the ſouth and weſt by Prounce, † Muzzuffurabad, and ſome other independent diſtricts.

The Jalum, the weſtern of the Panjab rivers, having received the numerous rivulets of the valley, and the overflowing water of the lakes, becomes a ſpacious ſtream, and is diſcharged through the mountains near the town of Baramoulah, where its current, from the declivity of the land, runs with rapid force. ‡ At Baramoulah the Caſhmirians ſay that Solomon rent the mountains, and gave a paſſage to the waters, which, from the beginning of time, had floated on their plains.

About eight miles to the weſtward of the city, the Jalum is joined by a ſmall river called the Chote, or little Scind, which I was informed by a Caſhmirian pundit ariſes in the Thibet mountains, and is the only ſtream not produced within the valley. Previouſly to the Mahommedan conqueſt of India, Caſhmir was celebrated for the learning of its Bramans, and the magnificent conſtruction of its temple. The period of its ſubjection to the Mahommedans is not recorded in any hiſtory that I have ſeen; but we may believe, that a country containing a valuable commerce, and a profuſion of natural beauties, would at an early date have attracted

* About twenty-five miles to the weſtward of the city.

† Through this diſtrict lies the paſs of Bember, minutely deſcribed by Bernier.

‡ See Bernier.

tracted their notice, and invited their conquest. It was governed, in a long series of succession, by a race of Tartar princes of the Chug or Chugatay tribe, until the year 1586, when Acbar subdued it; aided more, it is said, by intrigue, than the force of his arms. Cashmir remained annexed to the house of Timur for the space of 160 years, after which it was betrayed by the Mogul governor to Ahmed Shah Durannee, who formed it into a province of the Afghan empire.

The valley of Cashmir has generally a flat surface, and, being copiously watered, yields abundant crops of rice, which is the common food of the inhabitants. At the base of the surrounding hills, where the land is higher, wheat, barley, and various other grains, are cultivated. A superior species of saffron is also produced in this province, and iron of an excellent quality is found in the adjacent mountains. But the wealth and fame of Cashmir have largely arisen from the manufacture of shawls, which it holds unrivalled, and almost without participation. The wool of the shawl is not produced in the country, but brought from districts of Thibet, lying at the distance of a month's journey to the north-east. It is originally of a dark grey colour, and is bleached in Cashmir by the help of a certain preparation of rice flour. The yarn of this wool is stained with such colours as may be judged the best suited for sale; and after being woven, the piece is once washed. The border, which usually displays a variety of figures and colours, is attached to the shawls after fabrication, but in so nice a manner, that the junction is not discernible. The texture of the shawl resembles that of the shalloon of Europe, to which it has, probably, communicated the name. The price at the loom, of an ordinary shawl, is eight rupees; thence in proportional quality, it produces from fifteen to twenty; and I have seen a very fine piece sold as forty rupees the first cost. But the value of this commodity may be largely enhanced by the introduction of flowered work; and when you are informed, that the sum of one hundred rupees is occasionally given for a shawl to the weaver, the half amount may be fairly ascribed to the ornaments.

A portion of the revenue of Cashmir is transmitted to the Afghan capital in shawl goods, which I had an opportunity of seeing, previously to the dispatch; and from the information then received, I am reasonably confirmed in the accuracy of this statement I have given. The shawls usually consist of three sizes, two of which, the long and the small square one, are in common use in India; the other, long and very narrow, with a large mixture of black colour in it, is worn as a girdle by the northern Asiatics.

A wine is made in Cashmir, resembling that of Madeira, which, if skilfully manufactured by age, would possess an excellent quality. A spiritous liquor is also distilled from the grape, in which, and the wine, the people of all kinds freely indulge.

The Cashmirians fabricate the best writing-paper of the east, which was formerly an article of extensive traffic; as were its lacquered ware, cutlery, and sugars;* and the quality of these manufactures clearly evince, that were the inhabitants governed by wise and liberal princes, there are few attainments of art which they would not acquire.

But

* The raw sugar is imported from the Panjab.

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But the heavy oppreſſions of the government, and the rapacious temper of the bordering ſtates, who exerciſe an unremitting rapacity on the foreign traders, and often plunder whole cargoes, have reduced the commerce of Caſhmir to a declining and languid ſtate. In proof of this poſition, the Caſhmirians ſay, that during their ſubjection to the Mogul dominion, the province contained 40,000 ſhawl looms, and that, at this day, there are not 16,000. In Caſhmir are ſeen merchants and commercial agents of moſt of the principal cities of northern India, alſo of Tartary, Perſia, and Turkey, who, at the ſame time, advance their fortunes, and enjoy the pleaſures of a fine climate and a country, over which are profuſely ſpread the various beauties of nature.

The dreſs of the Caſhmirians conſiſts of a large turban, aukwardly put on; a great woollen veſt, with wide ſleeves; and a ſack, wrapped in many folds, round the middle; under the veſt, which may be properly called a wrapper, the higher claſs of people wear a pirahun, or ſhirt, and drawers; but the lower order have no under garment, nor do they even gird up their loins. On firſt ſeeing theſe people in their own country, I imagined from their garb, the caſt of countenance, which is long, and of a grave aſpect, and the form of their beards, that I had come among a nation of Jews. The ſame idea alſo impreſſed Mr. Bernier, who, carrying it farther, has attempted, by the aid of ſome proofs, more ſpecious than ſubſtantial, to deduce their origin from the Jewiſh tribes that were carried into captivity.

The dreſs of the women is no leſs aukward than that of the men, and is ill adapted to diſplay the beauties they naturally poſſeſs. Their outward, and often only garment, is of cotton, and ſhaped like a long looſe ſhirt. Over the hair, which falls in a ſingle braid, they wear a cloſe cap, uſually of a woollen cloth of a crimſon colour; and to the hinder part of it is attached a triangular piece of the ſame ſtuff, which, falling on the back, conceals much of the hair. Around the lower edge of the cap is rolled a ſmall turban, faſtened behind with a ſhort knot, which ſeemed to me the only artificial ornament about them. You will be pleaſed to notice, that I ſpeak of the dreſs of the ordinary women, ſuch only being permitted to appear in public. The women of the higher claſſes are never ſeen abroad; nor is it conſiſtent with the uſage of any Mahommedan nation even to ſpeak of the female part of a family.

The Caſhmirians are ſtout, well formed, and, as the natives of a country lying in the 34th degree of latitude, may be termed a fair people, and their women in ſouthern France or Spain would be called brunettes. But having been prepoſſeſſed with an opinion of their charms, I ſuffered a ſenſible diſappointment; though I ſaw ſome of the female dancers moſt celebrated for beauty, and the attractions of their profeſſion. A coarſeneſs of figure generally prevails among them, with broad features, and they too often have thick legs. Though excelling in the colour of their complexion, they are evidently ſurpaſſed by the elegant form and pleaſing countenance of the women of ſome of the weſtern provinces of India.

The city of Caſhmir once abounded with courtezans, equally gay and affluent; but the rigorous contributions of the Afghans have greatly reduced their number, and driven moſt of thoſe that remain into

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a languid poverty. The few that I ſaw afforded me much pleaſure, by their graceful ſkill in dancing, and voices peculiarly melodious. And here let me obſerve, leſt I ſhould afterwards forget, that the women of Caſhmir are ſingularly fruitful: be the government ever ſo oppreſſive, or fortune at all points adverſe, no baneful effects are ſeen to operate on the propagation of the ſpecies, which is maintained with a ſucceſsful perſeverance. I will not preſume to inveſtigate the phyſical cauſe of a virtue, ſo copiouſly inherent in the men and women of this country; but will ſimply intimate to you, that its waters are well ſtored with fiſh, which is thought to be a generative ſtimulus, and conſtitutes a principal article of the food of the people.

The language of Caſhmir evidently ſprings from the Sanſcrêet ſtock, and reſembles, in ſound, that of the Mahrattas, though with more harſhneſs, which has probably induced the inhabitants to compoſe their ſongs in the Perſic, or adopt thoſe of the Perſian poets. Yet, in deſpight of the unpleaſant tone of their ſpeech, there is ſcarcely a perſon in the country, from youth to old age, who has not a taſte for muſic.

The Caſhmirians are a gay and lively people, with ſtrong propenſities to pleaſure. None are more eager in the purſuit of wealth, have more inventive faculties in acquiring it, or who deviſe more modes of luxurious expence. When a Caſhmirian, even of the loweſt order, finds himſelf in the poſſeſſion of ten ſhillings, he loſes no time in aſſembling his party, and, launching into the lake, ſolaces himſelf till the laſt farthing is ſpent. Nor can the deſpotiſm of an Afghan government, which loads them with a various oppreſſion and cruelty, eradicate this ſtrong tendency to diſſipation; yet their manners, it is ſaid, have undergone a manifeſt change, ſince the diſmemberment of their country from Hinduſtân. Encouraged by the liberality and indulgence of the Moguls, they gave a looſe to their pleaſures, and the bent of their genius. They appeared in gay apparel, conſtructed coſtly buildings, and were much addicted to the pleaſures of the table. The intereſts of this province were ſo ſtrongly favoured at the court, that every complaint againſt its governors was attentively liſtened to, and any attempt to moleſt the people, reſtrained or puniſhed.

In the reign of Aurengzebe, when the revenue of the different portions of the empire exceeded that of the preſent day, the ſum collected in Caſhmir amounted to three and a half lacks of rupees, but at this time, not leſs than twenty lacks are extracted by the Afghan governor, who, if his tribute be regularly remitted to court, is allowed to execute with impunity every act of violence. This extreme rigour has ſenſibly affected the deportment and manners of the Caſhmirians, who ſhrink with dread from the Afghan oppreſſions, and are fearful of making any diſplay of opulence.

A Georgian merchant, who had long reſided in the country, gave me the moſt ſatisfactory information of Caſhmir. He ſaid, that when he firſt viſited the province, which was governed by a perſon of a moderate diſpoſition, the people were licentious, volatile, and profuſe: but that, ſince the adminiſtration of the late chief, an Afghan of a fierce and rapacious temper, they had become diſpirited, their way of living mean, their dreſs ſlovenly, and, though of a temper proverbially loquacious, they were averſe

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averſe from communicating ordinary intelligence.

During my reſidence in Caſhmir, I often witneſſed the harſh treatment which the common people received at the hands of their maſters, who rarely iſſued an order without a blow of the ſide of their hatchet, a common weapon of the Afghans, and uſed by them in war as a battle-axe. Though the inhabitants of this province are held under a grievous ſubjection, and endure evils the moſt mortifying to human nature, being equally oppreſſed and inſulted, the various teſtimonies brought home to me of their common depravity of diſpoſition, made me the leſs ſenſible of their diſtreſs; and in a ſhort time, ſo faint was the trace of it on my mind, that I even judged them worthy of their adverſe fortune.

In viewing the manners of a people at large, it were at once a ſacrifice of truth and every claim to hiſtorical merit, to introduce paſſionate or fanciful colouring; yet the cooleſt reflection does not withhold me from ſaying, that I never knew a national body of men more impregnated with the principles of vice than the natives of Caſhmir. The character of a Caſhmirian is conſpicuouſly ſeen when inveſted with official power. Supported by an authority which preſcribes no limits to its agents in the accumulation of public emoluments, the Caſhmirian diſplays the genuine compoſition of his mind. He becomes intent on immediate aggrandizement, without rejecting any inſtrument which can promote his purpoſe. Rapacious and arrogant, he evinces, in all his actions, deceit, treachery, and that ſpecies of refined cruelty which uſually actuates the conduct of a coward. And it is ſaid, that he is equally fickle in his connections, as implacable in enmity. In behalf of humanity, I could wiſh not to have been capacitated to exhibit ſo diſguſting a picture, which being conſtantly held out to me for near three months, in various lights, but with little relief, impreſſed me with a general diſlike of mankind.

The Caſhmirians are ſo whimſically curious, that when any trivial queſtion is propoſed to them, its intention and purpoſe is inquired into with a ſtring of futile interrogatories, before the neceſſary information is given; and a ſhopkeeper rarely acknowledges the poſſeſſion of a commodity, until he is appriſed of the quantity required. In examining the ſituation in which theſe people have been placed, with its train of relative effects, the ſpeculative moraliſt will perhaps diſcover one of the larger ſources from whence this caſt of manners and diſpoſition has ariſen. He will perceive, that the ſingular poſition of their country, its abundant and valuable produce, with a happy climate, tend to excite ſtrong inclinations to luxury and effeminate pleaſures; and he is aware, that to counteract cauſes, naturally tending to enervate and corrupt the mind, a ſyſtem of religion or morality is neceſſary to inculcate the love of virtue, and eſpecially to impreſs the youth with early ſentiments of juſtice and humanity. But he will evidently ſee, that neither the religious nor the moral precepts of the preſent race of Mahommedans contain the principles of rectitude or philanthropy; that, on the contrary, they are taught to look with abhorrence on the faireſt portion of the globe, and to perſecute and injure thoſe who are not incloſed in the fold of their prophet. Seeing then the Caſhmirians, preſiding as it were at the fountain-head of pleaſure, neither

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guided or checced by any principle or example of virtue, he will not be ſurpriſed, that they give a wide ſcope to the paſſions of the mind and the enjoyments of the body.

An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ISLAND of CEYLON,

Extracted from the Preface to the Second Volume of Mr. BOYD's Works.

THE iſland of Ceylon, or, as it is called by the natives, Silan, beyond all doubt, I think, the Taprobana of the Greeks and Romans, has been celebrated in all ages for its riches and beauty. But it ſhould ſeem that the neighbouring Hindû nations, on the coaſts of the Indian peninſula, were contented to admire, and felt little inclination to have much intercourſe with it: For there has not yet been diſcovered, in the archives of Hindû literature, notwithſtanding the ſhining talents, profound learning, and unwearied aſſiduity, that have been employed to inveſtigate them, any legendary poem whatever, far leſs any hiſtorical narrative, that gives a particular account of Ceylon: though we find it noticed in the aſtronomical work of Paraſara, under the name of Lancâ; and though we know from oral tradition, that ſome trade had been carried on between it and the ſea-port towns of Hinduſtân, from time immemorial. It is therefore to the writings of European, and of one or two Arabian travellers, and to the commercial ſpirit of the Portugueze and Dutch, that we are indebted for all the information we poſſeſs reſpecting this iſland. Theſe travellers, however, for the moſt part, only viſited its ſhores, or the narrow vicinage of a few miles round the European ſettlements; and thoſe among them who penetrated into the interior of the country, were chiefly men of confined views, and little education. The wars in which the Portugueze were perpetually engaged with the kings of Candy, from their firſt invaſion of the iſland, until they were attacked by the Dutch, and the perſecuting zeal with which they wickedly, fooliſhly and vainly endeavoured to propagate the Chriſtian faith among the Cingaleſe, utterly precluded them from making thoſe inquiries into the religion, laws, and civil government of the country, and from ſtudying the character of its inhabitants, which alone could convince them of the wretched policy they purſued, and ſecure to them that trade which it was their original object, as well as their intereſt, to cultivate. The Dutch, again, after they had finally reduced all the Portugueze ſettlements, and firmly eſtabliſhed themſelves in the iſland, for a while conducted their affairs, if not with the liberal views, at leaſt with the foreſight and prudence, of able merchants. Their ſound ſenſe ſuggeſted to them the commercial advantages that would ariſe from conciliating the minds of the Cingaleſe; and they concluded a treaty of amity with the king of Candy, in which their right to the territory they had conquered was recognized, and permiſſion to cultivate the cinnamon was granted. But the immenſe wealth which they were thereby enabled ſpeedily to acquire, ſoon deſtroyed that enterpriſing ſpirit which had animated their commerce; and inſtead of making

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making themſelves acquainted with the hiſtory, and of extending their views to the general politics of the country, they confined them to the partial intereſts of their ſeveral factories. The governors who were ſent from Holland to adminiſter their affairs, inſtead of being able ſtateſmen or enlightened merchants, were men of low habits and coarſe minds, accuſtomed to the trammels of a counting-houſe, and as incapable of forming any generous and extenſive ſcheme of policy, as of encouraging the reſearches of learned men in the arts and ſciences of the Cingaleſe. Hence the hiſtory of the Dutch ſettlements in Ceylon, conſiſts ſolely of a ſeries of details ſo loathſome, that every well-framed mind would be diſguſted at the bare recital of them. A gluttonous rapacity, generated by the rapid acquiſition of riches, rendered the Dutch alike regardleſs of the faith of treaties, and the obligations of friendſhip; and ſpurred them on to make encroachments on the dominions of the king of Candy. This conduct gave birth to a ſucceſſion of petty wars, in which, though the Dutch were always ſucceſsful, the Candians were never ſubdued. In theſe wars, the Dutch treated their priſoners, of whatever rank or age, with the harſheſt rigour; and heaped upon them every mark of degradation which the moſt ingenious cruelty could furniſh, or the moſt brutal barbarity inflict. The Cingaleſe, though living under a monarchy entirely abſolute, and without any idea whatever of political freedom, being nevertheleſs protected in their perſons and properties by wholeſome and moderate laws, which they conſider as ſacred, and with which few of their kings have materially interfered, and proud of their immemorial independence, they were naturally ſhocked and exaſperated at the enormities of the Dutch. They, therefore, inceſſantly provoked hoſtilities, in order to revenge the injuries they had ſuſtained; and though they were unable to drive their enemy from their iſland, they often ſucceeded in repulſing him from their mountains.—The implacable hatred they bore the Dutch, deterred the Cingaleſe, in times of peace, from having any communication with them; and although the court of Candy did not refuſe to receive their ambaſſadors, they were treated with cold diſtruſt, and watched with jealous vigilance. And the rememberance of the Portugueze, and the ſhameful and impolitic conduct of the Dutch, at length induced the kings of Candy to forbid their ſubjects to have any intercourſe with any European nation whatever; and they inſtructed them to hold in eternal abhorrence a race of people, whom, as they appeared to them, no ties of honour could bind, and againſt whoſe treachery no prudence could guard.

Theſe facts ſufficiently account for the iſland of Ceylon being leſs known than any other equally celebrated part of India.

Of the general line of conduct that has been purſued by each of thoſe European nations who have riſen to any conſequence in India, it ſhould be obſerved here, that the Portugueze, ſhortly after the time of the great Albuquerque, became ſo infatuated with their favourite idea of converting the nations of Aſia to the Catholic religion, that it abſorbed every other conſideration, whether of policy or fame. A knowledge of the languages, cuſtoms, politics, arts and ſciences, of Hinduſtân, ſo eſſential

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to the wellbeing of their own eſtabliſhments in that country, they totally neglected to acquire.

The Dutch were no leſs indifferent to theſe important objects. Confining all their views ſolely to the intereſts and extenſion of their commerce, they never aſpired to the elevated rank of a Sovereign People in the Eaſt. Even their trade was conducted on narrow principles; and from the ſtate of literature in their mother country during the preſent century, we need not wonder at their having felt no deſire to gather the laureis of India.*

The diſcernment and penetration of the French very early perceived the utility that muſt reſult from their ſtudying the characters and hiſtory of the people of Hinduſtân, and the ſpirit of the different ſtates of which it is compoſed. Their acuteneſs and addreſs enabled them to gain much information on theſe ſubjects; and the names of Dupleix, Labourdounais, Buſſy, Bailly, and Gentil, ſtand deſervedly high in Indian politics and ſcience. But the continued diſſentions, in which their intrigues involved them, as well as the diſtraction that prevailed in the councils of their Eaſt India Company, which deterred men of ſcience from accepting any employment in their ſervice, prevented them from attaining that accurate and profound knowledge in Oriental politics and learning which might have been expected from their talents. And it has been reſerved for the enlightened genius of Britain, at once to explore the ſources of the opulence, and to unlock the repoſitories of the literature of Aſia.

The iſland of Ceylon is ſituated between 5° 46′ 10″ and 9° 50′ 40″ of north latitude, and between 79° 36′ 50″ and 82° 10′ 00″ of longitude, eaſt from Greenwich. The length of the iſland, from Dondra-head, ſouth, to Tellipeli, north, is 270 miles; the greateſt breadth is, from Columbo to Trincolé, 160 miles. From Dondra-head, as far north as Trincomallée, its direction is due north and ſouth; from the latitude of Trincomallée to that of Tellipeli, it runs north by weſt, and ſouth by eaſt. The ſhores of Ceylon are waſhed on the north and north-eaſt by the Bay of Bengal, and on the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, ſouth and ſouth-weſt, by the great Indian Ocean: on the weſt it is bounded by the Gulph of Manâar, which ſeparates it from Cape Comorin and the coaſt of Madura; and on the north-weſt it is divided from the coaſt of Tanjore and Marawar, by Palk's Paſſage. This ſtraight is celebrated for the extenſive pearl fiſhery† which was carried on in it, on both ſhores, by the Dutch, and which is now carried on by Great Britain. It is only navigable for ſmall veſſels; and at the narroweſt place, called Adam's-bridge, from the

* It were, however, uncandid not to mention here, that a printing preſs was eſtabliſhed at Columbo, by the Dutch Company, about fifty years ago; at which there have been printed a grammar of the Cingaleſe language, by Johannes Ruell; and one or two tranſlations from the Scriptures, into Cingaleſe, by different authors. Some of theſe books, particularly the grammar, was afterwards reprinted at Amſterdam; but, it ſhould ſeem, have not been productive of the leaſt utility.

† In the year 1771, Marrua, a ſmall place, within a few miles of Tutucorin, was taken poſſeſſion of by the Nabob of the Carnatic, who immediately laid claim to the pearl fiſhery, and to which demand, the Dutch, for whatever reaſons, thought fit to accede. Van Imhof, in his elaborate memorial reſpecting the ſtate of the Dutch poſſeſſions in India, conſiders Marrua as the moſt important frontier place of Ceylon.

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the ſmall iſland of Manâar, on the coaſt of Ceylon, to the ſtill ſmaller one, on the oppoſite coaſt, of Ramiſuram, about twenty miles acroſs, can only be paſſed by the boats employed in the fiſhery, or veſſels of nearly the ſame ſize.

The northern part of the iſland is flat, and in ſome places ſwampy; but on that account extremely favourable to the growth of rice, large fields of which are divided by lofty woods, covered with perpetual foliage, abounding with all the fruits common to tropical countries, and plentifully ſtocked with all the animals that are to be found in the foreſts of India. The north and north-weſt ſhores of the iſland, from point Pedro to Negombo, are indented by inlets of the ſea, ſome of which, were it not for the ſhallowneſs of the water, would form commodious harbours. The largeſt of theſe arms of the ſea extends almoſt acroſs the iſland, from Mulipatti, on the eaſt ſide, to the town of Jaffnapatam, on the weſt, and forms that diſtrict which takes the name of the latter place. But all the other ſhores of the iſland are bold and rocky; and, excepting a few reefs on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, preſent no dangers to the mariner. Sailing along the ſouthern ſhores of Ceylon, from Trincomallée to Negombo, the face of the country exhibits to the eye of taſte, a variety of landſcapes, at once beautiful and grand. With a good teleſcope you diſtinctly perceive the land in ſome parts riſing gradually, in others abruptly, from the ſhore,—every where cloathed in verdure, interſperſed with villages, ſhaded by ſtately trees,—divided into corn fields, in many places incloſed with quickſet hedges—Farther back in the country you behold plantations of coffee, and whole woods of cinnamon, and various other aromatics, frequently overtopped by the lofty tamarind and the palm, occaſionally giving way to the majeſtic banyan, and intermixed throughout with trees bearing their bloſſoms and their fruit together. The eye at length loſes ſight of theſe woods on the acclivities of ſtupendous mountains, whoſe broken precipices, tufted with old trees, overlook the plains, and whoſe ſhaggy tops tower above the clouds. It is ſcarcely poſſible for the imagination to picture ſcenery more magnificent and delightful.

The territory which the Dutch acquired in Ceylon, and which now belongs to Great Britain, extends along the whole of the ſea-coaſts of the iſland, except about ten miles of the eaſtern coaſt, in the diſtrict of Seavara, which the king of Candy ſtill retains. In the cinnamon country, on the weſt and ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, from Columbo to Maturo, our poſſeſſions ſtretch about twenty-four miles inland, where they border on the king of Candy's dominions. On the eaſt-ſide, at Batticola and Trincomallée, they do not extend into the country above twelve miles. On the north ſide, at Jaffnapatam and Marrua, about the ſame diſtance.

Columbo, the principal town in the Engliſh territory, and the reſidence of the governor, is prettily ſituated, in one of the moſt fertile, though not the moſt populous parts of the iſland, in which rice fields, meadow ground, and cinnamon groves, are beautifully mingled. The town of Columbo is neatly built, large, populous, and extremely clean. It was tolerably well fortified by the Dutch, but, from its natural advantages is, capable of being made a very ſtrong place. There is a ſchool here for the propagation of the Chriſtian religion.

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ligion. And the native Chriſtians, Roman Catholics, and Proteſtants, alone, have been computed by the Dutch to amount to no leſs than 300,000. Admitting, however, this calculation to be juſt, theſe Chriſtians unqueſtionably conſiſt of the deſcendants of the Portugueze, the offspring of the Dutch by Malabar women, and perhaps a few converts from among the Parriahs or Chandalas, a claſs of people rendered infamous in every country where the Hindû religion prevails, from being Hindûs, who have been driven from ſociety, and debarred all intercourſe with their ſeveral ſects, for having violated the ſanctity of thoſe cuſtoms which the faith of Brahmâ enjoins. There is no evidence whatever, of either Mahommedan or Chriſtian zeal having ever made any conſiderable number of proſelytes from any of the great eſtabliſhed tribes of the Hindû race.

Contiguous to Columbo there is a botanical garden, which was eſtabliſhed ſeveral years ago, by the celebrated botaniſt John Gideon Loten, of Utrecht; and which, I truſt, will not now be neglected. The greateſt diſadvantage attending the ſituation of Columbo, is its open road, which is only ſafe during the months of November, December, January, and February; it being too much expoſed for ſhips to ride in with ſecurity, during the changing of the monſoons; and it being altogether impracticable for any veſſel to withſtand the violence of the ſouth-weſt monſoon, from its blowing directly on this coaſt.

About fifteen miles north of Columbo, on the ſea coaſt, is Negombo, an inconſiderable fortreſs, but the diſtrict in which it is ſituated produces the beſt cinnamon in our poſſeſſions. The next place of conſequence on the coaſt, is Jaffnapatam, which is ſituated at the north end of the iſland, oppoſite to the coaſt of Tanjore. It is ſtrongly fortified. On the eaſt ſide of the iſland, the harbour of Trincomallée is the firſt object that claims our attention; a ſpacious and noble bay, which the whole navy of England may enter with eaſe, and ride in at all ſeaſons with perfect ſafety. The harbour is guarded by two fortifications, Trincomallée fort, and fort Oſtenburg; the laſt of which ſtands upon a cliff, projecting about 1500 paces into the ſea; but it does not, in its preſent ſtate, ſufficiently cover the ſhipping. It was originally built by the Portugueze, with the materials of an auguſt pagoda of exquiſite workmanſhip, which ſtood on the ſame ground that this fortreſs now occupies, and which their frantic bigotry prompted them to demoliſh.

This noble harbour, undoubtedly of great political conſequence to Britiſh India, has, however, two material diſadvantages. The tide does not riſe to a ſufficient height to admit the conſtruction of wet-docks, except for veſſels of an inconſiderable ſize: and the harbour is ſituated in the only barren part of the iſland. The country about Trincomallée has never been cultivated, and its arid ſoil yields no ſpontaneous productions, not even any paſturage for cattle. The neareſt farm villages are upwards of twelve miles diſtant, from which the garriſons of Trincomallée and fort Oſtenburgh are ſupplied with proviſions.

Eighteen leagues to the ſouthward of Trincomallée, at the head of a deep bay, lies Batticola, ſituated in the diſtrict of that name. It is a ſmall fortreſs built by the Dutch; but of great importance, on account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of ſcarcity in

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in the district of Trincomallée, can amply supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions.

Punto Gallo is situated at the southern extremity of the island, in the rich and beautiful province of Matura. This is a very small, and is far from being a secure harbour; and would not deserve any notice here, but from its being the place where all the products of Ceylon are shipped for Europe.

Such are the situations of the different places in Ceylon, now flourishing under the British flag; and which, if governed by that enlightened policy which has for a considerable period guided the administration of our Indian affairs, will be productive of many political, if not commercial advantages.

The whole of the interior of Ceylon, excepting the small province of Coylot, or the country of the Wanees, in the northern part of the island, is peopled by the Cingalese, the aboriginal inhabitants, and under the government of the king of Candy. His dominions are said to be regularly divided * into provinces and districts; but as neither their number nor size has been accurately ascertained, I shall not run the risk of misleading the reader by adopting the division of Mr Knox, as it appears to me to be extremely fanciful, and as I am not sufficiently informed on the subject, either to decide where it is accurate, or to correct its mistakes. It should seem, however, that the kingdom of Candy is divided into about thirty districts, of which the principal is Candy-Uda, a name signifying the "top of the hills," and appropriate to that part of the country. These districts are inclosed by lofty and almost impenetrable woods, which are preserved by the king, and reverenced by the people, as the natural bulwarks of their country; and which, therefore, it would be accounted sacrilege to fell. There are guards regularly stationed at all the different passages throughout the woods.

The general aspect of the interior of the island, as has been already described of its shores, is extremely picturesque. High mountains, covered with old wood, and wide vales fertilized by innumerable rivulets, every where cultivated, and divided by thick rows of fruit trees, that intersect, and thereby secure the beautiful little hamlets that lie scattered around from the ferocious inhabitants of the forest, present on all sides the most diversified scenery and enchanting prospects, while they fill the mind with a long train of the most pleasing reflections.

The most considerable mountain in the island is called Hamalell, or Adam's Peak. It is situated on the south-east side of Candy-Uda, and is of a pyramidical form. On its top there is a large flat stone, with an impression on it, something in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably longer, being about two feet long. There is a tradition among the Cingalese that Buddha, the great author of their religion, left the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended to heaven! on which account it is deemed sacred, and people of all ranks and ages perform annual pilgrimages to it.

Most of the rivers in the island take their rise in this mountain, the largest of which is Mavalagonga, that falls into the sea at Trincomallée. It is about a gun-shot in breadth, and is chiefly from ten to twelve feet deep, for several miles up from its mouth; but the numerous rocks which intercept its course, render it altogether unnavigable for

vessels

* Knox on Ceylon.

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veſſels that are conſtructed for a ſea voyage, though the Cingaleſe have boats upon it, and it might in many places be made ſerviceable to the purpoſes of trade. Of this river, Mr. Knox gives the following account: "It is ſo deep, (ſays he,) that unleſs it be very dry weather, a man cannot wade over it, except towards the head of it. They uſe canoes to paſs over it; for there are no bridges built over it, being ſo broad, and the ſtream in the time of the rains (which in this country are very great) runs ſo high, that they cannot make them; neither, if they could, would it be permitted; for the king careth not to make his country eaſy to travel, but deſires to keep it intricate. This river runs within a mile or leſs of the city of Candy. In ſome places of it, full of rocks; in others, clear for three or four miles."

The ſeaſons in Ceylon, as at Cape Comorin, are entirely under the influence of the monſoon winds; the ſouth-weſt monſoon bringing conſtant rain to the weſtern, and dry weather and a ſerene ſky to the eaſtern parts of the iſland; the ſouth-eaſt monſoon, on the contrary, producing the oppoſite effects. "The rains and dry weather," (ſays Mr. Knox,) "part themſelves about the middle of the iſland, as often times I have ſeen, being on the one ſide of a mountain called Cauras-king, rainy weather, and as ſoon as I got on the other, dry, and ſo exceeding hot, that I could ſcarcely walk on the ground, being, as the manner there is, barefoot."

The iſland produces ſome uſeful minerals, and a variety of gems. Iron, copper, and black-lead, are found in great abundance: and one of the mountains in Candy-Uda is ſaid to contain a gold mine, the working of which is prohibited, by the prudent policy of the king. All the precious ſtones in Hinduſtân are to be met with in Ceylon.*

With regard to the vegetable kingdom, this iſland may very truly be denominated the garden of Aſia, for, excepting the tea-plant, and the mangufteen of the Malay iſlands, all the trees, plants, and flowers, of that great and fertile region of the globe, ſeem collected here:—beſides the celebrated plant peculiar to itſelf. Of this laſt only, it were neceſſary to give any deſcription in this place. But as the far-famed bread-fruit is generally ſuppoſed to belong excluſively to Otaheite, and the neighbouring iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, it is eſſential to inform the reader, that it has grown in Ceylon from time out of memory, where it is certainly indigenous, as has been very ſatisfactorily proved, twenty years ago, by Dr. Thunberg; a fact with which our government appear to have been unacquainted, by having ſent Capt. Bligh twice to Otaheite, for that which might ſo eaſily have been procured in Ceylon. Of this plant there are two ſpecies; one the integrifolia, the other the incitus of Linnæus †. Mr. Knox mentions both of them. He calls the integrifolia, by the Ceyloneſe name, warragah. The other kind he calls vellas. This ſpecies is called jacca by the Portugueze. It is found in Sumatra, as well as in ſome parts of Tanjore, and the Carnatic. Dr. Thunberg's account of theſe fruits is to be found in Vol. LXIX. of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, under the general

* See a very ſcientific and particular account of them in Dr. Thunberg's Travels, Vol. IV. p. 218.

† *Vide* Suppl. p. 412.

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neral name of tfidadium. He brought with him, from Ceylon, ſome hundred ſhrubs of both ſpecies, with the intention of tranſplanting them in Holland; but he unfortunately loſt them all in a ſevere gale of wind, when he was within a few days ſail of his deſtined port.—The Cingaleſe uſe the vellas as bread, and, in times of ſcarcity, inſtead of rice.

The laurus cinnamomum, or cinnamon, which is a ſpecies of laurel, that grows to the height of twenty feet, and which, notwithſtanding the opinion of Mr. Taylor White, Mr. Combes,* and even Mr. Pennant himſelf, I am inclined to think, is peculiar to Ceylon, and a ſpecies of the laurus, totally diſtinct from the caſſia. And were this a fit place to diſcuſs the queſtion, I could ſupport my opinion on the authority of a botaniſt† of great talents and reſearch, who is at preſent employed in exploring the interior of Sumatra. The ardent and adventurous philoſophy of this gentleman, not content to purſue fame in cultivated regions, and through beaten ways, has led him to forego the comforts of ſociety, to encounter the moſt imminent perils, to penetrate into an unknown country, and to mix with man in his rudeſt ſtate; —and thus, by laying open new ſources of information, to widen the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the intereſts of his country.

The cinnamon tree grows ſpontaneouſly all over Ceylon, excepting the diſtrict of Jaffnapatam. In the diſtricts of Columbo and Matura, the Dutch have improved the bark by cultivation. "The ſuperfine cinnamon," ſays Dr. Thunberg, "is known by the following properties, viz. In the firſt place, it is thin, and rather pliable; it ought commonly to be about the ſubſtance of royal paper, or ſomewhat thicker: Secondly, it is of a light colour, and rather inclinable to yellow, bordering but little upon brown: Thirdly, it poſſeſſes a ſweetiſh taſte, and, at the ſame time, is not ſtronger than may be borne without pain, and is not ſucceeded by any after taſte. Cinnamon is barked in the woods at two different ſeaſons of the year. The firſt is termed the grand harveſt, and laſts from April to Auguſt: the ſecond is the ſmall harveſt, and laſts from November to the month of January."‡ This being the ſtaple commodity of the country, the culture of it is attended to with peculiar care.

The ſtate of agriculture in Ceylon appears to be as far advanced as that of the neighbouring continent; and the iſland produces all the different grains that are to be found there,—though not in ſuch abundance as the benignity of the climate, and fertility of the ſoil, would lead us to expect; for it ſeldom yields a larger crop of rice, than its inhabitants, in the courſe of the year, can conſume. This is to be attributed to a want of induſtry among the Cingaleſe; who, though in many reſpects as highly civilized as any other race of Hindûs, do in this inſtance, from their inſular ſituation, and their living in a mountainous country, ſtill retain that diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of a paſtoral people.

The zoology of this iſland, as well as of India at large, has been ſo

* A gentleman who reſided ſome time in Sumatra.

† Mr. Charles Campbell.

‡ Dr. Thunberg then proceeds to deſcribe, with ſcrupulous accuracy, the manner of barking the cinnamon: but as the paſſage is too long to be quoted here, the reader is referred to the 4th vol. of his Travels, p. 199.

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ſo copiouſly treated, and ably delineated by Mr. Pennant, who compiled his intereſting works on the ſubject from the obſervations and drawings of Mr. Loten, Dr. Thunberg, M. D'Abſonville, and other able naturaliſts, that it were equally preſumptuous and unneceſſary to offer any account of my own. I ſhall therefore deſcribe thoſe animals moſt worthy of notice, nearly in the words of Mr. Pennant.

The race of elephants in Ceylon are large, and more adapted for war than thoſe of the continent of India. They are at preſent taken in different ways, and, after being tamed, are ſent to the great annual fair at Jaffnapatam. The merchants of Malabar and Bengal have notice of the numbers and qualities of the elephants to be ſent up for ſale; ſometimes a hundred are ſold at one fair. A full-grown beaſt, 12 or 14 feet high, will be ſold at the rate of two thouſand dollars.

The method of taking the elephants* is by a ſnare, or elephant-toil, conſtructed of ſtout cocoa trees, almoſt in the form of a triangle. At one of the angles there is an opening, fortified with ſtakes, planted cloſe to each other, and held firmly together by ropes. This opening is ſo narrow, that only one elephant can enter at a time. When orders are given for an elephant chaſe, a great multitude of men are ſent into the woods, who encompaſs a certain extent of ground, known to be frequented by elephants. After this, they gradually draw nearer, beat drums, and contract the area of the circle; in the mean time the elephants approach nearer and nearer the ſide on which the toil is placed. Finally, torches are lighted up, to terrify theſe huge animals, and to force them to enter the toil. The laſt time that elephants were caught in this manner, their numbers amounted to upwards of a hundred, and on former occaſions has ſometimes amounted to one hundred and thirty. The firſt care of the captors is to bring the elephants out of the toil, and to tame them. For this purpoſe, one, two or more elephants are placed at the ſide where the opening is, through which each elephant is let out ſingly, when he is immediately bound faſt, with ſtrong ropes, to the tame ones, who diſcipline him with their proboſcis, till he likewiſe becomes tame, and ſuffers himſelf to be handled, and managed at pleaſure. This diſcipline is ſometimes accompliſhed in a few days, by bringing the wild elephant under controul by hunger.

The horſes of this iſland are deſcended from the Arabian breed.

Buffaloes are as common here as on the continent, and, as is the caſe in Sumatra,† are the only animals uſed for rural economy.

Monkies ſwarm all over the iſland, and are as large as thoſe of Sumatra and Java.—The wanderow, a ſpecies mentioned by Knox, with a long white beard from ear to ear, a black face, and dark grey body, is, as far as we have information, peculiar to Ceylon.

Wild boars, bears, jackalls, and tigers, abound in the woods.

The naga, or, as the Portugueze call it, the cabra de capello, or hooded ſnake, is very common in Ceylon.

The vaſt ſnake, called boa, and anacandaia, by the Cingaleſe, is to

* This deſcription of the manner of taking elephants is related by Dr. Thunberg, who had been an eye-witneſs to theſe noble animals being drove into the toil.

† *Vide* Marſden's Hiſtory of Sumatra, p. 94.

to be found here: though not of so large a size as those mentioned by Dr. Shaw.* It is, doubtless, the same monstrous serpent described by Quintus Curtius, and Arrian, which astonished Alexander in his march near the banks of the Indus.

The insects of Ceylon are of uncommon sizes; scorpions have been found there upwards of eight inches long; scolopendræ, seven inches in length; and of spiders, the aranea aricularia, with legs four inches long, and the body covered with thick black hair.

Of the birds of Ceylon, the only one I shall mention is the tailor-bird, because it is less known, and more singular, than any other bird of the east. It is thus described by Mr. Pennant, in his Indian Zoology:

"Had Providence left the feathered tribe unendowed with any particular instinct, the birds of the torrid zone would have built their nests in the same unguarded manner as those of Europe: but there, the lesser species, having a certain prescience of the dangers that surround them, and of their own weakness, suspend their nests at the extreme branches of the trees: they are conscious of inhabiting a climate, replete with enemies to them and their young; with snakes that twine up the bodies of the trees, and apes that are perpetually in search of prey; but, heaven-instructed, they elude the gliding of the one, and the activity of the other.

"The brute creation in the torrid zone, are more at enmity with one another, than in other climates; and the birds are obliged to exert unusual artifice in placing their little broods out of the reach of an invader. Each aims at the same end, though by different means. Some form their pensile nest in the shape of a purse, deep and open at the top; and others, still more cautious, with an entrance at the very bottom, forming their lodge near the summit.

"But the little species we describe, seems to have greater diffidence than the others; it will not trust its nest even to the extremity of a slender twig, but makes one more advance to safety, by fixing it to the leaf itself.

"It picks up a dead leaf, and, surprising to relate, sews it to the side of a living one, its slender bill being the needle, and its thread some fine fibres; the lining, feathers, gossamer, and down. Its eggs are white; the colour of the bird, light yellow; its length, three inches; its weight, only three-sixteenths of an ounce; so that the materials of the nest, and its own size, are not likely to draw down an habitation that hangs on so slight a tenure."

The other birds of the island are described by Mr. Pennant with equal accuracy; but as most of them are known all over Hindustân, it would be wholly superfluous to notice them.

In the fishes of Ceylon there is nothing peculiar;—they are precisely the same as those found on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and among the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Having thus taken a rapid survey of the natural history of Ceylon, I shall now proceed to give a sketch of the character, manners, religion, and civil government of that ancient people, who inhabit this distinguished island.

The

* *Vide* the Naturalist's Miscellany, in which these snakes are compared, for size, to the mast of a ship.

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The aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon conſiſt of two claſſes of people, the Cingaleſe and the Vaddahs. The Cingaleſe appear, from their language, letters, and ancient monuments, to have been, beyond time of memory, a race of Hindûs inſtructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in as high a degree as the nations of the neighbouring continent. The Vaddahs are a people ſtill in the rudeſt ſtage of ſocial life; they live emboſomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains;—hunting their ſole employment, and providing ſuſtenance for the paſſing day their only care. Whether the Cingaleſe and Vaddahs were originally one people, differing only in thoſe peculiar characteriſtics which diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of lowlands from thoſe of adjoining mountains in every part of the world, is a queſtion, which, if it were poſſible, would not be very material to reſolve. Equally fruitleſs and unneceſſary would it be to inquire, whether the firſt inhabitants of this iſland were indigenous, or adventitious ſettlers from the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar. I ſhall not waſte the reader's time in ſo unprofitable a diſcuſſion. It will be ſufficient to remark, that if Ceylon was peopled from the continent, as it is certainly natural to ſuppoſe,—the operation of a phyſical, without the aid of any moral * cauſe, has in a long ſucceſſion of ages produced a wider and more ſtriking difference between theſe people and the race from which they are ſaid to be deſcended, than is any where elſe to be found in the hiſtory of mankind.

The Vaddahs ſpeak a dialect of the Cingaleſe language, and ſome of them acknowledge the authority of the king of Candy. Near Hourly, the moſt remote and mountainous part of the king's dominions, the neighbouring Vaddah families are not wholly unacquainted with the principles of barter. They exchange with the Cingaleſe, elephants' teeth, and deer's fleſh, for arrows, cloth, &c. This practice, however, is by no means general, for two-thirds of them hold no communication whatever with the Cingaleſe, and have an utter antipathy to ſtrangers. They are very robuſt and hardy:—in their diſpoſitions, reſolute and inflexible, but iraſcible and treacherous; in their manners they aſſume a courteſy hardly reconcilable with the character of any untutored people, far leſs with the other qualities of their own. With an almoſt brutal ignorance of all human acquirements, they however vindicate their own character, and preſerve the dignity of their kind, by a belief in God, and by a ſtrict obſervance of divine worſhip, endued with the ſolemnities of religion, though they be deformed by idolatry, and tarniſhed with ſuperſtitious ſacrifices. In ſome places they have erected temples; but for the moſt part they perform worſhip at an altar conſtructed of bamboos, under the ſhade of the banyan-tree. Their religious doctrine ſeems to conſiſt of ſome indiſtinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Braminical faith. They worſhip a particular God, † whom they believe to have deſcended from heaven many millions of years ago, to inſtruct them in the duties of life. To him they offer up ſacrifices

* For the principles and many of the forms of their religion, laws, and government, are the ſame as thoſe of other Hindû nations.

† The name is not mentioned by Knox, the only writer who gives a faithful account of theſe people.

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crifices at all their feſtivals; and through his favour they hope for eternal bliſs, or from his enmity they dread eternal puniſhment.—The Vaddahs live in families, or ſmall tribes, each of which is governed by a chieftain, ſelected from among the ſtrongeſt and moſt dextrous of their huntſmen. To have killed a certain number of deer, is at once the greateſt ambition and higheſt praiſe of a youthful Vaddah. It not only gains him the applauſe of the men, but alſo recommends him to the favour of the women.—When a youth ſolicits a girl in marriage from her parents, it is required of him to mention what ſucceſs he has had in hunting; and if he obtains their conſent, the portion they give their daughter is paid *in hunting dogs*, the number of which is equal to the deer he has ſlain. In this ſtate of life, there exiſt, in the mountains of Ceylon, ſeveral thouſands of the human race, in whom, example hath called forth and embodied that ſpirit of religion, or belief in ſome preſiding Providence, which is implanted in the nature of man, without having inſpired that wiſh to meliorate their condition which is the living principle of civilization and improvement. Secured in their independence by their ſituation and their poverty, and ſupplied from their woods with all the neceſſaries of life that the climate requires, they look down from their rugged precipices, on the cultivated vales of their neighbours, with the moſt frigid indifference. The clothing and rich trappings, the comfortable dwellings and fruitful fields, the arts and luxuries of the Cingaleſe, excite no feelings of ſurpriſe, no ſentiments of admiration, no deſire of imitation, not even any emotions of envy, in the ſluggiſh boſoms of the naked and houſeleſs Vaddahs,—in whoſe ſtubborn minds no love of induſtry takes root, no emulation quickens—nothing, but the groſſer paſſions, grows. And this extraordinary race exhibits the phenomenon of a people practiſing a religion, rational and benevolent and mild in its principles, yet living for a ſeries of ages almoſt in a ſtate of quieſcent barbariſm, with the example of arts and civilization perpetually before them.

The Cingaleſe, who have already been ſo often mentioned, and who are the ſubjects of the king of Candy, are, perhaps, the moſt handſome, both in their perſons and countenances, of the whole Hindû race. Reſembling the Hindûs of Bahar in their complexions, their features have the acuteneſs, and beſpeak the intelligence, of Frenchmen. In height, the men are from five feet ſix inches, to five feet ten; the women, about five feet. The men, though not exactly ſtraight, nor well proportioned in their limbs, are yet extremely nimble, active, and hardy. The women, though not fair, nor beautiful, are yet exquiſitely delicate and graceful. The men wear a muſlin cloth wrapped round their loins, like the Hindûs of Bengal, with a jacket buttoned at the wriſts, and gathered at the ſhoulders like a ſhirt; on their heads a red cap, with flaps that cover their ears; they wear a handſome ſhort hanger, and, on their right ſide, a knife of conſiderable length. The dreſs of the women is a waiſtcoat of white calico, embroidered with blue and red flowers, very prettily wrought; over which is looſely thrown a white muſlin cloth, proportioned in fineneſs and length to the rank of the wearer: a piece of fancy-coloured ſilk is worn on the head, ſufficiently large to cover the hair, which is done

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up with much neatneſs; and their ears, necks, arms, and ancles, are adorned with jewels.

The men are grave and dignified, yet courteous and elegant in their deportment; penetrating and ſagacious in underſtanding, they are prompt, judicious and intelligent in public affairs; and ſenſible, temperate and prudent in private life; fertile and lively in imagination, they are ingenious, ſubtle, and eloquent. Calm, but reſolute in their temper, it is equally difficult to provoke and to appeaſe their anger: indolent in their diſpoſitions, they are averſe from labour:—languid in their paſſions, they are little ſuſceptible of the delicacies and raptures of love, or of the ſympathies and enthuſiaſm of friendſhip; but, therefore, moderate in their deſires, they are even-minded, unaſſuming, and gentle.—Selfiſh in their principles of action, they are often goaded by avarice to the violation of their promiſes; but, filled with the moſt awful reverence for a religion which inculcates the moſt ſublime ſentiments of humanity, and which is interwoven with the whole ſyſtem of their laws and civil polity, they are unchangeable in their worſhip to God, devout in their love for their country, and uniform in their charities to man.

The Cingaleſe women exhibit a ſtriking contraſt to thoſe of all other oriental nations, in ſome of the moſt prominent and diſtinctive features of their character. Inſtead of that lazy apathy, inſipid modeſty, and ſour auſterity, which have characteriſed the ſex throughout the Aſiatic world in every period of its hiſtory; in this iſland they poſſeſs much of that active ſenſibility, winning baſhfulneſs, and amiable eaſe, for which the women of modern Europe are peculiarly famed. The Cingaleſe women are not merely the ſlaves and miſtreſſes, but, in many reſpects, the companions and friends of their huſbands; for though the men be authoriſed by law to hold their wives and daughters in tyrannical ſubjection, yet their ſociable and placable diſpoſitions ſoften the rigour of their domeſtic policy. And polygamy being unknown,* and divorce permitted among the Cingaleſe, the men have none of that conſtitutional jealouſy, which has given birth to the voluptuous and unmanly deſpotiſm that is practiſed over the weaker ſex, in the moſt enlightened nations, and ſanctioned by the various religions of Aſia. The Cingaleſe neither keep their women in confinement, nor impoſe on them any humiliating reſtraints. "The greateſt *ladies* in the land," ſays Knox, "will frequently talk and diſcourſe with any

* "In this country," ſays Knox, "each man, even the greateſt, hath but one wife; but a woman often has two huſbands. For it is lawful and common with them for two brothers to keep houſe together with one wife, and the children do acknowledge and call both fathers." *Vide* KNOX *on Ceylon*, p. 94.

A plurality of huſbands is alſo allowed and more extenſively and generally practiſed in Boutan and Thibet, where one wife ſometimes cohabits with all the males of a numerous family, without producing any jealouſy among them. But there is no other people in Aſia, beſides the Cingaleſe, who do not, in a greater or leſs degree, practiſe polygamy. It is permitted by the religion and laws of Brâhma, though it has in all ages been leſs common among the Hindûs, than any other people on the continent of Aſia. Polyandry, however, is directly contrary to one of the fundamental principles of the Hindû law of marriage, which not only poſitively forbids women to marry twice, but recommends them to burn with their deceaſed huſbands; a ſacrifice which, as well as ſome other of the rites and ceremonies of the Braminical religion, is unobſerved by the Cingaleſe, who condemn the practice as abhorrent to humanity, and who ſay they were inſtructed to do ſo by their God, Buddha, who deſcended from heaven to reform and to purify the doctrines of the Vedas.

any men they pleaſe, although their huſbands be preſent."

The houſes of the Cingaleſe peaſantry reſemble the cottages of the Ryots of Bengal. They are either built of clay or rattans, and thatched very indifferently with a long rank graſs, which grows in the woods. In the front of theſe huts there is a piazza of about ſix feet wide, in which they generally ſit, according to the Aſiatic cuſtom, on mats, or carpets, in the mornings and evenings. Their furniture conſiſts of a few earthen pots, hung up in the middle of their houſes, four or five ſtools, ſome braſs baſons to hold their victuals, ſome mats and coarſe blanket rugs that ſerve them for bedding, ſome cooking utenſils and implements of huſbandry. The houſes of the prieſts, miniſters of ſtate, generals, and other great men, are built of ſtone; and though ſeldom more than one ſtory high, are always commodious, and the principal apartments ſometimes ſplendid. Their towns contain little more than forty or fifty houſes. The city of Candy is neatly built, and much cleaner than the generality of Indian towns. The king's palace is elegantly deſcribed in Mr. Boyd's account of his embaſſy.

In their perſons and houſes, the Cingaleſe are exceedingly clean; and in dreſſing their victuals, ſcrupulouſly nice. Their principal food is rice, with which they mix curries, made of fiſh, fowl, or the fleſh of mutton and goat; being, like all other Hindûs, inſtructed by their religion, rather to endure famine and ſuffer death, than eat the fleſh of the cow. The only ſpiritous liquor known among them is arrack: but their religion enjoins them to abſtain from all ſtrong liquors whatever, and their deſires ſeldom tempt them to tranſgreſs this ordinance.

The women are excellent houſewives; thrifty without meanneſs, and hoſpitable without profuſion. To be noted for economy and hoſpitality is their higheſt ambition; and it is accounted the duty of mothers to inſtill theſe virtues into their children. Hence the Cingaleſe unite the glowing liberality of a ſimple people with that prudence and foreſight which are the effects of cultivation and refinement. Yet many of their cuſtoms are barbarous and groſs. We almoſt ceaſe to admire thoſe generous feelings which have forbidden them to keep women in ſlaviſh privacy and bondage, which have prompted them to deſpiſe the practice, and enabled them to withſtand the example of neighbouring nations, and which have therefore allowed the ſex to move in their natural ſphere, when we are informed, that, with them, the virtue of female chaſtity is not held to be a principle of honour. Mr. Knox tells us, that it is a common practice among them, "to permit their wives and daughters to lie with other men; and that they do not conceive there is the ſmalleſt impropriety in ſo doing, provided they be of the ſame caſt with themſelves;" and farther, that "men do not conſider it a matter of any conſequence, whether their wives, at the firſt marriage, be maids or not." Such practices and ſentiments are ſo diametrically oppoſite to the uniform and immemorial obſervances of all other Aſiatic nations, and to the ſtanding maxim of the Hindû law, which enjoins, that the indubitable virginity of the bride ſhall be the indiſpenſable and invariable preliminary condition of all contracts of marriage, as well as ſo poſitively ſubverſive of that moral order and decency which are eſſential to the wellbeing of civilized ſociety, that I am inclined to think Mr. Knox has ſomewhat diſcoloured this part of his picture, wit'

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with the fancies of an unphilosophic mind, disgusted at a system of manners equally adverse to that to which it was habituated, and to the early notions it had imbibed. I shall, however, suspend my observations on these extraordinary customs, which even surpass in sensuality those of the luxurious savages of Otaheite, until our farther acquaintance with the Cingalese shall have enabled me to rectify, or to prove, the account of Mr. Knox. In the mean while it must be admitted, from the facts that have been already stated, as well as from the circumstance of there being no public concubines allowed by law, and forming a distinct class in the community, as in other Hindû countries, that female frailty is here unavoidably exposed to innumerable dangers; and that therefore, if it be not armed with that high sense of honour which is its natural guardian, the manners of the women, notwithstanding their seeming modesty, must necessarily be extremely lax. Mr. Knox gives a very minute description of their licentious habits, which would be too gross, if it were not too tedious, to cite.

The Cingalese do not marry until the age of puberty; yet, according to the eastern custom, the matrimonial union is neither proposed nor ratified by the parties themselves, but by their parents, who often conclude the agreement, and even appoint the nuptial day, without the previous consent of the youthful couple. Hence their first marriages are rather ties of mutual convenience than bonds of affection and love; but as these may be dissolved at pleasure on the same principles, they are self-destructive in their nature, and most pernicious in their consequences. Second marriages, therefore, are soon contracted by reciprocal choice, which, notwithstanding what has been said of the women, are often attended with the permanent felicity, that the sacred institution, when founded on natural principles, is so well calculated to produce.

The religious system of the Cingalese is nearly the same in its great fundamental principles as those of China and Japan, of Tibet and Boutan, of Siam, and of the different states of the Pegue, or Burmahn empire. *

The general principle of the theology of these nations, is a firm belief in the supreme God, and of his Being and special Providence. Their great lawgivers and philosophers have demonstrated the truth of this principle, "from the perfection of the celestial bodies, and the wonderful order of nature in the whole fabric of the visible world." In this universal truth they agree with the Brahmans, on whose doctrines the religion of the Cingalese is undoubtedly founded, and from whose religious opinions and rites the different systems of super-

* Of this country we have at present a very limited knowledge. No account of it has yet been published, (except a short one in Hamilton's voyages,) which deserves to be mentioned, much less to be perused; although both French and English factories have at different periods been established at Rangoon, the sea-port of the Burmahn dominions, and although British vessels have traded there for upwards of a century and a half. The jealous policy of this government, which in many respects resembles that of China, would not permit our merchants and mariners to have any intercourse with the interior of the country, till the penetrating sagacity of Lord Teignmouth saw the utility of endeavouring to remove those scruples, and the commercial advantages that would result to British India from sending a special embassy to the Burmahn Emperor. Accordingly, in the year 1795, he deputed Captain Michael Symes to the court of Umarahpurah. The result of that mission is said to promise every advantage that could be expected from it, and to reflect much credit on the talents of the gentleman to whose conduct it was entrusted.

ſuperſtition which obtain in the above-mentioned countries, in all probability, were originally derived. "The Buddha of the Hindûs," ſays Sir William Jones, "was unqueſtionably the Foe of China, * nor can we doubt that he was the Wod or Oden of Scandinavia." According to the Puranas, Buddha was the anceſtor of that military tribe, whom the Hindûs denominate the Children of the Moon, or the genius of the planet Mercury. He is ſaid to have been the offſpring of the nymph Rohini, by Soma, or the Moon; and to have married Ila, whoſe father was preſerved in a miraculous ark from an univerſal deluge. This Buddha is celebrated in the poems of Jayadèva, as the great reformer of the Vedas; and is ſuppoſed to have lived about two thouſand ſeven hundred years ago. His religion was imported into China ſo late as the firſt century of the Chriſtian æra: But at what time, or by what means, it was received among the natives of Ceylon, our moſt diligent inquiries have hitherto been unable to aſcertain. An endeavour to diſcover the channel through which the doctrines of Buddha were conveyed to Ceylon, might amuſe a philoſophic mind; but as ſuch an inveſtigation would neceſſarily occupy a conſiderable ſpace, and as it could be productive of no eſſential benefit to the generality of readers, it were both oſtentatious and uſeleſs to introduce it here.

The Cingaleſe believe Buddha to be endowed with the attributes of an all-wiſe and beneficent Deity, and to have deſcended from heaven to correct their wickedneſs and errors, and to purify and prepare their ſouls for a future ſtate of eternal bliſs. They, therefore, adore him as the great author of their religion, and ſaviour of their race; from whoſe favour they can alone hope to avert the vengeance of the evil deities who inhabit the infernal regions, or expect mercy and ſalvation from the ſupreme Creator and Governor of the univerſe. They believe in the tranſmigration of the ſoul, which they extend even to the inanimate creation; and they conceive that the Divine Spirit pervades the vaſt body of nature, and gives life to all ſentient beings.

This exalted conception of an eternal mind, was the vital principle of the Pythagorean and Platonic philoſophy, which is ſo well deſcribed in the ſublime language of Virgil:

Principio cœlum, ac terras, campoſque liquentes,
Lucentemque globem Lunæ, Titanique aſtra,
Spiritus intus alit: totamque infuſa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno ſe corpore miſcet. †

The Cingaleſe mode of worſhip is more ſimple than that of the followers of Brâhma, although they reſemble each other in all their material parts. Polytheiſm is the ground-work of both; but the Cingaleſe comparatively pay devotion only to a few gods, though theſe are to be found under different names in the Hindû mythology. The Cingaleſe worſhip images only as the ſymbols of their particular deities; like all other Hindû tribes, they have no idol or repreſentation of the ſupreme God. To Him they offer up their prayers and thankſgivings before the image of Buddha, in their pagodas or temples of public worſhip, where theſe religious ceremonies are performed on particular occaſions by the Tirinanxes,

* *Vide* Aſiatic Reſearches, Vol. II. p. 376, where the Hindû account of the flood is fully explained.

† *Vide Æneid*, L. 6. l. 724.

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or the first class of the ecclesiastical order, but for the most part by Gounis, or the lowest order of priests. Before they begin their devotions, they perform their ablutions in the tank, or pond, that belongs to each pagoda, and which is either situated in the front or in the centre of the building. These ponds are supposed to be filled with sacred water, and are therefore appropriated to the services of religion.

As the Brâhmans worship the Ganges, so the Cingalese also worship the river Mavelagonga, already described, as an hallowed stream that can wash out the blackest crimes.

For the sun, but more particularly the moon, on account of the fable of the birth of Buddha, they profess the most devout reverence; and to the moon they offer up sacrifices, at their two annual festivals, which, in point of time, as well as in many of the ceremonies, pretty nearly accord with the great Hindû festivals in June and November. But besides these two solemn festivals, the Cingalese have another still more magnificent than either, which is the anniversary of the ascent of Buddha to heaven. This last is held in March.

The Cingalese are represented by Mr. Knox as not being zealous in the practice of their religious duties, and as having, in truth, no reverence for any of their gods but Buddha: and he mentions one or two instances in which he saw them even revile their inferior deities, and laugh at the superstitions of their own worship. It is, however, certain, that if they be less fervent, they are not less regular than the true Hindûs; and that if they ridicule their gods, their affected, but profane pleasantry, is infinitely more superstitious, than the grave and sincere bigotry of the Brâhmans. Among all savage people, it is a common practice to revile their gods, and to deface their idols, when their most ardent adoration has not availed to quiet those fears which prompted them to perform it, * or to satisfy those hopes which "spring eternal in the human mind." The impious absurdities of the Cingalese, therefore, are nothing more than a remnant of that barbarism which the doctrines of Buddha were destined to subdue.

Some time previous to Mr. Knox's imprisonment by the king of Candy, a man of considerable talents and intrepid courage had appeared among the Cingalese, called himself the prophet of a new god, and pretended to be gifted with divine power. He is said to have gained many proselytes; but the king at length dreading his civil ambition, rather than his spiritual influence, ordered him to be executed. The converts to his opinions were, doubtless, from the Pariahs, or outcasts; for there is no ground to suppose that the religious system of an upstart prophet, could have made any lasting impression on the votaries of Buddha.

The civil government of the Cingalese is purely monarchical and despotic. But though their kings be vested with absolute authority over the lives and properties of the people, their passions being disciplined by the forcible precepts and the wise restraints of a mild but awful

*—O adoration!
Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being feared,
Than they in fearing.—
What drinkest thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery?— *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

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awful religion, they have very ſeldom been guilty of that tyranny to which ſuch extenſive ſway naturally conducts. In the time of Mr. Knox, the throne of Candy was filled by an uſurper, who was a bloody and relentleſs tyrant; but who, like all other uſurpers, was probably obliged to ſupport his power, by a continuance of that violence, oppreſſion, and iniquity, through which he had acquired it; and who, had he been a lawful ſovereign, might have reigned, like the other kings of Ceylon, in the hearts of his ſubjects, and according to the dictates of his faith.

The kings of Candy are cloathed in all the ſtate and ſplendour of other Aſiatic princes; but in their dreſs there is the peculiar diſtinction of a crown ſet with diamonds and pearls, and adorned with a plume of feathers, which is at once their ornament and boaſt, and which they flatter themſelves no other monarch is entitled to wear!

The ſovereigns of Candy are enjoined by their religion to make no alteration in the ancient laws of Buddha, but to govern their people in ſtrict conformity to them; and though they may, at times, tranſgreſs their rules, they never wantonly and openly violate their principles.

The adminiſtration of juſtice is veſted in the adigars, or governors of provinces, who, in civil authority, are next to the king; but who, of courſe, hold their ſituations by no other tenure than his will, and who, if guilty of any acts of delinquency or oppreſſion in their government, are amenable to the laws, and are tried, like all other capital offenders, before the king in perſon, who paſſes ſentence of death upon them, and orders it to be put into immediate execution in his own preſence.

Next to the king, in point of military rank, and to the adigars, in civil power, are the diſſauvas, or generals, who govern diſtricts; for every province and diſtrict in the country has its governor. The ſubordinate military officers, under the diſſauvas, are the roteraus and vindanées, who command detachments of the king's army in different parts of the iſland, and who, in fact, govern the provinces and diſtricts, as the adigars and diſſauvas reſide conſtantly at court; but whoſe particular duties are to ſee the revenues regularly levied, and to maintain due order throughout the kingdom. All theſe officers are appointed by the king: but the appointment of all the officers under them, in the ſeveral departments, is left to their own choice.

In every village there is an inferior court of juſtice, for the purpoſe of taking cognizance of all complaints and differences, and with the power of puniſhing ſlight offences. From theſe courts there is an appeal to the governors of diſtricts, and from them again to the adigars, as chief juſtices of the kingdom.

The Cingaleſe are divided according to the inſtitutes of their law, into four diſtinct claſſes, which, in all reſpects, nearly correſpond with thoſe of the Hindûs. The firſt is the Tirinanxes, or ſacerdotal claſs; the ſecond is the Hindrews, or military claſs, to which the king, and all the great officers of ſtate belong; the third is the inferior Hindrews, or merchants and artiſans; the fourth is the Poddahs, or ſervile claſs, to which huſbandmen * and labourers belong.

* Huſbandmen, in the Brahminical diviſion of ſociety, belong to the Bhyſe, or third claſs of Hindûs. "The natural duty of the Bhyſe is to cultivate the land, to

belong. Theſe four tribes never intermarry, but are ſubdivided into as great a variety of ſects as there are trades and profeſſions. To the Tirinanxes they all pay an equal reverence.

The Tirinanxes are, in truth, the Brâhmans of the Cingaleſe; they are endued with the ſame ſanctity, they poſſeſs the ſame immunities, they receive the ſame homage, they are ſupported by the ſame inflexible conſtancy, and are warmed with the ſame intrepid virtue, for which that devout and extraordinary race of men are peculiarly diſtinguiſhed.

This artificial inequality in ſociety, which the geometrical diviſion of the people into ſeparate tribes has impoſed, is carried by the civil polity of the Cingaleſe to as great an extent as the inſtitutes of the Hindû law ordain it. Every claſs has its ſeparate privileges and its appropriate laws. Unequal laws are, indeed, the moſt galling chains in which deſpotiſm can bind a people, and muſt, to Engliſhmen, above all other men, appear an intolerable grievance; yet many millions in the eaſtern world, from not feeling the influence of thoſe high paſſions which purify and ennoble and ſublimate the groſſneſs of our mortal nature, live, at leaſt, contented under them, and according to their own meaſure of happineſs.

The Cingaleſe have a digeſt, or code of written laws, which they ſay was compoſed by Buddha, and which the king keeps in his own poſſeſſion, and will only permit his adigars, or chief juſtices, to peruſe. The common courts of judicature have not the advantage of knowing it, and are therefore entirely guided in their proceedings by preſcriptive uſages. Of theſe I can only preſent the reader with a few leading principles, as it would fill a volume to give a particular detail.

Theſe ancient cuſtoms, or rules for civil conduct, though in many eſſential points extremely defective, protect every individual in his perſon and property. Yet there are peculiar privileges and advantages attached to one tribe above another. The king is the oſtenſible proprietor and lord paramount of all the land in his dominions. All property in land is, conſequently, held by a grant from the king. The landed tenures of the Cingaleſe, as well as of all other Hindû nations, in a great meaſure reſemble thoſe which the feudal ſyſtem introduced into Europe. In their law of inheritance, their right of primogeniture is recognized, but not preſcribed; —ſo that the father of a numerous family, although he has himſelf only a life intereſt in his own eſtate, may divide it among his children: but as the law does not admit of any alienation of property, it remains for ever in the family. When the eſtate is left ſolely to the eldeſt ſon, he is obliged to ſupport his mother, and his brothers and ſiſters, until they are able to provide for themſelves.

Of the Cingaleſe law of marriage, ſo different from that of other Aſiatic nations, I have already given an account; to which, however, it ſhould be added, that when a woman is divorced, no man is permitted to marry her, until her former huſband ſhall have married again.

With regard to civil juſtice, all cauſes are regularly tried upon this principle:—that as all men ſhould live in peace and amity with each other, no individual, however high his

to tend the cattle, to buy and ſell."—See the Bhagvatgeetah. It is ſingular, that a people, like the Cingaleſe, with few manufactures, and little trade, ſhould rate artiſans above the cultivators of the land.

his caſt or place in ſociety, can be permitted to treſpaſs on the rights of another, even of the loweſt caſt; but that, as the diviſion of the people into tribes is eſſential to their wellbeing, it is neceſſary that offences ſhould be eſtimated, not by their inherent culpability, or their pernicious effects, but by the rank and condition of the offender. It is perfectly obvious, that a judicial proceſs, conducted on a principle ſo erroneous, muſt often defeat its own purpoſe, notwithſtanding all the care that may be taken in examining evidence, and in ſubſtantiating facts. And juſtice, therefore, inſtead of preſerving due order in the community, by protecting aggrieved innocence, and puniſhing convicted guilt, muſt too frequently be compelled to allow the groſſeſt fraud to eſcape with the ſlighteſt penalty, and injured virtue to ſue in vain for redreſs. But the placable diſpoſitions of a mild and ſenſible people correct the errors of their juriſprudence. Controverſies and diſſentions are very rare among them; and when they do take place, they ſeldom apply to the courts of juſtice for a formal trial, but ſolicit permiſſion to determine the merits of their differences by ſwearing in oil. The purrekeh, or trial by ordeal, has been known and practiſed in all parts of India, from the remoteſt antiquity; and its infallibility in proving guilt or innocence, is ſtill implicitly believed. Of this inſtitute there are various modes. The one moſt in uſe by the Cingaleſe, is thus deſcribed by Mr. Knox, who was an eye-witneſs to the proceſs: —"Matters of great importance they are permitted to decide by ſwearing in hot oil. When they are to ſwear, each party has a licence from the governor of the diſtrict, written in his own hand. Then they go and waſh their heads and bodies, which is a religious ceremony; and that night they are both confined priſoners in a houſe with a guard upon them, and a cloth tied over each of their right hands, and ſealed, leſt they ſhould uſe any charm to harden their fingers.

"The next morning they are brought out; they then put on clean cloths, and purify themſelves, reckoning they come into the preſence of God. Then they tie to their wriſts the leaf wherein the governor's licence is, and repair under ſome * bogahah (god-tree), and all the officers of the county aſſemble, with a vaſt number of people beſides. Cocoa-nuts are brought, and oil is there extracted from them in the ſight of the people, that all may ſee there is no deceit. Alſo they have a pan of cow-dung and water boiling cloſe by: the oil and cow-dung being both boiling and thoroughly hot, they take a young leaf of a cocoa-nut-tree, and dip that into the oil, that all may ſee it is hot. For it ſinges and frizzles up, and roars as if you poured water into hot boiling oil. And ſo they do likewiſe to the cow-dung. When all are ſatisfied the oil is hot, the two men come and ſtand on each ſide of this boiling oil, and ſay, The God of heaven and earth is witneſs, that I did not do this that I am accuſed of; or, The four ſorts of gods be witneſs, that this land in controverſy is mine. And the other ſwears quite contrary. But firſt the accuſer always ſwears. The accuſed alſo declares his own innocence, or his own right and title. The cloths that their hands were bound up in, are taken off; and, immediately upon uſing the former words, he dips his fingers into the hot

* A banyan-tree.

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hot oil, flinging it out three times; and then goes to the boiling cow-dung, and does the ſame; and ſo does the other. Then they tie up their hands again with the cloth, and keep both of them priſoners till the next day, when their hands are looked upon, and their fingers' ends rubbed with a cloth, to ſee if the ſkin comes off. And from whoſe fingers the ſkin comes, he is forſworn. The penalty of which is a great forfeiture to the king, and great ſatisfaction to the adverſary."*

With reſpect to the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, it is veſted ſolely in the king, who is aſſiſted by the adigars in defining the law, and in conducting trials. And although even the criminal law be founded on the abſurd and abominable principle of rating and puniſhing crimes according to the rank of the criminal, not by the enormity of his guilt; yet as the Candian monarchs have, for the moſt part, been ſenſible and benevolent men, their intereſts and feelings unite to render their legal deciſions always lenient and mild to the indigent, and often impartial to the rich; never inflicting the cruelties authoriſed by the practice of tyrants on culprits of the lower ranks, and ſeldom permitting delinquents, however high their caſt, to eſcape unreproved. But the Tirinanxes, like the Brâhmans, are exempt from capital puniſhments. Upon the whole, while it muſt be admitted that the general principle of theſe laws is unjuſt, it can at the ſame time be confidently affirmed, that they are adminiſtered with moderation, and with ſtrict attention to the intereſts of a people, who, believing them to have been enacted by divine authority, look up to them with myſterious reverence.

The vernacular language of the Cingaleſe, has no apparent affinity to any of the dialects that are ſpoken on the continent of India: but between their ſeveral idioms there is not any eſſential difference. That courtly phraſeology, that ſtrained hyperbole, and that conſtant recurrence of extravagant and mixed metaphors, which are, in truth, the characteriſtic features of all the languages of Aſia, alſo diſtinguiſh and deform the Chingulay. This language, however, which in all probability is derived from the Sanſcrêet, and which we may now hope to trace to that fruitful ſource, has a few peculiarities; but, upon the whole, it bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the Malay † language, which, on account of its melody, has been juſtly and elegantly termed, the "Italian of the Eaſt." The colloquial dialect of the Chingulay, is at once copious, energetic, and ſmooth, and its written or poetical ſtyle very harmonious and elegant.

The Cingaleſe are enthuſiaſtic lovers of poetry and muſic; and there are ſeveral allegorical ballads and ſongs in the Chingulay language, which breathe moſt exalted ſentiments, and which are no leſs popular from the genius of thoſe who compoſed them, than they are beneficial, by inſpiring that pious love for the Supreme Creator, and that ardent charity towards men, which, to uſe the language of the illuſtrious Barrow, "doth rid us from

* This account accords with the deſcription given, in the Mitacſherà, or comment on the Dhermâ Sâſtra, of the Hindû trial by ordeal.

† Mr. Marſden, in a very ingenious and learned treatiſe on the traces of the Hindû language and literature, extant among the Malays, has very ſatisfactorily proved, "that the Malayan language is indebted to the Sanſcrêet for a conſiderable number of its terms."——*Vide* Aſiatic Reſearches, Vol. IV. p. 227.

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from all thoſe gloomy, keen, turbulent imaginations and paſſions, which cloud our mind, which fret our heart, which diſcompoſe the frame of our ſoul, from burning anger, from ſtorming contention, from gnawing envy, from rankling ſpite, from racking ſuſpicion, from diſtracting ambition and avarice; and conſequently doth ſettle our mind in an even temper, in a ſedate humour, in an harmonious order, in that pleaſant ſtate of tranquillity, which naturally doth reſult from the voidance of irregular paſſions."

Beſides theſe poems, there are others on a variety of ſubjects, that have been written many ages ago, in a dialect of the Sanſcrêet, which the Cingaleſe call the language of Buddha, but which very few, even of their moſt learned tirinanxes, or prieſts, fully underſtand. In this language all their books on religion, law, and phyſic, are compoſed; but of theſe books, I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account. No European, I believe, has ever ſeen them; but the ſame addreſs and perſuaſion that overcame the ſcrupulous and rigid ſecreſy of the Brâhmans, will now, I truſt, be ſucceſsfully employed, at the court of Candy, in procuring copies of theſe ancient manuſcripts.

The Cingaleſe, like all other Hindû nations, ſeem long ſince to have paſſed the meridian of their literature and ſcience. The preſent generation are not only ignorant of that ſkill in aſtronomical calculations for which their anceſtors were celebrated, but alſo deſtitute of that knowledge in the elegant arts, which although they have ſtill taſte enough to admire, they want the genius to imitate.

In all the mechanic arts they are greatly inferior to their continental neighbours. They have few manufactures. They make a ſufficient quantity of calico to ſupply the inhabitants of the iſland, but it is of a very indifferent quality. They make match-lock guns, and all kinds of iron and ſteel tools for the uſe of agriculture and houſe-building;—alſo all ſorts of earthen-ware, goldſmith's work, painter's work, carved work, &c. But in making iron from the different calciform ores, with which their mountains abound, they are particularly expert. With regard to the current money of Candy, it is in ſilver, and of three kinds. The firſt is what the Cingaleſe call the tangom maſſa, which was originally coined by the Portugueze, and is valued at about ninepence ſterling; the ſecond is a ſmall piece of ſilver of the ſhape of a fiſh-hook, which all deſcriptions of people are permitted to coin; and the third is a piece of ſilver of a larger ſize, called a ponnam, which, as it is the king's money, coining it is a capital crime. As the Cingaleſe have not, for upwards of a century, had any foreign trade whatever, theſe ſmall coins ſufficiently anſwer all the purpoſes of their domeſtic traffic.

To conclude——The Cingaleſe have in all ages chiefly ſubſiſted by the peaceful labours of agriculture; and they undoubtedly poſſeſs much of that generous ſpirit, and many of thoſe maſculine virtues, which grow out of that condition of life. They are hoſpitable, frugal, ſober, and brave; without any mixture of affectation, parſimony, coldneſs, or temerity. They are at once mild and firm in their general nature, and good-humoured and liberal in their particular diſpoſitions. When the Portugueze landed on their iſland, they enjoyed the benefits of a pretty extenſive commerce with the nations of the continent, and congratulated themſelves on being protected by the ſea, from the dread-

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ful ravages and devaſtations with which Mahommedan fanaticiſm and tyranny were at that time ſcourging thoſe devoted countries. But the appearance of Lawrence D'Almeyda's fleet and army afforded them a melancholy inſtance of the inſtability of human enjoyments. That coaſt, on which no hoſtile fleet had ever anchored, thoſe fields, on which no hoſtile army had ever trod, thoſe altars, which no unhallowed hand had ever yet prophaned, were now to be inſulted, laid waſte, and deſtroyed. This ſtorm blew for a while over the iſland with pitileſs fury, and tore up every thing ſacred by the roots. Yet the calm that ſucceeded it was ultimately productive of more extenſive evils. For in that calm came the Dutch, under the ſpecious pretext of generoſity and friendſhip, to reſcue them from their oppreſſors; but who, in a few years, ſupplanted the Portugueze in their oppreſſions, as well as in their territory, and who far ſurpaſſed them in cruelty and fraud.

Yet—

Quid memorem infandus cædes? Quid facta tyranni
Effera? Di capiti ipſus generique reſervent.

I have thus endeavoured to draw a few general outlines of the character, manners, and inſtitutions of the Cingaleſe; and although, from the hurry in which they were executed, the performance is by no means ſatisfactory to my own taſte, yet, as I am confident it is a juſt repreſentation of facts, as well as a faithful delineation of men, I am not without hopes of its being ſerviceable to the public.

It remains juſt no notice the Malabars and Mahommedans, who form part of the inhabitants of Ceylon, and to ſay a few words on the general hiſtory of the iſland.

The Malabars, or, as they are called in Ceylon, wannees, inhabit the diſtrict of Coylot, in the northern part of the iſland. They are a ſect of Hindûs who emigrated many centuries ago from the coaſts of the Indian peninſula, and who ſtill ſpeak a dialect of the Malabar language. They live under the government of a deſpotic rajah, or prince, who is perfectly independent of the king of Candy; but from whom the Dutch, about the cloſe of the laſt century, demanded an annual tribute, which they ever afterwards continued to exact.

The Choliars, or Muſſulmen, are a ſect of Mahommedans of the line of Haſhêm. They are the deſcendants of that race of people who inhabited the ſea-coaſts of the iſland, at the time the Arabian voyagers firſt carried the doctrines of Mahommed acroſs the Indian Ocean, and whom their pious induſtry very ſoon converted. They ſtill inhabit the ſea-coaſts, and are the people whom the Dutch chiefly employed in the cultivation of the cinnamon.

The early hiſtory of Ceylon, like that of all other countries in India, is involved in darkneſs; and the glimmerings which Hindû mythology occaſionally reflect upon it, inſtead of guiding our conjectures, ſerve only to dim our ſight. But all fables and traditions agree, that Ceylon has in all ages been inhabited, chiefly by a race of Hindûs, who lived under the government of a king. With this part of its hiſtory, the Greek and Roman writers, who have been already mentioned, alſo accord. As to the tradition current among the Cingaleſe, which Baldæus ſeems implicitly to believe, that a Chineſe veſſel, having been ſhipwrecked on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, the captain and crew were not only received with the greateſt hoſpitality,

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but

but were treated with the moſt extraordinary reſpect and confidence by the inhabitants, who, in a ſhort time, *became ſo fond of the captain*, that they elected him as their king,—I cannot take upon me to contradict; but I am ſure it were a waſte of time to offer any obſervation upon it. And it ill became the good ſenſe and gravity of Baldæus, to give this abſurd tale to the world, as matter of hiſtory.

In the firſt century of the Chriſtian æra, the Romans carried on an extenſive trade with the weſtern and ſouthern parts of India. Every year a fleet of one hundred and twenty veſſels ſailed from Myhoshormis, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, to the coaſt of Malabar and Ceylon; and the iſland thereby gradually became the principal mart of the eaſt.

After the fall of the weſtern empire, the Romans intirely relinquiſhed their commerce with Ceylon. Some veſſels, however, ſtill continued to arrive yearly from Egypt; and the Arabs, in the ninth century of our æra, appeared on the coaſts of the iſland. They carried on a briſk trade with the Cingaleſe, for ſeveral hundred years, without a competitor. But in A. D. 1340, the Venetians concluded a treaty of commerce with the ſoldans of Egypt, by a bull from the Pope; and they ſoon opened a commercial intercourſe with Ceylon, which they conducted with the wiſdom and vigour that diſtinguiſhed their character, but which, before the end of two centuries, the genius and diſcoveries of Vaſco de Gama were deſtined to overthrow.

In A. D. 1505, the celebrated Lawrence D'Almeyda landed in Ceylon, with a conſiderable body of troops; and taking advantage of the civil commotions, which at that period ſhook the iſland to its centre, owing to the enormities of a bloody tyrant who had uſurped the throne of Candy, he joined the inſurgents; and although he was unable to depoſe the uſurper, he ſucceeded, after many ſevere battles, in eſtabliſhing himſelf, and completely reduced under his ſubjection thoſe diſtricts which produce the beſt cinnamon.

The wars which followed D'Almeyda's conqueſt, as well as the general policy of the Portugueze government in Ceylon, have already been noticed. Theſe enterpriſing invaders ſoon engroſſed the whole of the cinnamon trade, expelled the Arabs from the iſland, and fortified their principal ſettlements. Though their fortifications were not conſtructed in the moſt ſkilful manner, they were ſufficiently ſtrong to baffle the tactics of the Cingaleſe. And the Portugueze, lulled by the idea of ſecurity, neglected to provide againſt the approach of a more formidable enemy. In the year 1602, nearly a century after their eſtabliſhment in the iſland, the Dutch general Joris Spilbergen arrived at the king of Candy's court, on a ſpecial miſſion from the States General of the United Provinces. This ambaſſador was ſo favourably received by the king, that the year following Sebal de Weert and Vibraads van Warwick, with a fleet of ſeven ſhips, arrived at Batticola, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland. But finding they had not a force adequate to the execution of their projects, they ſailed to the Dutch ſettlement of Acheen, in the iſland of Sumatra, where they ſoon collected a ſufficient number of troops, and returned to Ceylon in April 1603. De Weert was immediately invited to Candy, by the king, in order to conſummate the treaty which

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they had previously negociated. But the reception he met with disappointed his expectations, and ultimately frustrated the expedition in which he had embarked. The king publicly charged him with breach of faith, in having released some Portugueze prisoners, whom he had intrusted to his care. De Weert admitted the charge, and made the most ample apologies. But rajah Lâarma Soree, who was a sagacious statesman, as well as a valiant soldier, still remained dissatisfied and suspicious; and the Portugueze, by frequent messages, did not fail to feed his suspicions with all the artful insinuations which fear and malice could suggest. At length the apprehension of some hostile design on the part of the Dutchman, emboldened the enmity of the king, and he took an opportunity of openly insulting him, which, when De Weert warmly resented, he instantly caused his attendants to seize him. To this disgrace he refused to submit, and drew his sword in his defence; on which one of the courtiers gave him a stroke with a scimitar that laid him dead on the ground. This atrocious action filled the minds of the Dutch with a rancorous resentment, which afforded them some colour of pretext for their subsequent conduct; but which their crafty prudence taught them to suppress, until their foul and nefarious plans were ripe for execution.

Soon after this event, Lâarma Soree died, and was succeeded on the throne of Candy by a younger brother; who being a man of little understanding, and of a pliable disposition, was a fit instrument to forward the views of the Dutch. In the month of March 1612, Marcellus de Boschhouwer arrived at Candy, with a letter from the stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau, to the king, assuring him of his friendship, and offering him his assistance against the Portugueze. This letter produced the desired effect; and on May 11th of the same year, Marcellus concluded a treaty of commerce and alliance, between Cenuweirat Adaseyn, king of Candy, and the States General of the United Provinces, in which his majesty granted leave to the Dutch to erect a fortress at Cotiarum, near Trincomallée. The Dutch lost no time in following up the advantages they had gained. They urged the king to declare war against the Portugueze; and having supplied his army with abundance of military stores, and a considerable train of artillery, he obtained a series of victories over their common enemy, and compelled him to sue for peace at the gates of Columbo. The Dutch fleet having, nearly at the same period, totally defeated that of the Portugueze off Goa, the king, as well as the people of Candy, were filled with sentiments of admiration and reverence for the skill and bravery of their new friends. But that skill and bravery was soon to be turned against themselves.

Upon the death of Adaseyn in 1632, the succession of the crown was disputed by his three sons, whose mutual animosities and violence embroiled the kingdom in intestine dissentions. The Portugueze having by this time received ample supplies of men, and military stores, did not allow an opportunity so favourable for the recovery of their lost possessions, to escape them. They immediately took a decided part in the civil war, which continued to rage with increasing fury, and marched an army to the foot of the mountains of Candy Uda, against the reigning prince Rajah Singah, whose strength and influence had overpowered his brothers,

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and almoſt reduced them to ſubjection. On the approach of the Portugueze army, Rajah Singah formally ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the Dutch, who loſt no time in granting a requeſt which ſo fully met their own wiſhes. They ſent a ſtrong detachment of troops, under an able commander, to Candy, who arrived juſt in time to co-operate in the king's attack of the Portugueze, and to ſhare the glory of the ſignal victory which followed. The Portugueze, finding themſelves unable to withſtand the united forces of the Dutch and Cingaleſe, ſued again for peace, which, on account of his domeſtic feuds, the king was very well diſpoſed to grant. A treaty of peace was accordingly concluded, contrary to the avowed deſires of the Dutch, and on terms by no means diſadvantageous to the Portugueze. The reſtleſs ſpirit and the artful machinations of the Hollanders, however, rendered it little more than a hollow truce. The king, confiding in the profeſſions, as well as the ſuperior proweſs of the Dutch, and having an inveterate hatred to the Portugueze, eaſily yielded to the counſels of the former, and, by an infraction of the treaty of peace, provoked the latter to renew hoſtilities. The Dutch had by this time aſſembled an army fully adequate to cruſh their rivals; who, aware of the danger that awaited them, ſummed up all their ſpirit and vigour to meet it. But the robuſt and dauntleſs ſoldiers of Holland were too powerful for the utmoſt exertions of troops, debauched and enervated by wealth and luxury; and the Portugueze, within a few months, loſt all their poſſeſſions, except Columbo. To this place the Dutch laid ſiege; and the Portugueze, after an obſtinate reſiſtance of ſeven months, in which they diſplayed much of their ancient heroiſm, and often fought with almoſt incredible fury, being reduced to the laſt extremity, they were conſtrained to ſurrender, on condition of allowing themſelves to be tranſported to Goa, and of reſigning all their claims in Ceylon to the Dutch.

The Dutch had now, in effect, completed their original plan; but decency, as well as prudence, yet required them to preſerve the ſemblance of good faith towards the king, and to perform ſome courteous ceremonies, before they finally threw off the maſk. Hence they prevailed on the unſuſpecting politicians of Candy to conclude another treaty of amity and commerce, in which they ſtipulated with the king for a grant of that part of the cinnamon country which the Portugueze had poſſeſſed. But the Dutch having at length procured all they could expect from the friendſhip, became deſirous of trying what they could gain from the hoſtility of the Cingaleſe; and, unreſtrained by any ſentiments of gratitude for that aſſiſtance and thoſe favours which had eſtabliſhed them in the iſland, they trampled in the duſt all that is held ſacred among nations; and after gradually and inſidiouſly infringing the articles of the treaty, they paſſed the line of demarkation that it preſcribed, and ſeized upon the whole of the cinnamon country, as far as the mountains of Candy Uda. This unprovoked and unprincipled aggreſſion awakened the king of Candy from that peaceful ſlumber in which he vainly imagined he might ſecurely indulge; and it ultimately gave riſe to all thoſe cruel wars and atrocious proceedings which I have endeavoured to depict.

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ILLUSTRATIONS of some INSTITUTIONS of the MAHRATTA PEOPLE. By WILLIAM HENRY TONE, Esq. commanding a Regiment of Infantry in the service of the Peshwa.

This account of the Mahrattas is taken from Mr. TONE's Letter to an Officer on the Madras establishment, published a few months ago; and the clearness and accuracy with which the subject is treated, reflect infinite credit on the Author.

I CONSIDER it as the duty of every British subject in this country, however situated, to contribute, to the utmost of his power, to the stock of general information. Our Asiatic connections, whether contemplated in a political or commercial point of view, render every attempt to illustrate the native character, at least an useful effort. If, in the observations which I have now the honour of submitting to you, I should be so fortunate as to develope any circumstance not hitherto remarked, or throw any light upon a subject of such general utility, every intention of mine will be fulfilled; but if, on the contrary, my matter should have been anticipated, or, which I am more apprehensive of, appear too superficial to be of importance, I flatter myself you will still consider the whole attempt as arising, upon my part, from a wish to be as useful as possible, and receive this humble effort with that candour and liberality which is inseparable from real genius.

On the subject of the Hindû mythology in its fullest extent, I confess my information is very superficial. Sensible of the magnitude of the subject, I have allotted to myself but a very small portion of it—the particular institutions of the Mahratta people; and even on this topic shall confine myself to such circumstances as came under my observation merely as a soldier. Perhaps it will be impossible totally to avoid digressing; but whenever this happens, it shall be for the purpose of forwarding the general subject, and never from the vanity of being flowery or verbose.

The Hindû theology, in all its parts, is certainly a subject of the most obscure and abstruse kind, and far beyond the comprehension of a mere observer. A doctrine so multifarious, embracing almost an endless variety of matter moral and political, is doubtless a most interesting pursuit, and every way entitled to the most serious investigation: but though much has been written on this subject, and certainly many curious facts discovered, yet I am afraid, with respect to many parts of it, the metaphysical one in particular, we shall remain for ever in the dark. And here I cannot forbear observing, that it is generally believed that the Brâhmans have an insurmountable dislike to revealing the mysteries of their religion. I will not presume to say that this is not true; but can only declare, that I have never discovered any such backwardness in the Brâhmans whom I have had an opportunity of conversing with: I am rather inclined to think, that our ignorance upon this head partly arises from the great obscurity of the subject itself, and, next, from our very limited knowledge of the language, which disables us from comprehending a system so abstract and mysterious. I do not pretend to have seen deeply into this subject; but in contemplating the Brâhmanical scheme, I have always had occasion to observe, that there seems in it a studied deviation from the ordinary purposes

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and

and convenience of human life. It appears not to comprehend a determinate and ſettled ſyſtem of faith, but rather to conſiſt in certain obſervances merely with regard to diet. Theſe regulations are the moſt embarraſſing that a malignant genius could poſſibly deviſe; and the penalty upon the ſlighteſt breach of them, the moſt terrible that could be inflicted on a rational being—a total excommunication from ſociety. How a ſyſtem, that militates in almoſt every inſtance againſt general convenience, could ſo long have ſubſiſted, is ſufficient to excite aſtoniſhment; unleſs it ariſes from the ſtrange principle in the human mind, which prompts us to reſiſt, with incredible obſtinacy, the obvious dictates of reaſon and truth, and to adhere, with the moſt pertinacious infatuation, to that, the end, object, and deſign of which, it is impoſſible we ſhould ever comprehend. But from whatever cauſe it ariſe, the Hindû theology has ſtood unimpaired through an unknown ſucceſſion of ages, has ſurvived the intolerance of Chriſtian and Mahommedan bigotry, maintained its ſyſtem entire in the midſt of foreign invaſion and domeſtic anarchy, and at this day holds up to philoſophical inquiry the moſt extraordinary character in the moral world.

In the great ſcale of rank and eminence, which is one peculiar feature of the Hindû inſtitutions, the Mahratta holds a very inferior ſituation; being juſt removed one degree above thoſe caſts that are conſidered as abſolutely unclean. In this artificial climax he ranks next the Daira or Parvarry; but while the lowneſs of his caſt may deprive him of reſpect from the higher orders, it has highly qualified him for the purpoſes of war, and may be conſidered as one of the ſources of that aſtoniſhing ſucceſs that has attended all the Mahratta expeditions. Other circumſtances may have contributed to the ſame end; but there muſt have been ſome radical efficient cauſe, independent of adventitious incidents, to account for the ſudden growth and preſent greatneſs of the Mahratta empire, eſpecially when we conſider that this ſtupendous government was eſtabliſhed by a people, that, a century ago, were ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed by a name.

I have already obſerved, that the inſtitutions of the Hindûs chiefly advert to certain regulations reſpecting their mode of living. The ſuperior caſt of Brâhmans eat nothing that has had animal life. The other ranks, as they deſcend, are leſs reſtricted in this particular, until it reaches the lower degrees, who labour under no reſtraints, except merely being debarred from eating the fleſh of the cow. In the higher tribes, they can eat only at particular times and under particular circumſtances; their victuals muſt be cooked with their own hands, or at leaſt by one of their caſt, though this is not univerſally admitted; they cannot eat twice of the food dreſſed for one meal; they muſt eat that meal naked; and if a perſon of another caſt come into the circle in which the Brâhman cooks, the entire victuals are deſtroyed. There are a variety of other regulations, ſuch as waſhing, praying, &c. all equally treſpaſſing upon convenience, and, in a military point of view, may be productive of the worſt effects. From all theſe obſervances the Mahratta is happily free. He can eat of all kinds of food, with the exception of beef; can dreſs his meal at all times and ſeaſons; can partake of all victuals dreſſed by any caſt ſuperior to his own: waſhing and praying are not indiſpenſable in his order, and may be practiſed or omitte

omitted at pleaſure. Theſe advantages, contraſted with the various diſabilities of the other tribes, point out the Mahratta as eminently qualified for a military life. His very caſt, by which he muſt belong to the labouring claſs of the community, enures him to fatigue and the viciſſitudes of weather, and his rank is juſt ſufficiently reſpectable to permit his communicating with the Brâhmans, and availing himſelf of their talent; an advantage he could by no means have enjoyed, were he a ſingle degree lower in the climax. Laſtly, his numbers; the Mahratta being eſteemed the moſt numerous of the Hindû people; which circumſtance promiſes the moſt ſubſtantial hopes of ſucceſs in every military undertaking.

Gibbon, in his admirable Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in ſpeaking of the Tartars, obſerves, that a paſtoral people are, above all others, the moſt inclined and beſt calculated for war. This remark has both truth and novelty to recommend it; and may be farther confirmed by being applied to the Mahrattas, a people whoſe occupations are partly rural. The three great tribes that compoſe the Mahratta caſt are, the Koonby, or farmer; the Dungur, or ſhepherd; and the Cowla, or cowherd. To this original cauſe, perhaps, may be aſcribed that great ſimplicity of manners which diſtinguiſhes the Mahratta people. Homer mentions princeſſes going in perſon to the fountains to waſh their houſehold linen. I can affirm having ſeen the daughters of a prince (able to bring an army into the field much larger than the whole Greek confederacy) making bread with her own hands, and otherwiſe employed in the ordinary buſineſs of domeſtic houſewifery. I have ſeen one of the moſt powerful chiefs of the empire, after a day of action, aſſiſt in kindling a fire to keep himſelf warm during the night, and ſitting on the ground on a ſpread ſaddle-cloth, dictating to his ſecretaries, and otherwiſe diſcharging the political duties of his ſtation. This primæval plainneſs operates upon the whole people. There is no diſtinction of ſentiment to be diſcerned: the prince and his domeſtic think exactly in the ſame way, and expreſs themſelves in the ſame terms. There appears but one level of character, without any mixture of ardour or enthuſiaſm; a circumſtance the more ſurpriſing, conſidering the great exploits they have achieved. But their ſimplicity of manners, uncorrupted by ſucceſs, their courteſy to ſtrangers, their unaffected politeneſs and eaſineſs of acceſs, muſt render them dear to every perſon that has had a commerce with them. Such a character, when contraſted with the inſidiouſneſs of the Brâhman, and the haughtineſs of the Muſſulman, riſes as ſuperior to them, as candour and plainneſs are to duplicity and deceit, or real greatneſs to barbarous oſtentation.

The Mahrattas are, generally ſpeaking, an unlettered people: this circumſtance obliges them to employ Brâhmans in moſt of the departments of government and finance: theſe, from being the ſervants, are now become the maſters in every durbar. The Mahratta aſcendancy is no more; the original head of the empire is a priſoner at Sattarah, and the government is now managed by a cabal of Brâhmans in Poonah. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that theſe latter are admirably qualified for public buſineſs. Their eaſineſs of manners, ſpecious politeneſs, the verſatility of their genius, readineſs of apprehenſion, and, above all, their aſtoniſhing equanimity

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equanimity of temper, point them out as eminently fitted for diplomatic buſineſs. This is, however, the beſt ſide of their character: in other particulars, they are deſtitute of every ſhadow of candour or of truth; loſt to every feeling of ſocial charity, unacquainted with gratitude even by name, the ſlaves of avarice; and, in one word, ſtrangers to every ſentiment that can ennoble the human mind.

It is a generally received opinion, that the Brâhmans poſſeſs an unbounded influence over the minds of the people. This ſuppoſition I have every reaſon to believe erroneous:—I can declare I could never diſcover any aſcendancy of that kind. I have known them frequently puniſhed very ſeverely as delinquents, ſome even put to death by order of the prince. 'Tis true the blood of a Brâhman is never ſhed, but they are diſpatched by other means. The late Tuckojee Holkar, who was a Mahratta, put his miniſter (a Brâhman) to death, by wrapping him in clothes ſteeped in oil, and ſetting fire to them. The moſt common mode is, to keep the limbs immerſed in cold water, until they ſwell, which carries the party off in a few days. Inferior perſons are puniſhed in various manners. Cutting off the noſe and ears is commonly practiſed; but when death is inflicted, the criminal is ſometimes dragged at an elephant's foot till he expires. Another mode is, to put the priſoner's head into a large bag, and pound it with a mallet, uſed for driving home the tent-pegs; but the moſt univerſal way is, to cut off the arms and legs of the delinquent, and leave him to languiſh in the woods until he dies. Executioners are low-caſt people, who are employed in carrying the large camp enſigns; the operation is generally performed with a common country razor, which muſt produce the moſt excruciating pain. When a man has been a ſpectator of a puniſhment of this kind, I think he ought to heſitate a little before he ſubſcribes to the popular opinion, "that the Hindû is not a ſanguinary character."

Judging from the preſent aſpect of things, I conceive it to be erroneous to conſider the Brâhman in the light of a mere eccleſiaſtic. Doubtleſs there was a time when this order devoted themſelves intirely to the miniſtry of religion; but this period of priſtine purity is paſt, and at preſent the Brâhman is indifferently a merchant, a banker, or a ſoldier. The only known eccleſiaſtic which I have heard of among the Hindûs, is a character called a Gooroo; and ſuch of this order as I have met with, were not of the Brâhman, but of the Byrag caſt.

Perhaps the moſt amiable part of the Brâhman character is their great toleration, in reſpect to religious opinions; a particular feature of their caſt, which every perſon, acquainted with their manners, has noticed. This is perfectly their ſentiment: A Hindû cannot conceive the poſſibility of a rational being purſuing and deſtroying his fellow-creature, merely to eſtabliſh a certain ſpeculative point of doctrine. In Poonah, which is the metropolis of the empire, and the ſeat of Brâhmnieeal authority, there are many moſques, and one chriſtian church, where the votaries of both religions may offer up their devotions without any hindrance or moleſtation. What a noble example of moderation is this, eſpecially when contraſted with the bigoted and ſanguinary principles of Chriſtian and Mahommedan zealots! Some cauſes, however, have conſpired to produce this freedom of opinion,

opinion, independent of natural ſentiment. For many centuries the Hindûs were in a ſtate of ſubjugation to their Mahommedan conquerors, and their own religion juſt barely tolerated. The magnificence, ſplendour, and authority of the emperors, impreſſed upon the Hindû people a high idea of Muſſulman ſuperiority; a ſentiment they have never been able to get the better of, even in their preſent ſtate of political emancipation. They would therefore conſider it a degree of profanation to interrupt the particular worſhip of a people, they have been for ages accuſtomed to look up to with awe and reſpect. The ſame opinion holds good with regard to Europeans: I ſuppoſe no outrage could tempt the natives to offer any injury to the perſon of a white man: nor is it till after a repetition of follies and exceſſes, that they loſe that veneration with which they contemplate the European character. The force of prejudice may go a great way in eſtabliſhing this general toleration; for certainly the diviſion of caſts into ſeparate tribes of eternal incommunication, carries on the face of it a ſtrong appearance of ſpiritual pride. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the ſame indifference to religious diſtinctions obtained among the ancient Greeks and Romans, who, like the preſent Hindûs, believed in the multiplicity of deities, and appears to be one ſtriking feature of the doctrine of polytheiſm.

It has already been obſerved, that, a very few years back, the Mahratta name, as of a people, was unknown, notwithſtanding their preſent importance even in the ſcale of European politics. Guthrie, in his grammar, publiſhed in the year 1764, thus deſcribes their geographical ſituation: "The Mahrattas," ſays he, "are a kind of mercenaries, inhabiting the mountains between India and Perſia." The very reverſe of this is the caſe: the Mahrattas are a ſouthern people; their original country is the provinces of Candeiſh and Baglana, in the Deccan, extending towards the north-weſt, as far as Guzurat and the river Nerbudda. Here commence the people called the Gracias and Beels, and you will ſcarcely ever ſee an original Mahratta a reſident farther north. To the weſt, their country extends along the ſea-coaſt, from Surat to Kanara, forming that narrow ſtrip of land called the Kokan. On the ſouth, Tippoo's dominions form the boundary, whoſe original inhabitants are of the Telingana caſt. The Nizam's territories form the eaſtern frontier, peopled alſo by the Telinganas, an entirely different race, both in language and character. The original Mahratta ſtate is compriſed within the above-mentioned boundaries; a country of great natural ſtrength, interſperſed with mountains and defiles, all of which are defended by fortreſſes, that are reſerved as depots for treaſure, or as retreats in the event of ill ſucceſs or defeat. Perhaps no country on earth is better calculated for the purpoſes of defenſive war; ſo that, whatever be the fortune of the Mahrattas in the field, we may ſafely pronounce, that in their own country, they will always be impregnable. I have counted, in a day's march through Candeiſh, nearly twenty fortreſſes, all in ſight, in different directions: Chandore, Unky, Tunky, Saler Rouler, Naſſick Trimmuc, Golna, and Mongy Tongy, are all places of this deſcription. A country ſo ſtrongly ſituated is unconquerable; and of this truth the Emperor Aurungzebe, who made ſome attempts to ſubjugate it, appeared latterly to be

be convinced; for, when acting in the Deccan, in the utmoſt plenitude of his power, he thought it more prudent to ſubmit to the depredations of Sevajee, the great founder of the Mahratta empire, than attempt the purſuit, through a mountainous country, of a fugitive army, that he might poſſibly diſperſe, but could never defeat. Yet theſe were the people, then apparently inconſiderable, that were deſtined by Providence to overturn the empire he was labouring to extend; who, iſſuing from their mountains and vallies, have, in leſs than a century, levelled to its baſe the whole fabric of Mahommedan greatneſs, and erected for themſelves an independent government, on the ruins of an empire of ſeven hundred years duration:—perhaps ſuch a ſudden acceſſion of dominion, from ſo obſcure an origin, is without a parallel in the annals of mankind. About thirty-five years ago, the Mahrattas were ſtrong enough to contend with the Muſſulmans for the ſupreme dominion of Hinduſtân. At the famous battle of Panniput, the collective ſtrength of both parties conteſted for the empire. The Mahrattas were defeated, but they were neither diſperſed nor ſubdued. Their ſteady policy moving progreſſively to its grand object of univerſal domination, was not to be diverted from its courſe by a ſingle overthrow; but by the united force of victory and intrigue, they have annihilated the overgrown government of the emperors, already prepared for the event by its own extent, its diſtractions, and its vices.

It is perhaps owing to this ſplendid career of the Mahrattas, that ſome authors have been curious to inveſtigate the etymology of the very name of a people ſo extraordinary, and ſo little known. Mr. Holwell, in his account of the political tranſactions of his time, deſcribes them as being deſcended from Raaje Poote tribes; and, analiſing the name, finds it compounded of two words—Maha, great; and Rattor, the name of the caſt. Major Rennell, in his excellent Memoir, not liking, I ſuppoſe, this definition, derives their names from a diſtrict called Marat, an argument that he conceives is concluſive. Of theſe two opinions it is not neceſſary to ſay much, as I conceive both to be wrong. Mr. Holwell's hypotheſis evinces a deplorable ignorance of Hindû inſtitutions; as every perſon in the leaſt converſant with the ſubject, muſt know that caſt cannot be alienated or transferred. In whatever tribe you are born, in that tribe you and your poſterity muſt remain; ſo the idea of one caſt of people being deſcended from another different caſt, is totally incongruous and inadmiſſible. 'Tis true, you may loſe caſt altogether; but then you are degraded to the loweſt ſtation, and, in fact, conſidered as an outcaſt of all ſociety: beſide that there is nothing in appearance to ſupport the ſuppoſition, no ſimiliarity of language or manners, no approximation of country; the Mahrattas being, as was before obſerved, a ſouthern people, whereas the Raaje Pootes inhabit the northern extremity of Hinduſtân. The very exteriors of the two caſts mark them of a different origin: the Raaje Poote is remarkable for the grace and dignity of his perſon; the Mahratta, on the contrary, is of diminutive ſtature, and, in general, badly made. The very character in which they write is different; the Mahratta uſing his own Deccan alphabet; whereas the Raaje Poote uſes the Marwarry or northern character. Of Major Rennell's opinion I can only ſay, I never heard of a diſtrict called Marat, nor

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can I find it diſcriminated in his own very excellent map. I have alſo never met with any people among the Hindûs, that derive their name as a zat, merely from the ſituation they inhabit: caſt is therefore totally independent of locality, and lies entirely in that artificial climax and diſtribution which is doubtleſs coeval with the original inſtitutions of the people; and in this arrangement the Raaje Poote holds a very high, and the Mahratta a very inferior ſituation. The Mahratta appears therefore to be a caſt, ſeparate, independent, and diſtinct from all other tribes: nor can I ſee any more reaſon for inveſtigating their origin or name, than that of the Brâhmans, Beels, Jats, or any other caſt into which the Hindû people are ſeparated:—upon the whole, the diſquiſition appears to me both unneceſſary and pedantic.

I know not under what preciſe head to arrange the form of the Mahratta government. It is not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a complete monarchy: they have no titled nobility, of conſequence it does not come under the definition of an ariſtocracy: the people have no weight, it is therefore no democracy. It would, perhaps, be beſt deſcribed, by reſembling it to the circles of Germany, as a military republic, compoſed of chiefs independent of each other; acknowledging, as their ſupreme head, the peſhwa, who is himſelf the ſuppoſed miniſter of the Sattarah Rajah. Their ſubmiſſion is, however, in many particulars, merely nominal. The unfortunate deſcendant of Sevajee, though worſe than a cypher, has, from the mere force of prejudice, ſome occaſional attentions paid him. No peſhwa can be appointed without receiving the khelat * of inveſtiture from his hands. Whenever the peſhwa takes the field in perſon, he muſt previouſly receive an audience of leave from the rajah. The country circumjacent to Sattarah enjoys an exemption from military depredations of all kinds; and whenever any chief enters this diſtrict, all the enſigns of royalty are laid aſide, and the nagara, † or great drum of the empire, ceaſes to beat. Theſe, I believe, form the only marks of attention paid to the nominal head of this powerful government: in other particulars, he is a cloſe priſoner on a very moderate allowance. The preſent rajah was, ſome few years back, a private filladaur, or commander of horſe; but being unfortunately of the blood of Sevajee, on the demiſe of his predeceſſor, he was exalted from a ſituation of happy obſcurity, to the ſplended miſery of royalty and a priſon.

Every thing reſpecting this extraordinary people becomes an object

* A khelat, in the ſenſe above mentioned, ſignifies a certain quantity of cloths, delivered from the hands of the rajah, to the peſhwa; which act virtually inveſts and conſtitutes him in his office. This is its operation in tranſactions of importance; and khelats are univerſally given in all durbars, when officers are appointed to any particular ſituation; and without this public notification the nomination is conſidered as nugatory. In a more general ſenſe, khelats are given from the prince as tokens of eſteem and reſpect for particular perſons; they commonly conſiſt of ſhawls, or very rich cloths; but any thing received from the hands of the chief, as a ring, a necklace, or even a noſegay, is conſidered as a khelat.

† The naggar, or nagara, is a pair of large kettle-drums, carried upon one of the ſtate elephants, and are conſidered as one of the principal inſignia of empire. They always compoſe part of the prince's ſowarry, or cavalcade, and immediately precede him on the line of march. In all large forts there are nagaras beaten over the great gateways. They are ſometimes given, as a ſuperior mark of diſtinction, to particular officers who have ſignalized themſelves, and a ſuitable ſum allowed from the ſtate to maintain the dignity.

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ject of curiosity, as they appear a kind of phenomenon in the world of Oriental politics. Their principles of government excite our attention, as they discover a mode of thinking and acting totally different from the regular system of European policy. The very local arrangements of empire are peculiar, the territory of the different chiefs being blended and interspersed with each other; part of the peshwa's dominions being on the sea-coast, and others to the northward of Delhi. It is also no uncommon thing for a purgunnah, sometimes a single town, to belong to two or three different chiefs: some are even the joint property of the peshwa and the nizam. A disposition so chequered, strikes me as having a tendency to weaken the combined strength of the whole; but whether this be the effect of policy or accident, I confess I cannot determine.

The peshwa, though the acknowledged head of the empire, has but very little territory in his own hands; the subahdarry of Amedabad, which is worth about sixty lacks a year, being the largest district he possesses. Some of the great personages of the Poonah sircar hold jaghires from the state by right of office, and independent of the peshwa, that are very valuable. That lately held by Purseram Bow was worth thirty lacks annually. Rastia, Foncia, or, as he is termed, the Topekonna-wallow (an officer corresponding with our master-general of ordnance), Firkia, and many others, have very considerable revenues; but the mere landed income in the hands of the peshwa is very trifling: his resources depend on the contributions of the other members of the empire, which, every thing included, do not exceed four crores of rupees a year.

In the great durbar of Poonah all the higher offices are hereditary. The dewan,* furnavese, chitnavese, and even the commander in chief, or holder of the jerry-put,† are all situations held by descent; and so much is this rule adverted to, that no peshwa has ever presumed to invade it. This custom, however, does not obtain in the inferior durbars.

It is one peculiar feature of the Mahratta government, that the empire always considers itself as in a state of war. This circumstance entirely results from the unsettled and fluctuating state of the internal government; their recent acquisitions in Hindustân, held only by the sword, and the necessity they are under of compelling the payment of the chout, always given with reluctance, and frequently extorted by actual force. But, independent of these motives, war is with them a source of revenue, as the different chiefs of the empire make annual campaigns, in the few districts which have not yet been brought to a state of subjection or actual servitude. These military excursions are denominated mul'uk-gheré, a compound of two Persian words—mul'uk, territory; and gheré, to take possession of.

This eternal warfare is naturally

* The Dewan, minister; Furnavese, chancellor of the exchequer; Chitnavese—the office of chitnavese is to read all letters or petitions which are presented to the prince, and answers exactly to an officer in the Mogul durbars, called the ars-beg, or lord of requests. Excepting the dewan, none of these situations exist in the inferior courts.

† The jerry-put is a small standard, made of cloth of gold, or, as it is called, jarre: it is cut swallow-tailed, and does not exceed the size of a common handkerchief. This is the ensign of the empire, and is never displayed but when the peshwa takes the field in person.

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the cauſe of an enormous expence; to ſupply which, the Mahrattas have many modes of finance; but the moſt prevailing one is that of anticipating their landed revenues. It is unneceſſary to enlarge on the defects of a ſyſtem ſo obviouſly deſperate. Theſe mortgages upon the territorial income are negociated by wealthy ſoucars (between whom and the miniſter there always exiſts a proper underſtanding), and frequently at a diſcount of thirty per cent. and then paid in the moſt depreciated ſpecie. * This ruinous method of raiſing the ſupplies ſprings entirely from the unſtable and unſettled ſtate of the country, which makes government prefer an actual certain ſum in their hands, though at the moſt enormous uſury, to the poſſible receipt of a precarious revenue, at the expiration of three or four years, to which extent they are frequently anticipated. In ſuch diſtricts as remain in the management of the ſircar, the taxes are raiſed according to uſages of the higheſt antiquity; but generally very moderate—the duties on common commodities, on a groſs eſtimate, never exceeding five per cent. except that on ghee, which is ſaid to be fifty. The revenue reſulting from the proprietary right to the ſoil, which is one half of the produce, the chout paid by the nizam, and the plunder raiſed by mul'uk-gheré, form the grand pecuniary reſources of the Mahratta empire: but theſe, though amounting to an immenſe annual ſum, are far ſhort of their current expences. The conquered country in Hinduſtân, exhauſted by continual depredations, is no longer able to furniſh a rupee. The entire wealth of this once rich country is buried in the private treaſuries of the different Mahratta chiefs, and loſt to all the purpoſes of circulation. So great is the ſcarcity of ſpecie in the upper provinces, that for theſe two years paſt Scindeah has been obliged to extort money from the Poonah government for the payment of his immenſe armies in Hinduſtân.

In the different governments of the native powers, as in moſt deſpotic ones, the prince, unleſs he poſſeſs very great talents, is merely a cypher; the dewan, or miniſter, has all authority in his hands. This office is univerally beſtowed upon the perſon

* Depreciated ſpecie—Hinduſtân produces a great variety of rupees, generally differing in value from each other: every rupee is ſuppoſed to be worth 16 annas, each anna containing four pice; ſo that the rupee is eſtimated at 64 pice. The Pondicherry rupee however is allowed to be worth 84, whereas the Guzurat rupee is not changed for 50 pice in the bazars: the ſame difference in value exiſts in the aſhrofee of gold mohur. The old Delhi gold mohur changes for 16 ſilver rupees; the common one ſtruck at Poonah will only bring 13 rupees; and this valuation fluctuates very much, according to the want or plenty of gold and ſilver. This circumſtance lays the public open to a variety of impoſitions, as a combination of ſhroffs can at any time create a ſcarcity of gold or ſilver, as beſt ſuits their purpoſes. The hoon, or pagoda, is a coin not current in the Mahratta territories; but is, notwithſtanding, occaſionally iſſued in payments: its eſtimated value is 3 rupees 12 annas; its real value as bullion, not 3 rupees. Of theſe coins there are a very great variety; the Maſulipatam pagoda is the beſt, and that which obtains in the Carnatic by far the worſt I have ever ſeen. It is no uncommon thing for the coins current in one town to have no circulation in the next: this is neceſſarily the ſource of uncommon inconvenience, which however the native powers have never endeavoured to remedy. It is altogether occaſioned by every chief having a tocksaul, or mint, of his own. All coins however are ſtruck in the emperor's name, a ſtrong inſtance of the force of prejudice. In money negociations with the ſircar, it is ſometimes ſpecified, that the lender is to be allowed 18 annas for every rupee. In theſe payments the leaſt valuable coins are iſſued at the higheſt value; and this is what is meant by the loan being given in the moſt depreciated ſpecie.

perſon who gives the greateſt nuzzir, * or, more properly ſpeaking, can furniſh a fund to anſwer ſome particular exigency of the ſtate; for an inability to ſupply money for current expences is always ſure to diſplace a miniſter. The prince having taken the bribe, often amounting to many lacks of rupees, the object of the purchaſer, upon entering upon office, is to reimburſe himſelf. Here the great door to corruption is thrown open; every office is ſet up to auction, and knocked down to the higheſt bidder, without regarding any qualification but the price. Every ſituation, komiſdaurs,† killadaurs, petels, are diſpoſed of in public market. No check can be given to conſequential peculation. He that ſhould puniſh the delinquent, has himſelf ſet the example, and is equally implicated in the guilt. The very man that has bought his office is not certain of holding it a year: this conſideration gives an additional keenneſs to his avarice, until it gets whetted to the higheſt degree of exacerbation; he extorts from the unfortunate ryot ‡ the product of his labour, without "one compunctious viſiting of nature," and plunders, without mercy, the very ſubject it is his duty to protect. If this tyrant be removed, the evil is by no means removed along with him; for his ſucceſſor, if he buys his office (and on no other terms will he get it), will moſt certainly be equally rapacious and unprincipled.

It is from ſome cauſes of this kind that the bulk of the people are almoſt totally without property. Few under a Mahratta government have opportunities of acquiring wealth, except the powerful Brâhmans who hold offices in the durbar. Their avarice is inſatiable; and if ever the madneſs of accumulation was marked with the higheſt degree of folly, it is in the preſent inſtance; for though the Brâhman may be permitted to go on even for years in every practice of extortion, at laſt his wealth excites the attention of the prince; he is then obliged to diſgorge, and perhaps ordered to a killa for life. If he happen to die while in office, his property is generally ſequeſtered by the ſircar; but in this caſe his family is provided for, either by a penſion or otherwiſe; and the cuſtom of plunder (which is called goonagaré, §) forms one very conſiderable part of the contingent revenue.

Upon the whole, I believe there is not upon record an example of any government ſo little calculated to give protection to the ſubject as the fluctuating and unſteady ſyſtem of the Mahrattas: an adminiſtration formed of rapacity, corruption, and inſtability, promiſes but little hopes of domeſtic happineſs or public ſecurity. To this grand ſource may be aſcribed the accumulated miſery of the people; oppreſſion, poverty,

* Nuzzir—A nuzzir is properly an offering from an inferior to his ſuperior, and may conſiſt of money, or any other article: in a more particular ſenſe, it ſignifies a certain ſum of money (ſeldom more than 5 rupees) preſented by the ſervants of the ſircar to the prince, either upon entering his ſervice, or other occaſions. Preſents are frequently ſent from chiefs of equal rank; but theſe are never conſidered as nuzzirs, as that would imply an idea of inferiority or dependence.

† Komiſdaur, the receiver-general of a diſtrict. Killadaur, the commandant of a fort. Petel, the principal officer of a village.

‡ Ryot, a huſbandman; the tiller of the ground.

§ Goonagaré:—this is a compound word, formed of goona, a crime, and garé, a penalty: generally ſpeaking, it ſignifies a mulct or fine, the amount of which is arbitrary.

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and famine; which laſt appears the appropriated curſe of this country. When we reflect on the great fertility of Hinduſtân in general, it is amazing to conſider the frequency of this dreadful viſitation. As this is evidently not owing to any ſterility of ſoil or climate, ſince there are many ſeaſons that produce two and three crops, the evil muſt be ſought for in ſome political cauſe; and it requires but very little penetration to diſcover it in the avarice and extortion of the various governments. In a country ſuch as this, where revolutions are ſo common, the great ſpur to induſtry, that of ſecurity, is taken away: —the ryot, who cultivates his grounds this year, is by no means ſure of poſſeſſing them the next; or if he ſhould, it his highly probable that in a government that holds its ſupremacy only by the ſword, ſome large detachment may be quartered in his neighbourhood; than which a greater blow cannot be given to induſtry; for a Mahratta army are more indefatigable and deſtructive than myriads of locuſts. The property of friends or enemies falls equally a prey to their undiſtinguiſhing depredations. Hence it is that no man raiſes more than barely ſerves him, and the produce of the year is juſt equivalent to its conſumption. The conſequence is, as there are no public ſtores or granaries, that the firſt ſcarcity of rain, or too great a fall of it, produces a famine: the inhabitants abandon their fields, and either fly to the coaſt, or to ſome other place, where the ſcarcity has prevailed leſs: this new acceſſion of people produces a famine there, and the evil becomes univerſal. It is at this period that the traveller beholds the greateſt of all human miſeries; hunger, nakedneſs, diſeaſe, and death, which in this caſe is the extreme of mercy: the ſtreet ſtrewed with carcaſes, the highways with ſkeletons, and every countenance the picture of miſery, wretchedneſs, and deſpair. It is owing to the frequency of this dreadful calamity, that the Mahrattas are total ſtrangers to charity, and poſſeſs an inſenſibility of heart with which other nations are unacquainted. The feelings get ſteeled by a repetition of diſtreſs, eſpecially in a people whoſe ruling paſſion is avarice. A Mahratta will ſee his own brother expire before him with the moſt phlegmatic compoſure.—Perhaps the man who has beheld his whole family die around him, without exciting one ſentiment of compaſſion in his fellow-beings, will, when the returning evils come again, find his heart hardened againſt mankind from a recollection of their barbarity, rather than ſoftened into pity by a knowledge of their diſtreſs. Such is the effect of famine upon morals; but I believe it has never produced one rebellion againſt the government, that for the moſt part occaſions it. The Hindû has but few paſſions; he conſiders misfortune as his fate, and ſubmits without a ſtruggle.

It is alſo owing to famine, and its concomitant depopulations, that ſome parts of India are ſo thinly inhabited. I believe it may be ſafely aſſerted, that through the whole country (Bengal and Bahar excepted), one acre in fifty is not cultivated; and the quantity of tilled land will always bear a proportion to the number of people to be maintained by it. It is no uncommon circumſtance for large cities, in the time of famine, to loſe three-fourths of their inhabitants, and the country ſuffers in the ſame degree; frequently whole diſtricts are ſwept away, and for years remain a jungle, notwithſtanding the climate is ſo favourable to population. Upon

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the whole, what between an indolence in the people, and a rapacity in the government, famine appears to be the prime curſe of this country; yet, incredible as it may ſeem, no proviſions are ever made againſt it; but that the fault is not totally in nature or the natives, may be ſeen by turning to Bengal, which, enjoying a more ſteady and permanent adminiſtration, has not ſuffered by famine, I believe, ſince that which happened in 1770 or 1771, twenty-ſix years, although every other part of India has been frequently viſited by it ſince that period.

Many methods might be deviſed by an active government, intereſted in the welfare of its community, to prevent the poſſibility of a famine, even in the worſt of times. There is perhaps no country on earth ſo interſected with rivers as Hinduſtân: the Ganges alone, according to Rennell, receives into its bed eleven rivers, all larger than the Rhine. The Nerbudda, Tapty, Kiſtna, and Godovery, falling upon both ſides of the peninſula, carry in themſelves, if properly managed, inexhauſtible ſources of plenty. In the hands of an European, what canals, what ducts would not be cut, to promote a general diſtribution of water?—but here ſcarce any attempts of this kind have been made; ſo that every drop of water that diſembogues itſelf into the ſea, is loſt to all the purpoſes of fertilization. But, diſpenſing with great and laborious undertakings, there are many ways, which, if attempted, might poſſibly contribute to mitigate the dreadful effects of famine. In the cold ſeaſon the earth is often ſufficiently ſaturated with the heavy nightly dews, and might, if the experiment were made, produce certain kinds of dry grain, probably without the aſſiſtance of rain.—Potatoes, carrots, and other roots, require but little moiſture, and might perhaps be cultivated with ſucceſs: on the coaſt, too, the ſea is an inexhauſtible ſtore of proviſions: this ſpeculation may appear viſionary, but it is worthy of experiment. In one word, preſuppoſing economy on the ſide of government, and induſtry on the part of the inhabitants, a famine might be a ſcourge unknown to this country: But, after all, it is highly probable that the beſt intended plans would be ineffectual: not only natural cauſes, but incurable prejudices, impede every effort towards improvement. The Hindû is naturally averſe to innovation. His religious creed conſiſts, in a great meaſure, in reſtrictions reſpecting his eating; and to theſe he adheres with the moſt ſuperſtitious infatuation; nor could famine itſelf induce him to taſte of forbidden food. Perhaps there is no principle of the human mind ſo ſtrongly rooted as that which attaches itſelf merely to our palate, which prompts us to reject with diſguſt and abhorrence certain kinds of food, for which we can aſſign no reaſon but the effects of early prejudice: this is the foundation of the Hindû ſyſtem, which has ſuffered leſs by time and circumſtance than any other in the ancient or modern world, as the religion of Brâmah is the ſame this day as it was at the invaſion of Alexander.

But to return from this long digreſſion; it has already been obſerved, that the Mahratta empire always conſiders itſelf as in a ſtate of actual war. On the feſtival of the Duſſera, which takes place after the concluſion of the north-weſt monſoon, the jhoonda, or the great enſign of the prince, is hoiſted; the royal tents are pitched, and a camp is immediately formed.

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The operations of the enſuing year are now determined on, whether to act againſt an open enemy, to collect the permanent revenue or chout, or to go on mul'uk-gheré. The countries ſubjected to theſe depredations are thoſe of the Jyepoor rajah, the Marwarry, and the north end of the peninſula of Guzurat, near the gulph of Cutch: the remainder of Hinduſtân is now entirely ſubjugated, and forms a part of the empire.

Whenever the united force of the whole Mahratta confederacy is in the field, as was lately the caſe in the war with the nizam, in the year 1794, the peſhwa commands in perſon. On theſe occaſions the army is divided into three great bodies, each of them diſtinguiſhed by different names and ſituations. The advanced army, in which the whole of the infantry is included, is called the cherry ſodge, or light troops: this party is under the orders of the holder of the jerry-put; though every chief commands his own diſtinct army. The centre diviſion, which is called the beech laſhkar, is conſidered as a body of reſerve, and is unencumbered with unneceſſary equipage or artillery. The rear army, in which the peſhwa commands, is termed the boonga, and has in charge the grand park, or jenſa, and all the baggage of the whole army.

The Mahrattas never come to action without having firſt endeavoured to negociate; and if the buſineſs can poſſibly be ſettled by the purſe, they always prefer it: They even very rarely engage when they come in ſight of the enemy; but, unleſs attacked, will remain in their camp many days; during this time they haraſs their adverſaries by cutting off forage and ſupplies, and deſtroying the circumjacent country; and never, except in the laſt extremity, come to cloſe action.

The chief military force of the Mahrattas conſiſts in their cavalry, which may be divided into four diſtinct claſſes:—Firſt, the kaſſey pagah, or houſehold forces of the prince: theſe are always a fine well-appointed body, the horſes excellent, being the property of the ſircar, who give a monthly allowance to the trooper, to the value of about eight rupees: this ſpecies of horſemen are called baugeers.—The ſecond claſs are the cavalry, furniſhed by the ſilladaurs* (literally armour-bearers), who make kowle, or contract with the ſircar to ſupply a certain number of horſe upon ſuch terms as they can agree on, generally about thirty-five rupees a month, the troop's pay included. The third, and moſt numerous deſcription, are volunteers, who join the camp, bringing with them their own horſe and accoutrements: their pay is generally from forty to fifty rupees per month, moſtly in proportion to the value of their horſe. There is a fourth kind of native cavalry, called pindarins, who are mere marauders, ſerve without any pay, and ſubſiſt but by plunder, a fourth part of which they give to the ſircar: but theſe are ſo very licentious a body, that they are not employed but in one or two of the Mahratta ſervices.

The army collected in this manner are under no diſcipline whatever,

* Silladaur.——I apprehend, from the meaning of this term, that it was formerly the cuſtom of the nation, as was the caſe in Europe, to appear in armour. I have frequently ſeen a kind of coat of mail worn by the Mahratta horſemen, which they call a beuta, and reſembles our ancient hauberk: it is made of chain-work, interlinked throughout, fits cloſe to the body, and adapts itſelf to all its motions.

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ever, engage for no ſpecific length of ſervice, but quit it whenever they pleaſe: they do no duty but in the day of battle, except furniſhing a picket while in camp, which is called ſhabeena, and of which I ſhall ſpeak more fully hereafter.

The Mahratta cavalry is always irregularly and badly paid; the baugeer, who belongs to the ſircar, ſcarcely ever receives money, but is furniſhed with a daily allowance of coarſe flour, and ſome other ingredients from the bazar, which juſt enables him to exiſt. The ſilladaur is very nearly as badly ſituated. In his arrangements with the ſtate, he has allotted to him a certain proportion of jungle, where he paſtures his cattle: here he and his family reſide; and his ſole occupation, when not on actual ſervice, is increaſing his pagah or troop, by breeding out of his mares, of which the Mahratta cavalry almoſt entirely conſiſt. There are no people in the world who underſtand the method of rearing and multiplying the breed of cattle equal to the Mahrattas: It is by no means uncommon for a ſilladaur to enter the ſervice with one mare, and in a few years be able to muſter a very reſpectable pagah. They have many methods of rendering the animal prolific: they back their colts much earlier than we do, and are conſequently more valuable as they come ſooner on the effective ſtrength. I do not know, however, whether they attempt to improve the breed of their horſes by croſſing the ſtrain, as we practiſe in Europe. It is this perſevering induſtry and conſummate knowledge which is the true cauſe of the immenſe bodies of cavalry that the Mahratta ſtates can bring into the field; a circumſtance that has occaſioned ſurpriſe in many, who have been at a loſs to conjecture from whence ſuch hoſts could proceed. Independent, however, of this, there are great numbers of horſes brought from Candahar and Thibet, nd ſold at the annual fairs in many parts of Hinduſtân; but theſe make a very ſmall proportion in the groſs ſtrength of the Mahratta armies.

When called upon for actual ſervice, the ſilladaur is obliged to give muſter. Upon this occaſion it is always neceſſary that the Brâhman who takes it ſhould have a bribe; and indeed the hazree, as the muſter is termed, is of ſuch a nature, that it could not paſs by any fair or honourable means. Not only any deſpicable tatoos are ſubſtituted in the place of horſes, but animals are borrowed to fill up the complement. Heel-ropes and grain-bags are produced as belonging to cattle ſuppoſed to be at graſs: in ſhort, every mode is practiſed, to impoſe on the ſircar, which, in return, reimburſes itſelf by irregular and bad payments: for it is always conſidered, if the ſilladaurs receive ſix months' arrears out of the year, they are exceedingly well paid.—The volunteers who join the camp are ſtill worſe ſituated, as they have no collective force, and money is very ſeldom given in a Mahratta ſircar without being extorted. In one word, the native cavalry are the worſt paid body of troops in the world.

But there is another grand error in this mode of raiſing troops, which is productive of the worſt effects. Every man in a Mahratta camp is totally independent: he is the proprietor of the horſe he rides, which he is never inclinable to riſk, ſince without it he can get no ſervice. This ſingle circumſtance deſtroys all enterpriſe and ſpirit in the ſoldier, whoſe ſole buſineſs, inſtead of being deſirous of diſtinguiſhing himſelf,

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himſelf, is to keep out of the way of danger: for, notwithſtanding every horſeman, on entering a ſervice, has a certain value put upon his horſe, yet ſhould he loſe it even in action, he never receives any compenſation, or at leaſt none proportioned to his loſs. If at any time a ſilladaur is diſguſted with the ſervice, he can go away without meeting any moleſtation, even though in the face of an enemy. In fact, the pay is, in general, ſo ſhamefully irregular, that a man is juſtified in reſorting to any meaſure, however apparently unbecoming, to attain it. It is alſo another very curious circumſtance attending this ſervice, that many great ſilladaurs have troops in the pay of two or three chiefs at the ſame time, who are frequently at open war with each other.

To recover an arrear of pay, there is but one known mode, which is univerſally adopted in all native ſervices, the Mogul as well as the Mahratta: this is called dherna, which conſiſts in putting the debtor, be he who he will, into a ſtate of reſtraint or impriſonment, until ſatisfaction be given, or the money actually obtained. Any perſon in the ſircar's ſervice has a right to demand his pay of the prince or his miniſter, and to ſit in dherna if it be not given: nor will he meet with the leaſt hindrance in doing ſo; for no one would obey an order that interfered with the dherna, as it is a common cauſe; nor does the ſoldier incur the ſlighteſt charge of mutiny for his conduct, or ſuffer in the ſmalleſt manner in the opinion of his chief; ſo univerſal is the cuſtom.

The dherna is ſometimes carried to very violent lengths, and may be executed on the prince or his miniſter indifferently: however, the effect is the ſame; as the chief always makes it a point of honour, not to eat or drink while his dewan is in dureſs. Sometimes the dherna laſts for many days, during which time the party upon whom it is exerciſed is not ſuffered to either eat or drink, to waſh or pray; and, in ſhort, it is not permitted to move from the ſpot where he ſits, very frequently bare-headed in the ſun, until the money or ſecurity be given. So general is this mode of recovery, that I ſuppoſe the Mahratta chiefs may be ſaid to be nearly one half of their time in a ſtate of dherna.

There are other modes of dherna, beſide the one deſcribed above, which may be put in practice either for the recovery of property or character. I will mention two other methods. The firſt is thus: the creditor goes to the door of his debtor, and demands payment or ſecurity; which if not given, he ſtands up in his preſence, with an enormous weight upon his head, which he brings with him for the purpoſe; ſwearing never to alter his poſition until ſatisfaction be given: denouncing at the ſame time the moſt horrible execrations on his debtor, ſhould he ſuffer him to expire in that ſituation. This ſeldom fails to produce the deſired effect; but ſhould he actually die while in dherna, the debtor's houſe is razed from the earth, and he and his family ſold for the ſatisfaction of the creditor's heirs.

There is another mode of dherna ſtill more deſperate, but I believe not often recurred to; this is called raiſing a koor; which conſiſts in erecting a large pile of wood before the houſe of the debtor, and after the cuſtomary application has been refuſed, the party ties on the top of the pile a cow or calf, or very frequently an old woman, generally his mother or other relation; ſwearing

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ing at the same time to set fire to it, if satisfaction be not instantly given: the old woman all the time denounces the bittereſt curſes, threatening to perſecute the wretched debtor, both here and hereafter. I apprehend this dreadful practice is ſeldom carried to the extreme: it obtains principally in Hinduſtân, and I believe it has never found its way into the Deccan. Theſe modes are the only known ones to recover a debt, as the Mahrattas have no idea of civil or criminal juriſprudence.

I ſhall now offer ſome obſervations on the ſtate of the Mahratta armies, as far as reſpects their foot eſtabliſhments. In the various Mahratta ſervices there are very little more than a bare majority who are Mahrattas by caſt; and very few inſtances occur of their ever entering into the infantry at all. The ſepoys in the pay of the different princes are recruited in Hinduſtân, and principally of the Raaje Poote and Purvia caſt. Theſe are, perhaps, the fineſt race of men in the world, for figure and appearance; of lofty ſtature, ſtrong, graceful, and athletic; of acute feelings, high military pride; quick, apprehenſive, brave, prudent, and economic: at the ſame time it muſt be confeſſed, they are impatient of diſcipline, naturally inclined to mutiny, and, like other Hindûs, incapable of gratitude or affection. They are mere ſoldiers of fortune, and ſerve only for their pay: they migrate from Hinduſtân to the Deccan for ſervice, where they are called purdaſies, or ſtrangers: they have no idea of patriotiſm or love of their country, but would plunder their native village without a pang.

There are alſo a great number of Muſſulmans, who ſerve in the different Mahratta armies, ſome of whom have very great commands. Theſe, from their intercourſe with the Hindûs, have inſenſibly acquired a degree of politeneſs and urbanity, which is not otherwiſe natural to their character; and ſo conciliating are the Mahratta manners, that the moſt bigotted of the Mahommedans in a very little time prefer this government to their own, and imperceptibly throw off that inſolence and hauteur which render them elſewhere the objects of contempt and abhorrence to every one who has a commerce with them.

The infantry in the ſervice of the Mahratta ſtates are very inconſiderable, and, excepting Scindeah's brigades, are a burleſque on every thing military. The late Mahajee Scindeah was the only chief of the empire who effectually raiſed a body of foot upon the European ſyſtem. He was a man of the moſt enlarged mind, and his ambition was equal to his abilities. At the period of his returning to the Deccan in 1791, he was actually vizier to the emperor, and came to Poonah with the expreſs intention of obtaining the ſituation of dewan to the peſhwa; and had he ſucceeded, he would have poſſeſſed a larger authority than ever was enjoyed by any of the emperors in the fulleſt zenith of their power. A man actuated by views of this extenſive kind, could only think upon the great ſcale, and his ſucceſſes have been anſwerable to the magnitude of the undertaking. He eſtabliſhed foundries at Agra for the caſting of cannon, made all his own arms, gave encouragement to European officers of merit to enter his ſervice, and, above all, was fortunate enough to meet with De Boigne, his general of infantry; a man of the firſt-rate talents as an officer, and conſummate knowledge as a politician; indefatigable in his purſuits, whether of war or negociation; whoſe

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ſplendid abilities, diſplayed upon a noble theatre, increaſed the dominions of Scindeah to double their original extent, and created for himſelf a princely fortune, by a ſeries of ſucceſsful and honourable labours. The army raiſed by De Boigne conſiſts of about twenty thouſand regular infantry; ten thouſand nezibs, a ſpecies of troops I ſhall deſcribe hereafter; and about three thouſand trokeſwars, or diſciplined cavalry; an excellent train of artillery, capitally ſupplied; and the whole well paid and appointed. This army has made Scindeah the head of the empire, and, in fact, the only chief really formidable in it.

The nezibs are matchlock-men, and, according to their different caſts, are called Allegoles or Rohillas; they are indifferently formed of high caſt Hindùs and Muſſulmans, armed with the country muſket, to which the ingenuity of De Boigne has added a bayonet. They alſo carry a target and ſword, and are men of great intrepidity. When I conſider the bad ſtate of the firelock generally to be met with in the interior, and the excellence of De Boigne's matchlocks, I have very little doubt in my mind of the ſuperiority of the nezib corps, and am almoſt certain they would defeat an equal number of telingas, armed in the wretched manner they generally are. The bandook takes a longer time to load than the firelock, as it is chambered; but then it carries a ball much farther and infinitely truer; and long practice enables the nezibs to load with a readineſs ſufficiently applicable to ordinary ſervice; they are alſo excellent ſwordſmen, and are uſually employed in making a charge upon any appearance of confuſion in the enemy.

The Rohillas are all Muſſulmans, and generally are fellows of the moſt vile and diſſolute characters: they are, however, men of tried courage, and always reſerved for ſtorming, or ſome ſuch deſperate ſervice; they do no other duty whatever, and have not even the ſhadow of diſcipline among them.

This formidable army gave the late Mahajee Scindeah ſuch weight and authority in the politics of the empire, as was never poſſeſſed by any other chief: but the councils of his ſucceſſor, the preſent Dowlut Row Scindeah, appear to fall far ſhort of the wiſdom and dignity of his predeceſſor. Nothing can exhibit a greater picture of confuſion than this durbar, ſince the impriſonment and ſuperceſſion of Ballajee Tantia, the late miniſter: from that time no dewan has been regularly appointed, and the buſineſs of the ſircar is attempted to be conducted by a junto of ignorant ſycophants, who, from houſehold ſervants and ſlaves, have raiſed themſelves to authority, through the youth and inexperience of their maſter. Scindeah's yearly expences far exceed his revenues: his country, exhauſted and unproductive, is a general ſcene of poverty and oppreſſion, and a powerful enemy might ſoon complete its ruin: in ſhort, there is but one line of conduct adhered to by that government, which conſiſts in extorting money from the weakneſs of the Poonah ſircar, for current expences. This, though a very great reſource, cannot laſt long; and when all funds are drawn dry, I can ſee no alternative but utter ruin. At preſent his monthly expences, for the army of the Deccan alone, is twenty-five lacks of rupees: the troops in Hinduſtân are paid merely by rapine and extortion: he has, in himſelf, no reſources, no khazanna; nor have his unhappy ſubjects even

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the ſhadow of a protective government.

Of the other chiefs of the empire, the Bouncela appears in his government the moſt prudent and economical: his dominions are extenſive, but compact; nor are they chequered by the poſſeſſions of the other members, as the Mahratta territories generally are. He has a large extent of coaſt in the province of Oriſſa, which is a great political object; he interferes much leſs in the internal broils of the empire, than either Scindeah or Holkar; but, concentrated within himſelf, poſſeſſes a certain repulſive force, adequate to the purpoſes of defence; and, untinctured by the mania of conqueſt, reſts ſatisfied with his hereditary dominions. Upon the whole, the Bouncela's government promiſes a degree of durability, which cannot rationally be looked for from any other part of the empire. He is the next to Scindeah in military ſtrength, retaining in his ſervice about ten thouſand infantry, which it muſt be confeſſed are badly paid and worſe diſciplined; he can, however, bring a large army of capital horſe into the field, and his wealth in khazanna* is immenſe. Still, with theſe advantages, his general character is that of a weak, unprincipled man, without ſpirit or talents.

Holkar is very highly reſpected among the Mahrattas, on account of his family: he poſſeſſes a large extent of country, both in the Deccan and Hinduſtân; and is ſubah of Malwa, by which title he is moſt generally known. His immediate predeceſſor, Malarrow Holkar, dignified in this country by the ſurname of Great, was one of the earlieſt adventurers in the Mahratta expeditions to the northward, and appears to have poſſeſſed great talents both as a general and ſtateſman. The ſubahdar can bring, on an emergency, about fifty thouſand horſe into the field, and retains in his ſervice near ſix thouſand infantry, tolerably well diſciplined and appointed: his affairs have been for ſome years on the decline, partly owing to his late conteſt with Scindeah, but ſtill more to the internal diſſentions of his own family.†

The peſhwa, though the head of the empire, is by no means ſo powerful as ſome of the inferior members: the ſeat of his government is Poonah, in which city centres the principal wealth of the Mahratta ſtates. It is little remarkable for any thing but its excellent police, which alone employs many thouſand men. After the firing of the gun, which takes place at ten at night, no perſon can appear in the ſtreets without being taken up by the patroles, and detained priſoner until diſmiſſed in the morning by the cutwal: ſo ſtrict is the diſcipline obſerved, that the peſhwa has himſelf been kept

* Khazanna—property, a depoſit of treaſure, whether of money or valuables. Thoſe of princes or wealthy individuals are lodged in hill-forts; but every perſon who can poſſibly do it, accumulates a khazanna, from which no neceſſity can compel him to draw a rupee; a circumſtance that cauſed a great ſcarcity of ſpecie in the interior.

† The above account was written during the life of the late Tuckojee Holkar: his ſucceſſor, Caſſey Row, has been too ſhort a time on the throne to juſtify any opinion that might be formed of his conduct. He is conſidered as a man of a very weak underſtanding, and totally under the pupilage of his couſin, Boppoo Holkar, a daring, ambitious ſpirit, who will probably make a tool of him to anſwer his firſt projects.

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kept prisoner a whole night for being out at improper hours. The Poonah sircar pays twenty thousand infantry; but these are mostly upon paper only; the remainder are occupied in preserving the police of the city, and are by far the most despicable body in the whole empire, and could not, for an instant, withstand a regular well-disciplined battalion: like all civic forces, they are merely trained-bands, and are parcelled out in small bodies called "brauderies" to Brâhmans, who make a subsistence by false musters and curtailing the pay. The peshwa's cavalry is more respectable, being those furnished by the Maunkarries, * or original members of the republic, who pay very little respect to any person but the Sowa rajah, and never take the field but when the peshwa goes out himself in person. These are usually very badly paid.

Govind Row Guiacquar, or chief of Guzurat, is worth annually one crore of rupees, and can furnish to the general defence thirty thousand horse. Aly Behauder, the natural brother of the late peshwa, is at present over-running the Bundelkund district: but his situation is precarious, and his resources, of consequence, are uncertain. Rastia, Foncia, and Firkia, and some others, are merely jaghiredaurs, and can contribute but in a very small proportion. Such is the confederated strength of the empire; presenting a power that, if properly united, might justly excite an alarm. In the year 1794, when the Mahrattas were at war with the nizam, their forces in the field, in the Deccan alone, exceeded two hundred thousand men.

The Mahrattas adopt two distinct modes in raising their infantry: the first and best is that practised by Scindeah; in which the military stores, guns, arms, and clothing, are all the property of government, the command only resting with the general; or, in other words, the European plan. But some other chiefs, as Holkar, adopt the partisan system, where the whole corps and its appointments are the property of the commander. This plan is equally objectionable with the cavalry plan, as no officer can be supposed to do his duty with spirit, whose property lies in the corps he commands; since, should he be defeated, his prospects are at an end, and the sircar would never compensate for his loss. The infantry, however, in all native services, are paid much better than the cavalry. The pay of a sepoy in Hindustân is six rupees a month; and in the Deccan, nine.

The Mahratta states have of late given the preference to battalions, as they find them cheaper and more effective than the cavalry. The great exploits performed by Scindeah owing altogether to his infantry, have served to encourage the prejudice; but the chief difficulty is to get arms, as they can only be obtained from the settlements; these however are always procurable at a certain

* The Maunkarries were powerful chiefs in the Deccan, during the Mogul government; who, revolting from the emperor, and joining the standard of Savajee, served to lay the foundation of the Mahratta empire: they are highly respected at the court of Poonah, and enjoy many privileges; among which are these: the peshwa must always rise to receive one of this order. In pomp and appearance they are upon an equality with the prince; or, in other words, whenever the peshwa mounts his elephant, they mount their's; the same with regard to the palankeen and horse: but should the peshwa, while on his elephant, meet a maunkarry on horseback, the latter would not appear to know him. The maunkarries command almost the whole of the cavalry in the Poonah sircar.

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certain price. The late regulations of the company, reſpecting the return to Europe of all unſerviceable arms, may for a time prevent the increaſe of native infantry corps, but then it will drive them to the expedient of making their own firelocks, as Scindeah has done, and his are very excellent ones, far ſuperior to the ordinary Europe arms to be met with in the bazars. I for my own part very much doubt the policy of the orders in queſtion. In the firſt place, I lay it down as a poſtulatum, that arms will be ſold while a good price is given for them, in defiance of all the regulations that can be made; and if they muſt be diſpoſed of, the Company had better receive the value than any individual. In the next place, the arms purchaſed in the interior are of that deſcription which is denominated unſerviceable, and generally are ſo. In this caſe it is of very little conſequence in whoſe hands they are, ſince, if they are uſeleſs to the Company, who have excellent karkonnas to repair them, they can be of no great uſe to a native power, which has not the ſame means of mending them. Again, the regulation directs that the barrels are to be cut and returned to Europe, which certainly employs a proportion of tonnage that might be more advantageouſly occupied in any other manner. But I will take up the buſineſs upon a broader ſcale, and hazard the aſſertion, however paradoxical it may appear, that it would be for the intereſt of the Company to ſell off all their old arms to the country powers: my reaſons are theſe—If the native princes could get arms, they would prefer keeping up a foot eſtabliſhment to their preſent very formidable cavalry. In the event of any future war, this would afford the Company's forces many very eminent advantages; it would give them an opportunity of ſooner cloſing with the enemy, and of conſequence prevent that expenſive and ruinous procraſtination which attends a war with the native powers, owing to their great ſuperiority in cavalry, which always avoid coming to cloſe action. In caſe of an irruption into the Company's territories, an army of infantry could not over-run them with that deſtructive rapidity that bodies of horſe can; and in caſe of coming to an engagement, the great advantage of regulars over any corps that can be diſciplined in a native ſtate will always inſure them a decided ſuperiority. This ſpeculation may appear remote in its conſequences, but I am far from thinking it altogether viſionary. *

The tope-konna, or ordnance department, is an office of great truſt and emolument among the Mahratta powers. The guns themſelves are tolerably well caſt, but the carriages are, in general, very clumſily and badly conſtructed; the wheels are made of three thick planks of babool wood, joined together by pins, and turning upon a very ſmall iron axle: when they have been any time in uſe, the friction, acting upon the two ſide-pieces, which run with the grain of the wood, very ſoon deſtroys their curve;

* I have purpoſely avoided mentioning one very powerful additional argument to thoſe enforced above, as I wiſhed the whole article to relate merely to the Company's regulations. It is this: the Mahrattas will find it very eaſy, during peace in Europe, to get ſupplied with arms, either by the French or other neutral powers, as Tippoo has long done: the extent of coaſt they poſſeſs on both ſides of the peninſula offer many opportunities of landing them. Thus an important and advantageous trade may be loſt to Great Britain, and thrown into the hands of our natural and political enemies.

curve; whereas the middle piece, touching the ground only with the extremities, and these cross-grained, resists for a long time the effects of use: after a very little service the wheel loses its original figure, and becomes oval, and of consequence useless. A march of a few days shakes the carriages to pieces. Of late, however, they have much improved their plan, particularly in those services where Europeans have had any command; and I have occasionally seen guns mounted with great strength and neatness, in some of the Mahratta services. The cannon of the native armies are never made of any precise calibre, but are cast indifferently of all diameters, and the ball afterwards adapted to the bore. They never use cast shot, but those of wrought iron, hammered to any dimensions; the many angles, consequently, on the surface of the shot, in a very small course of service, destroy the smoothness of bore, and they can never be fired with that precision that a cast ball can. Of these guns the Mahrattas always carry with them an useless and cumbersome train, as they place great confidence in the effects of artillery, though they are totally ignorant of it as a science. They sometimes throw rockets into the enemy's line, but very seldom have recourse to musketry, and I suppose never have used the bayonet. The country powder is also extremely bad; for notwithstanding the materials are as good as possible, yet they are totally unacquainted with the necessary proportions, and injure the composition by a number of useless ingredients.

A Mahratta camp is formed without any order or regularity, and always occupies a large extent of ground. The prince's marquee being pitched, the great bazar is opened in front, in which all kinds of merchandises are exposed to sale, and every art and trade carried on. The chief draws a considerable sum from his bazar, as every bunga, or shopkeeper, pays a certain monthly sum to the sircar, and the number of dokauns, or shops, sometimes amount to thousands. Every person exercising a profession must pay this dustoor, which is about five rupees per month. The kunchenees, or dancing girls, of which some hundreds follow a large camp, are equally subjected to this regulation; as are also the soodas, or thieves, great numbers of whom accompany the native armies, and are protected by the sircar upon paying a monthly sum.

The dewan's tent is pitched near to the prince's; the other different sirdars occupy such spots as are most convenient to them, every one carrying a distinct ensign, which serves their followers where to join them. Upon the whole, a Mahratta camp has a very picturesque appearance. The equipage of the prince is large and elegant; the other sirdars have tents respectable and convenient, often of distinct colours. The different ensigns flying, the extent and richness of the bazars, all produce an agreeable effect on the mind of an European. The number of followers is immense in the native armies, at least three to one fighting man.

The grand park, or, as it is called, the jensa, is a distinct department, and always occupies a separate spot, generally on one of the flanks; the infantry also pitch by themselves, and uniformly in front. The cavalry observe, while actually on service, a most excellent discipline: they furnish all pickets, being sent in large bodies in different directions; and as they are very alert, and on duty night and

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day,

day, I think it would be next to impoſſible to ſurpriſe a Mahratta camp. Theſe detached ſquadrons are called the ſhabeenah.

The public affairs never ſuffer any interruption from the prince being in the field: there is a durbar held at the dewry, or ſtate tent, every evening; and this is the ſame on marching or on halting days; and buſineſs is executed with the ſame eaſe and regularity as if in the court. The conduct of a Mahratta durbar preſents a complete picture of noble ſimplicity. Here there is no offenſive oſtentation to be obſerved, no ſtupidity of unmeaning parade, but every thing diſplays a dignified plainneſs infinitely more reſpectable and intereſting. Every perſon, even the meaneſt, can procure an immediate audience with the prince, when he is certain of being treated with politeneſs and attention. How different this from the baſe and degrading manners of the Mahommedan courts; that ſink of corruption, pride, and proſtitution; that ſtrange mixture of haughtineſs and ſervility, of meanneſs and parade! If ever the dignity of human nature was completely violated, it is in the manners and character of a Muſſulman courtier; no cynic, no miſanthrope, in his moſt ſplenetic humour, ever painted to his fancy a figure ſo violently diſguſting; in him every ſentiment of manly virtue is extinct—a mere automaton, moved only by the nod and ſmile of an abominable deſpot, if poſſible more vicious and degraded than himſelf.

Whenever the camp is to move, the chief gives orders where they are to encamp the next day; and this information is immediately communicated to the army by the ſervants of the binney-wallaw, an officer correſponding with our quartermaſter-general, who proclaims it in the public bazar. On the line of march the infantry always form the advance, as they move before day; the cavalry rarely make ready before nine in the morning, as they always wait to eat before they march. The tope-konna moves as a diſtinct body, generally in the rear of the line, and often at a great diſtance; which is a very dangerous mode, as it always offers to an active enemy a vulnerable point of attack. The chief moves with great ſtate, preceded by his howdah elephants, and others carrying the great ſtandards, led horſes, and accompanied by a ſelect body of cavalry. He always collects vaſt ſums on the road, as he extorts a nuzzir from every town in ſight, whether in his own dominions or not. The guns keep in the rear for the ſame purpoſe, and oblige the different villages to furniſh a certain quantity of ghee, a ſheep and a rupee for every gun: this they claim from immemorial cuſtom; but they are ſeldom ſo moderate. This piece of extortion is called baht, and is univerſally levied by every party ſtrong enough to enforce it. The villages are alſo infinitely diſtreſſed, by being obliged to furniſh biggareers to forward the camp equipage; frequently bullocks and carts are preſſed and carried to a conſiderable diſtance. This is often practiſed to obtain a compenſation in money from the petels, or head men of the towns, who are alſo obliged to furniſh the whole army with graſs and wood gratis. Theſe diſburſements are carried by the petel to his ſircar's account, which is afterwards allowed on the annual ſettlement of the kiſt-bundy. Theſe depredations are practiſed by all the chiefs of the Mahratta ſtates, and indifferently in every part of the empire.

The Mahratta cavalry, at times, make very long and rapid marches,

in which they do not ſuffer themſelves to be interrupted by the monſoon or any violence of weather. In very preſſing exigencies it is incredible the fatigue a Mahratta horſe-man will endure: frequently many days paſs without his enjoying one regular meal; but he depends entirely for ſubſiſtence on the different corn-fields through which the army paſs: a few heads of joary, which he chafes in his hands while on horſeback, will ſerve him for the day. His horſe ſubſiſts on the ſame fare; and with the addition of opium, which the Mahrattas frequently adminiſter to their cattle, they are enabled to perform incredible marches. Should the army even be encumbered with heavy artillery, they ſtill move with very great celerity, as there is always an advanced guard of cavalry detached to preſs draught bullocks from every town in ſight. Theſe, however, are efforts for extraordinary occaſions; the general day's march of a Mahratta army is eight coſs, or twelve miles. They generally encamp in the vicinity of ſome large town, for the convenience of the bazars, and in the order already deſcribed.

The vaſt conſumption that attends a Mahratta army neceſſarily ſuperinduces the idea of great ſupplies: yet notwithſtanding this, the native powers never concern themſelves about providing for their forces, and have no idea of a grain and victualling department, which forms ſo great an object in an European campaign. The bungas, or grain-ſellers, in an Indian army, have always their ſervants ahead of the troops on the line of march, to purchaſe, in the circumjacent country, whatever neceſſaries are to be diſpoſed of. Articles of conſumption are never wanting in a native camp, though they are generally five per cent. dearer than in the town bazars; but, independent of this mode of ſupply, the vanjarees, or itinerant grain-merchants, furniſh large quantities, which they bring on bullocks, from an immenſe diſtance. Theſe are a very peculiar race, and appear a marked and diſcriminated people from any other I have ſeen in this country: formerly they were conſidered ſo ſacred, that they paſſed in ſafety in the midſt of contending armies; of late, however, this reverence for their character is much abated, and they have been frequently plundered, particularly by Tippoo: they carry, however, in themſelves, a tolerable force, and are at all times able to reſiſt a common marauding party. The vanjarees do not depend totally on the ſale of grain for ſubſiſtence, but take back large returns of merchandiſe from the Deccan to Hinduſtân. At their leiſure they weave a certain coarſe kind of hempen ſtuff, called, in this country, tartpurtoo, which brings a very great price, being far ſuperior to the ordinary ſort ſold in the bazars: it is generally uſed in making bags to carry grain in, and large cloths for camels, called ſalutas, and has a very great conſumption. I once met a large party of vanjarees ſettled in a jungle in Guzurat, and found, upon inquiry, that not being able to diſpoſe of their grain to advantage, they had cleared a large portion of waſte ground, and ſowed it, and had hopes of making a conſiderable profit. A paſtoral people have always been remarked as wanderers, but I believe this is the firſt inſtance of an agricultural tribe being diſtinguiſhed by the ſame circumſtance.

The native infantry in the Mahratta ſervices, are generally commanded by European officers: thoſe who have brigades, have very great pay.

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pay and emoluments. Colonel Perron, the ſucceſſor of the famous De Boigne, has upwards of five thouſand rupees per month, as commander in chief. There are other officers in the ſervice alſo of Scindeah's ſircar, who have from one to three thouſand rupees monthly, excluſive of emoluments; the other princes alſo give very liberal pay to their Europeans. Holkar allows the commander of his infantry three thouſand rupees per month; the ſame pay was given by the peſhwa to the commander of his regular infantry, Colonel Boyd. Monſ. Raymond, who commanded the nizam's foot eſtabliſhment, has a jaghire of thirty lacks per annum, for the payment of his troops. The pay of ſubalterns, in the native ſervice, is from two to five hundred rupees monthly: this pay, though not regular, is always certain, and the duty very trifling. Service is, however, very precarious, and the expences are great, as it is almoſt a conſtant campaign, which obliges an officer always to keep up a field eſtabliſhment of ſervants and animals, both of which occaſion very ſerious deductions from his pay. Very few, indeed, except ſuch as command corps, have any opportunity of accumulating even a moderate fortune; and if you are wounded or diſabled in the ſervice, there is no proviſion allowed from the ſircar. I would therefore never adviſe any perſon to enter a native ſervice, if he can get any ſituation in the ſettlements.

I calculate, that there are ſcattered about, in the interior, in the various ſervices, of all countries and ſituations, about three hundred Europeans; of theſe, about ſeven command tolerably large corps, and may be conſidered as men of fortune. There are, perhaps, about ſixty more, in the rank of officers; the remainder are ſerjeants and gunners, ſome of whom have deſerted from the ſettlements, others from ſhips; but the majority are French. Perſons of this deſcription have from thirty to ſixty rupees per month; but being under very little diſcipline, are generally of extremely irregular conduct, and do but ſmall honour to the European character, except by their extraordinary courage and intrepidity when employed on actual ſervice: yet ſo great is the partiality of the Mahratta chiefs for Europeans in general, that they enjoy many privileges in this country which the native himſelf does not partake of. The various European articles neceſſary for his conſumption, paſs through the Mahratta territories duty free: in the native durbars, no perſon in the ſervice can ſet up a palankeen without permiſſion; but with regard to an European, no leave is ever required. In the Mogul government, no perſon can make uſe of a yellow howda but the nabob, except Europeans, who labour under no reſtrictions of this kind. In travelling through the interior, your baggage is tranſported from town to town without expence, and your perſon and property are perfectly ſecure: none of the natives, but military men, have any advantage of this nature.

For the benefit of thoſe who may in future travel into Hinduſtân, I will, in this place, mention ſome circumſtances, which it behoves every perſon ſo ſituated, to be informed of. The charity of the Hindû attends altogether to the convenience of the traveller; building ſeroys, durum-ſollas, or reſting-places, ſinking wells in dry ſituations, and conſtructing dues or pagodas, are the practical benevolence of the native. This principle operates in the interior regulations;

hence in every village there are three perſons maintained at the public expence, whoſe ſervices every traveller has a right to command. The firſt of theſe is the Iſhkaur, or chief of the low caſt people, whoſe duty it is to furniſh coolies to carry your baggage: if none of the Dare, or Parwarry tribe, are immediately to be found, he next reſorts to the Sonaur, or ſilverſmith caſt; if there are none of theſe ready, he goes through all the orders progreſſively; and if no one will take up the baggage, the petel, or chief of the village, muſt carry it himſelf; and I have frequently known very high caſt Brâhmans preſſed upon this ſervice, though it is very remarkable they never preſume to compel a Muſſulman, be his condition ever ſo mean or indigent. Theſe biggarees, as they are called, are exchanged at the next village, where they receive a certain quantity of coarſe flour from the petel, but no payment is ever required. The next perſon is the beel, or guide. The Beels are a jungle people, and very nearly in a ſtate of barbariſm; they travel with a bow and arrows in their hands, ſubſiſt only by rapine and plunder, and are generally protected by ſome powerful chief, to whom they pay chout; I have never, however, heard of their attempting the perſon of an European: of theſe people there are two or three retained in every village at the charge of the ſircar. The third perſon is called the kooley, who is an individual either man or woman, of ſo high a zat, or caſt, that every other Hindû can eat what they cook. The kooley, if you demand it, will dreſs your victuals, bring you whatever you want from the bazar, and for all this no compenſation is expected. But independent of theſe ſervices, the traveller can demand of the petel a certain portion of ſalt and moſſolah, alſo wood and pots to cook his food with.

I have now attempted to give you ſome idea of the general regulations of a Mahratta army; there only remains to explain the purpoſes for which theſe armies have been raiſed, and the duties upon which they are employed. Mahratta Hinduſtân is but a newly acquired country, inhabited by a warlike and independent people, by no means reconciled to their preſent maſters, and very impatient of their ſubjection. The former authority of the emperors was in a great meaſure nominal, and their contributions to the court of Delhi were, I believe, much more lenient than their preſent ſubſidies to the Mahrattas: the government of the Mogul, though deſpotic, was permanent and ſteady, far ſuperior to the capricious tyranny of their preſent maſters; every rupee is therefore extorted, nor can the revenues be collected but by a ſuperior military force. The native Hindû princes of the Raaje Poote and Purvia tribes conſider it as a reflection on their honour to yield the tribute without a ſtruggle; and though certain of defeat, they will rather pay the expences of the campaign, than be thought to ſubmit without making one effort for their independence. Their pride is wounded at their inferiority, as a people, to thoſe to whom they are ſo ſuperior as a caſt. To maintain the Mahratta aſcendancy over ſuch unſubmitting ſpirits, furniſhes ſufficient employment for all their armies; and I doubt very much whether the acquiſition be adequate to the expence.

That part of Hinduſtân which is ſubject to the authority of the Mahrattas, may be claſſed under two heads: firſt, that which is become Mahratta territory, the revenues of which go into the treaſu-

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ries of the different chiefs; and ſecondly, the dominions of thoſe princes who do not acknowledge any dependence on the empire, but who pay an annual ſubſidy to eſcape from its depredations. Under the former head is certainly comprehend d the moſt of Hinduſtân Proper; the other includes the ſmall diſtrict of the nabob of Bopaultol, part of the Agimere and Marwarry countries, the north end of the peninſula of Guzurat, and the dominions of the Jyepoor Rajah, one of the ancient Hindû dynaſty, and the head of the Raaje Pootes. This laſt is the only prince who could, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, pretend to oppoſe the preſent overgrown power of the Mahrattas; but he appears an inſignificant, deſpicable character, occupied only by the effeminate amuſements of his zenana; yet he poſſeſſes immenſe wealth, and his ſubjects, the Raaje Pootes, are the moſt independent race of any of the Hindû tribes: Scindeah and Holkar jointly collect the mul'uk gheré from him. About three years ago, general De Boigne extorted from him, at the gates of his capital, ſeventy lacks of rupees, rather than run the riſk of a ſiege. Theſe compoſitions are called, in this country, making a momlet; and as this is preceded by the ceremony of milling, a buſineſs of great importance among the native powers, I ſhall take this opportunity of deſcribing it; a taſk to which I conceive myſelf competent, as I have been a ſpectator to many.

When the milling, which ſignifies a public interview, takes place between perſons of equal rank and conſequence, there is a ſpot of ground previouſly determined on for the meeting, generally half-way between their reſpective camps. The two ſowarries, or cavalcades, ſet off as nearly as poſſible at the ſame time. Upon this occaſion the moſt ſuperb equipage of the ſtate is marſhalled forth: elephants richly adorned, led horſes, running camels, and always a ſelect body of cavalry, attend the proceſſion: the whole moves very ſlowly, ſtopping frequently; the cavalry take advantage of theſe halts to exerciſe their horſes, firing off their pieces, and frequently performing tournaments with the bollah, or ſpear. When the two parties firſt come in view of each other, both of them halt: in the interim, running camels paſs between, to give information of the ſowarries, and the principal perſons who compoſe it. All ceremonies being adjuſted, both bodies move forward very ſlowly, the chobedahrs on both ſides proclaiming the titles of the parties. When they arrive on the ſpot ſelected for the meeting, the perſon to whom the honour is intended alights firſt from his elephant, and, ſtanding up, mills with all the attendants of his viſitor; the inferior perſon milling firſt, and a chobedahr ſtanding by to proclaim the name and quality of the party. The actual ceremony itſelf conſiſts in embracing, laying the head firſt over the right, then over the left ſhoulder, making a ſalute by lifting the hand up to the forehead, and ſo parting. Frequently ſome hundreds mill before the two great men meet, who only embrace in the manner above deſcribed, and part immediately; it never being cuſtomary to enter upon buſineſs on theſe occaſions. It ſometimes happens, that, after milling with the inferior perſonages, both chiefs again mount their elephants, and go through the ceremony in their howdahs; however, the mode now mentioned is moſt general. It is alſo cuſtomary for chiefs to viſit each other in their own camps: upon theſe occaſions

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very valuable khalets are given, frequently diamonds and pearls (to a conſiderable amount), and rich cloths, at parting. Beetel and pawn are then delivered out to all the attendants, without which no perſon ever quits a native durbar. This piece of politeneſs is totally diſtinct from milling, being termed a molhau kaut, or viſit.

I ſhall, in the following table, hazard an eſtimate of the revenue and military ſtrength of the Mahratta chiefs, by which you will be able to form a judgment of the collective ſtrength of the whole. It is neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that as the revenue depends upon the produce of the ſeaſon, in a certain degree, it is operated on by the plenty or ſcarcity of the harveſt; an abundant year always produces a ſmall revenue, as the price of grain is proportionably cheap. I do not pretend to ſay that I am in this ſtatement accurate to a fraction; but it will, I believe, upon the groſs, be found tolerably juſt. I eſtimate them as follows, per ann.

State.	Crores.	Lacks.	Cav.	Inf.	Total.
Peſhwa	4		40000	20000	60000
Scindeah	6		60000	30000	90000
Bounceläe	3	50	50000	10000	60000
Holkar	1	50	30000	4000	34000
Guyacquar	1		30000		30000
Total	16		210000	64000	274000

You are not to ſuppoſe that this force is always kept embodied by the different chiefs, but ſimply what they could bring into the field on an emergency; and I think the calculation by no means equal to their greateſt force. Of this number the infantry, with the exception of Dowlut Row Scindeah's, are a mere rabble without diſcipline or experience.—But independent of the ſum ſtated in the foregoing table as the annual revenue, there are immenſe treaſures buried in the khazanas of the different chiefs. It is impoſſible to calculate the wealth of powerful individuals, which being alſo buried in the different forts, are loſt to all the purpoſes of commerce or circulation. During the late revolution in Poonah, Nana Furnaveſe declared himſelf worth twenty crores of rupees, and that the treaſury of the ſtate contained as much more. This may give ſome idea of private and public wealth; but the groſs collective riches of the empire are incalculable: being entirely lodged in killas, where they remain for ever untouched, and daily accumulating, they have loſt all their value with regard to ſociety, and nothing ſhort of abſolute ruin could induce the government to ſubtract a ſingle rupee from them.

To conclude. When I conſider the general ſtate of the Mahratta empire, its amazing extent of frontier, its defective population, the reſtleſs and unſubdued ſpirits of the acquired territory, and the diſtracted ſtate of their parties, I am far from regarding it in that very formidable light which many perſons both in India and Europe are inclined to contemplate it. The Mahratta ſtates are merely a confederacy without union, founded not upon confidence, but jealouſy; incapable of that wiſe and comprehenſive policy that embraces the common good; unſwayed but by private conſideration; deſtitute of mutual dependance on each other, and untinctured by a ſingle atom of patriotiſm or public ſpirit; a ſelfiſh and contracted ſyſtem, without vigour or energy; in one word, a government whoſe councils are directed by the influence of intereſted Brâhmans,

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the moſt faithleſs and moſt venal of mankind. I certainly moſt ſincerely deprecate a war between the Britiſh and the Mahratta power; but, independent of natural predileſtion, I can ſee nothing in the proſpect but what promiſes the moſt certain hopes of ultimate ſucceſs.

An ACCOUNT of MALABAR, and of the Riſe and Progreſs of the MUSSULMAN RELIGION in that Country—From Feriſhtah's General Hiſtory of Hinduſtân. Tranſlated by JAMES ANDERSON.

Extracted from the Aſiatic Miſcellany, publiſhed in Calcutta.

As the Author has not ſeen any book, containing a particular account of the tranſactions of the Chiefs of Malabar, he has therefore been obliged to extract the following particulars from a poetical work entitled the *Tohuffut ul Mujahed.*

MALABAR compoſes a part of the kingdom of Hinduſtân, and is ſituated to the ſouthward. Prior to the death of Ram Radge,* the chiefs of it, by reaſon of the vicinity of their territories, acknowledged a ſubjection to the governors of Bejanuggir and Carnatic, and were obliged, for the preſervation of their country, to ſend them valuable preſents. Formerly, before the riſe of the religion of Iſlam, a company of Jews and Chriſtians came by ſea into this country, and ſettled as merchants. In the courſe of time, a commercial intercourſe, and a ſenſe of mutual benefit, begot a ſtrong friendſhip between them and the natives of Malabar. Many Jews and Chriſtians ſettled in their cities, and there built houſes and gardens; and

* Bejanuggir, now Golcondah, was the capital of an ancient race of Hindû monarchs, who, with the title of Rajahs of the Carnatic, ruled over the greateſt part of the country comprehended under the name of Deccan. The city of Bejanuggir was founded ſome time in the 3d century of the Hijerah, by rajah Bejah Chund, in whoſe family the government continued for a period of near 700 years, when it fell into the hands of Ram Radge. This revolution happened in the year of the Hijerah 935, but the cauſes which led to it may be traced as far back as the death of rajah Seway Raay in the year 890. This rajah was the laſt of the deſcendants of Bejah Chund who poſſeſſed any real power; a ſucceſſion of minors after his death gave an opportunity to Tum Radge, an ambitious noble, to draw into his own hands the whole power of the ſtate. After his death in the year 935, his ſon Ram Radge having married the daughter of Seway Raay, aſſerted his claim to the radje. After a ſhort conteſt with the adherents of the ancient family, he effected his object, and his abilities and conduct ſoon gave ſtability to this uſurpation. The poſſeſſion of this government, however, involved him in the war which had for ſome time before been carried on by his predeceſſors with the different Muſſulman kings of the Deccan. The conteſts which enſued were maintained with various ſucceſs until the year of the Hijerah 972, when a combination having been entered into againſt him by Ally Audil Shaw and Huſene Nizam Shaw, the kings of Bejapore and Ahmednagur, they engaged him in a pitched battle near Anicondah, in which he was defeated and ſlain.

This famous battle was as important in itſelf as it was deciſive in its conſequences. The army of Ram Radge is ſaid to have conſiſted of no leſs than 70,000 cavalry, and 900,000 foot, of which 100,000 are computed to have fallen in the action. The city of Bejanuggir was ſacked and deſtroyed, and a new city erected in its place under the name of Golcondah. From this period, the many ſubordinate Hindû chiefs in the Carnatic aſſumed independency, and the defection ſoon after of the Muſſulman governor of Golcondah on the part of Audil Shaw, gave riſe to a race of Muſſulman kings, who, under the common title of Cuttil Shaw, continued to reign there till the final reduction of the kingdom in the time of Aureng Zebe, by his general Ghazyodeen Cawn, the father of the famous Nizam ul Mulk.

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in this manner they continued to live until the rise of the Muſſulman religion. In the beginning of the third century of the Hijerah, a company of Muſſulmans from Arabia and Adgim, in the guiſe of fakeers, ſailed from a harbour in Arabia, in order to viſit the mark of Adam's foot in Seerandeeb, otherwiſe called Luncka, or Ceylon. The veſſel in which they embarked having been driven on the coaſt of Malabar, they proceeded to the city of Carrigalore. The chief of that country, who was ſtyled Zamorin, and who was a wiſe and benevolent prince, having contracted an acquaintance with theſe fakeers, entered into various ſubjects of converſation with them, until at length he inquired into their religion, and learned that they were Muſſulmans. The Zamorin obſerved, that he was informed by the Jews, Chriſtians, and Hindûs, who were the adverſaries of their religion, and who had travelled over all the world, that the Muſſulman faith prevailed throughout Arabia, Turkey, and Adgim; but that as he had never before ſeen any who profeſſed it, he now begged they would give him a true account of their prophet, and of his miraculous performances.

One of theſe durviſhes, a man of learning and virtue, entered into ſo full an explanation of his miracles, as inſpired the Zamorin with an affection for their prophet. When he heard of the miracle of the diviſion of the moon, he addreſſed them as follows: "O ſtrangers, this is a mighty miracle; and if it be real, and not a magical deception, it muſt have been ſeen by the inhabitants of all the cities far and near. Now it is a cuſtom in this country when any extraordinary phenomenon happens, to commemorate it in the records; and as theſe are all extant, I will, in order to bring the truth of your account to the teſt, cauſe them to be examined."

He then ordered the keeper of the records to look into ſuch as related to the time of the prophet; which having done, it was found that at the particular period of his time the moon had been divided into two parts, and afterwards reunited. The Zamorin being thus convinced of the truth of the Muſſulman religion, repeated the bleſſed creed, and became, with the moſt perfect faith, a Muſſulman. But as he was afraid of the chiefs of his own country, he kept it concealed from them, and prohibited the Muſſulmans from the publication of it. Having then heaped innumerable kindneſſes on the durviſhes, and exacted a promiſe from them of their returning to his country, he permitted them to depart for Ceylon.

The durviſhes having performed their journey to Ceylon, returned in a ſhort period to Carrigalore. The Zamorin expreſſed great happineſs at their return, and determined to accompany them to Mecca and Medinah; but as it was not in his power to carry this intention openly into execution, he bethought himſelf of an expedient for the management of it. In the firſt place, he gave privately great ſums to the durviſhes, with which he ordered them to prepare their veſſels, and lay in a large ſtock of water, and every thing neceſſary for the voyage; and then having aſſembled his family and the officers of ſtate, he acquainted them, that being overcome with a deſire of worſhipping God, he was now determined to paſs much of his time in privacy, and mix leſs with the world; that as they would conſequently be deprived of frequent opportunities of ſeeing

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ſeeing him, it was therefore his intention to write, in his own hand, a ſyſtem of rules for their conduct, which might ſave the neceſſity of repeated applications to him. After a good deal of diſcourſe, they all of them bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath, never to deviate from his commands. He then wrote, in the Malabar language, a code of laws; and having divided the whole of the country of Malabar among his nobles and chiefs, he addreſſed them as follows: "Let the ſhares which I have allotted to each, be held by him and his family from generation to generation, and let none look with a covetous eye at the poſſeſſion of another. If a rupture ſhould take place between any of the chiefs, let them, with a view to revenge, deſtroy the countries of each other, and invade them with armies; but let them make no permanent poſſeſſions. Beware of the killing of a king. If in the field of battle a king ſhould happen to be killed, let his whole forces be aſſembled, and let them not reſt until they have killed his adverſary, with all his army, and ravaged and deſtroyed his country."

It is obſervable, that to the preſent period, viz. the year 1020 of the Hijerah, the Malabarians cautiouſly avoid the ſlaughter of a king; and notwithſtanding they may have the power, yet they do not poſſeſs themſelves of their enemies' territories. This cuſtom is peculiar to the people of this country.

It is reported, that when the Zamorin had completed the diviſion, one of the chiefs who had been abſent made his appearance. The Zamorin, after a ſhort reflection, gave him his ſword, and told him, that by means of it, whatever part of the country of Malabar he might ſeize ſhould be his property; that it ſhould deſcend to his children; and that, after his death, the title of Zamorin ſhould be conferred on him and his deſcendants.

The Zamorin having thus finiſhed his valedictory admonition, informed them, that he was determined to go to a particular place to perform his religious devotions; and gave poſitive injunctions, that no one ſhould come near him for the ſpace of a week. That ſame night he embarked along with the company of Muſſulmen fakeers, of which the chief was named Maalek Ben Hubeeb, and ſet ſail for Mecca. The infidels of Malabar, after the expiration of a week, having entered the appointed place, and not being able to diſcover the Zamorin, were unanimouſly of opinion that he had aſcended to heaven, and that he would again viſit the earth. On this account, even at preſent, theſe infidels, on a particular night, celebrate a feſtival at the place of his departure; and they leave water and wooden ſhoes there, that, in caſe of his deſcent, he may not be deprived of theſe accommodations.

The Zamorin having proceeded on his voyage, arrived at the harbour of Shidger, where being afflicted with a dangerous illneſs, he called together Maalek and his companions, and ſpoke to them as follows: "Since my ſole object is the propagation of the Muſſulman religion in Malabar, and ſince it is ſuitable to the friendſhip that ſubſiſts between us, that you ſhould do your utmoſt to promote this object, and with this view ſubmit to the fatigues of a journey by ſea, I requeſt you will return, along with other Muſſulmans, under the appearance of merchants, to Malabar, and, laying hold of ſome pretext, build houſes and places of reception for travellers, that by the force of your endeavours you may inſpire the inhabitants

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habitants with a love of the religion of Mahommed, and at length bring their necks into its yoke." After a prayer for his welfare, they replied, that it was in vain for them to return without him, as the infidels of Malabar, and the Jews and Chriſtians, were all their adverſaries, and would never ſuffer them to come and go; far leſs to make a ſettlement in the country. The Zamorin paused a while in thought, and then wrote a pherman with his own hand, addreſſed to his chiefs and relations, in which, after acquainting them that this was the writing of the Zamorin, who having, by the command of God, choſen to ſeparate himſelf from them, would ſoon return in an auſpicious hour amongſt them, and that until then it was neceſſary they ſhould not deviate from the inſtructions he had given them—he then proceeded to inform them that Maalek Ben Hubeeb, and a particular company of religious men, who were all virtuous and incapable of evil, intended to proceed to their country; and as he had formerly known them when they had come there in the capacity of merchants, he thought it incumbent on him to recommend them to their protection: that it was neceſſary they ſhould ſhew them every civility in their power, ſhould diſtinguiſh them above all other travellers, and in ſhort ſhould ſo gain their affection as to induce them to fix their reſidence in the country, and there to build houſes and moſques, and plant gardens, taking care, in particular, to prevent any other ſect, whether ſtrong or weak, from moleſting them. This pherman he gave to the Muſſulmans to deliver to the chief of Carrigalore, from whom he aſſured them they would meet with a favourable reception; and he ſtrictly enjoined them to keep the real circumſtances of his journey and ſituation a profound ſecret. He then divided his effects among the Muſſulmans, and ſoon after yielded himſelf to the mercy of God; he was buried in Shidger.

This is one tradition in regard to the Zamorin; but the moſt authentic one is, that having in the time of the prophet obſerved the diviſion of the moon, he ſent people of credit to inveſtigate the cauſe of it. When he was informed by them that Mahommed had appeared as a prophet, and that this miracle had been performed by him, he immediately embarked in a veſſel, and proceeded to Hujadge. There he ſaw the prophet; and having become a Muſſulman, he viſited the holy temple; from whence, having taken leave of the prophet, he proceeded on his return to his own country. On his arrival at the city of Zoofar with a company of Muſſulmans, he was taken dangerouſly ill, and ſoon after died. His tomb is now to be ſeen at that city, and is much reſorted to by pilgrims, who carry away reliques from it. This company of Muſſulmans, his aſſociates, together with Sherif Ben Maalek, and his half-brother Maalek Dunar, and his nephew Maalek Ben Hubeeb, agreeable to the above-mentioned inſtructions, proceeded to Malabar, and delivered the Zamorin's writing to the chief of Carrigalore. The chief, on perceiving the hand-writing of the Zamorin, expreſſed much ſatisfaction, and immediately inquired where the Zamorin was, and what was the cauſe of his having gone with them? They replied, that the Zamorin had not travelled with them, and that they were not acquainted with his motions. They had ſeen him, they ſaid, when they were near the land in the ſea of Shidger, and inquired of him the

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cauſe of his leaving his own country, to which he had made no anſwer; but underſtanding that they were on their way to Malabar, he had given them that writing to deliver to the chief of Carrigalore, with which they proceeded immediately on their voyage.

The Malabarians, having before believed that the Zamorin had aſcended to heaven, were now convinced that he muſt have deſcended from thence, for ſome particular reaſon, near Shidger, and returned again, after committing his letter to the charge of theſe Muſſulmans. They proceeded to celebrate the arrival of this letter with great joy and feſtivity in the city of Carrigalore, and throughout all the other cities of the country. And the chief of Carrigalore having provided the Muſſulmans with ſuitable places of accommodation, entertained them after the manner of his country, and omitted none of the requiſites of civility and attention. As ſoon as he was informed of the object of their wiſhes, he wrote orders to all the people of Malabar, in which, after ſetting forth that Maalek Ben Hubeeb and his companions had honoured that country with their preſence, he ordered, that in whatever city or town they might fix their abode, they ſhould, agreeably to the orders of the Zamorin, be furniſhed with a ſuitable piece of ground for building houſes and moſques, and for planting gardens.

Maalek and his companions firſt built houſes and moſques at Carrigalore, where ſeveral of them fixed their reſidence. He himſelf, however, and his family, afterwards went to the boundaries of the country, and built houſes, moſques, and gardens, at Golam. There he left his family, and then proceeded to Meelimarway, where he erected a moſque, as he did alſo at Kheraputtin, Zeraputtin, Canderina, Halliat, Facanore, Mangalore, and Kaldgircoote. In the moſques of all theſe ſeveral places he ſtationed Muſſulmans, who performed their religious rites and ceremonies in the cuſtomary manner; and as moſt of the Muſſulmans who now inhabit Malabar are of the ſect of Shaffeyah, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Zamorin and Maalek Ben Hubeeb and his companions were of that ſect likewiſe.

In the courſe of time, when the intercourſe of the Muſſulmans had greatly increaſed in the country of Malabar, and many of the chiefs of it had been converted to the Muſſulman religion, the rajahs of the ports of Goah, Dabul, Chaule, &c. in imitation of the chiefs of Malabar, gave free permiſſion to all the Muſſulmans from Arabia to ſettle in their country, and gave them the title of *Nowayeb*, that is to ſay, Lords. This favour to the Muſſulmans was the ſource of much vexation to the Jews and Chriſtians, who conceived a great enmity to the Muſſulmans. The ſubjection, however, of Guzerat and Deccan to the king of Delhi, had given ſuch ſtrength to the Muſſulman religion in the Deccan, as deterred them from any open acts of hoſtility. At length, however, in the year of Hijerah 900, the power of the Muſſulman monarchy in the Deccan having been greatly undermined, ſome Europeans were ſent out by the king of Portugal to the harbour of Canderinah and Calicut, from whence, after fully informing themſelves of the ſtate of the kingdom, they returned to their own country. Next year, ſix European veſſels from Portugal having arrived at Calicut, they required of the Zamorin to prevent the Muſſulmans from travelling to and from

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Arabia, alledging, that it would be more for his advantage to trade with them. As the Zamorin would not agree to this propoſal, the Chriſtians proceeded to oppreſs the Muſſulmans, which ſo incenſed the Zamorin, that he ordered a general ſlaughter of them. The Malabarians ſeized their goods, and killed ſeventy of the principal amongſt them; the reſt eſcaped to their ſhips. Theſe the chief of Cochin, who was then at war with the Zamorin, protected, and gave them permiſſion to build a fort near Cochin. This was what the Portugueze above all things wanted. In a ſhort ſpace of time, they finiſhed a ſmall fort; and having pulled down a moſque which was near it, they erected a church in the place of it.

This was the firſt fort erected by the Europeans in Hinduſtân; and having at the ſame time contracted a friendſhip with the natives of Cannanore, they erected a fort there alſo. By theſe means they were enabled to proſecute with eaſe the trade of pepper and ginger, from which they attempted to exclude all others. This gave ſo great offence to the Zamorin, that he raiſed a large army, with which he invaded Cochin, and returned, after killing three kings of it, and laying waſte the country. The heirs of the deceaſed chieftians having taken upon themſelves the government, and reſtored the country to order, applied themſelves, with the aſſiſtance of the Portugueze, to the building of ſhips. The chief of Cannanore likewiſe engaged in the conſtruction of a large fleet of veſſels.

The Zamorin being now exaſperated beyond meaſure, ſpent the whole of his treaſure in the equipment of an army, with which he made three different invaſions of Cochin; but as his enemy was always aided by the Portugueze, he was as often obliged to return without ſucceſs. He then diſpatched ambaſſadors to the chiefs of Egypt, Judda, Deccan, and Guzerat, to acquaint them, that although the oppreſſions and outrages of the Portugueze in his own paternal country exceeded all bounds, yet that he felt not ſo much on this account, as for the vexations offered to the Muſſulmans who reſided in his country; ſince, notwithſtanding he was himſelf a Hindû, he held himſelf bound to protect them. That with this view he ſcrupled not to expend all his treaſure, and omitted no other precaution in his power; but as the king of Portugal was famed for the number of his army, and was conſtantly ſending out freſh fleets with warriors and military ſtores, the number of their men, notwithſtanding the ſlaughter committed upon them, ſeemed not to diminiſh. For this reaſon he was under the neceſſity of ſoliciting aid from the Muſſulman princes; and if they ſhould reſolve to oppoſe an enemy of Mahommed, and with this view ſend ſhips with warriors from their ports to attack the Portugueze, they ſurely would reap the benefit of it on the day of judgement, would be ranked amongſt the moſt celebrated champions of their religion, and would acquire eternal honour and renown.

Falſer Gauriah, the ſultan of Egypt, immediately acceded to his propoſal, and appointed Ameer Huſſein, one of his nobles, to the command of thirteen grabs, all veſſels of war, completely equipped, and directed him to ſail to India, and engage the Portugueze. Sultan Mahommed, king of Guzerat, and Mahommed Buhmoney, king of Deccan, likewiſe equipped ſtrong fleets in the harbours of Diu, Surat, Goa, and Dabul, in order to attack

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attack the Portugueze. The Egyptian fleet went firſt to Diu, where it joined the fleet of Guzerat. From thence they proceeded to Chaule, the principal place of the Portugueze; and being joined by forty of the Zamorin's ſhips and ſome grabs from Dabul and Goa, they attacked the Portugueze, and after fighting bravely, and taking one of the European veſſels, they returned to Diu. The Portugueze followed, and came upon them unawares. Mallick Ayaz, the governor of Diu, and Ameer Huſſein, having no other reſource, immediately prepared for action. A battle enſued, in which they were worſted; ſeveral of the Egyptian veſſels were taken, and the Portugueze returned in triumph to their ports.

About this time, ſultan Selim, the emperor of Rome, having overcome the Gaurian ſultans of Egypt, the power of that dynaſty fell to the ground. The Zamorin, who had placed his reliance upon them, was much diſpirited on this account, and the Portugueze acquired a great ſuperiority over him. In the month of Ramzan, of the year 905 of the Hijerah, they attacked Calicut during the abſence of the Zamorin, burned the Jammah moſque, and plundered the whole city. Next day the Malabarians having rallied, attacked the Portugueze, and killed five hundred of them. Many were likewiſe drowned in going to their ſhips. Thoſe that eſcaped proceeded to Golum, and having formed an alliance with the zemindar of that place, they built a ſmall fort about half a furſung diſtant from it, where they collected their forces. That ſame year they took poſſeſſion of Goa from the governor on the part of Euſoph Audil Shaw, as has been already related, which Euſoph Audil happily recovered from them. But the Portugueze having expended great ſums of money, at length deceived the governor of it, and again got poſſeſſion of the place, which they repaired and ſtrengthened, and made the capital of all their ports in Hinduſtân.

The Zamorin, though himſelf an infidel, was yet grievouſly vexed to behold the ſucceſs of the Portugueze. After his death, which happened in the year 921 of the Hijerah, he was ſucceeded by his brother, who, in the biginning of his government, entered into a peace with the Europeans, and permitted them to build a fort near Calicut; whilſt they agreed to ſuffer him to ſend every year four veſſels laden with pepper and ginger to Arabia. At firſt the Europeans adhered to their agreement; but after completing the fort, they obſtructed the trade of the Zamorin, and exerciſed all kinds of oppreſſion on the Muſſulmans. The Jews of Carrigalore took advantage of the weakneſs of the Zamorin to inſult the Muſſulmans, of whom they put a great number to death.

The Zamorin now ſaw the folly of his conduct. He went firſt to Carrigalore, where he ſo exerted himſelf in the deſtruction of the Jews, that not a veſtige of them has ſince been found in that country. He proceeded then with all the Muſſulmans of Malabar to Calicut, where having inveſted the Portugueze fort, he at length, with much difficulty, got poſſeſſion of it, and deſtroyed it—an event which tended greatly to ſtrengthen the Malabarians, and which enabled them for ſome time after to diſpatch ſhips laden with pepper and ginger to Arabia without any paſſport from the Portugueze.

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In the year 930, the Europeans having built a fort at Haliat, which is too furſungs diſtant from Calicut, the navigation of the Malabarian ſhips was thereby much obſtructed. In the ſame year, in the reign of Burhan Nizam Shaw, they built the fort of Regdundah near Chaule, and there made a ſettlement. In the year 941, in the reign of Behader Shaw, king of Guzerat, they poſſeſſed themſelves of the harbours of Baſſan, Daman, and Diu, as has been already related in our hiſtory of the kings of Guzerat. And in the year 943, they at length ſucceeded in building a fort at Carrigalore.

About this time Selim Cawn, the ſon of Sultan Selim, emperor of Rome, formed a plan to drive the Portugueze from Hinduſtân, and poſſeſs himſelf of their fort. —With this view, in the year 944, he fitted out a fleet conſiſting of near a hundred grabs, and ſent them, under the command of his vizier Solyman Baſha, towards Aden, which lay in the road, with directions firſt to take it, and then proceed to Hinduſtân. Solyman Baſha that ſame year having made himſelf maſter of the harbour of Aden, put the governor of it, Sheikh Aamir, the ſon of Sheikh Daood, to death, and proceeded to Diu, which he inveſted, and had almoſt reduced, when he was obliged to abandon the ſiege of it for want of proviſions and treaſure, and return without the accompliſhment of his object.

In the year 963, the infidels had poſſeſſed themſelves of Ormuz, Muſcat, Sumatra, Malacca, Meelafore, Negaputten, Baſkore, Mangalore, Ceylon, Bengal, and extended their conqueſts to the boundaries of China. Sultan Ally Achee repoſſeſſed himſelf of Sumatra, and the prince of Ceylon drove the Europeans out of his country, and freed it from their oppreſſion. The Zamorin of Calicut, who is reported to have been a lineal deſcendant from that chief who received the ſword from the ancient Zamorin, being hard preſſed by the Europeans, ſent ambaſſadors to Mortezza Nizam Shaw, and Audil Shaw, then kings of the Deccan, to incite them to a war againſt the Europeans. Accordingly, in the year 979, the Zamorin inveſted the fort of Haliat, and Nizam Shaw and Audil Shaw proceeded againſt Goa and Regdundah. The Zamorin poſſeſſed himſelf of Haliat; but Nizam Shaw and Audil Shaw, as hath already been related in the hiſtory of theſe kings, were obliged, from the treachery of ſome of their ſervants, to abandon their object.

The Europeans now roſe in their oppreſſions of the Muſſulmans; they ſeized ſeveral ſhips belonging to king Akbur, which, having proceeded to Arabia without a paſſport from them, were on their return from the port of Judda; and they expoſed the Muſſulmans to every ſpecies of indignity. They likewiſe burnt and pillaged the harbours of Audilapa and Keraputtin, which belonged to Audil Shaw; and they attempted to do the ſame with the harbour of Dabul, where they had come to trade; but the governor of it, Kadga Ally Mullick of Sheeraz, being appriſed of their intentions, deſtroyed 500 of them, and effectually prevented the execution of their ſeditious purpoſe.

Mohammed Akbur, after the capture of his ſhips, ſent no more to Arabia, conſidering it as derogatory from his dignity to ſolicit paſſports from the Portugueze, and being unwilling to expoſe ſo many ſouls to the hazard which muſt attend their failing without them. Many of

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of his nobles, however, such as Cawn Cawnan, and others, procured passports from the Europeans, and sent their ships to Arabia.

In the year of Hijerah 1020, king Jehan Geer gave the English a settlement at Surat, in the province of Guzerat, in spite of the Portugueze, whose enemies they are; both parties being mutually thirsty of the blood of each other. This is the first place in which the English have made a settlement in Hindustân. Their religious faith is different from that of other Europeans, as they believe Jesus to have been a servant and prophet of God; and they also believe in the unity of God, and in his exemption from all parental and conjugal relations. They have a king of their own, and acknowledge no subjection to the king of Portugal. Hitherto as they have acquired scarce any dominion in Hindustân, they make a shew of friendship and affection for the Mussulmans; but they keep no bounds in their enmity to the Portugueze, whom they immediately put to death, wherever they can lay hands on them. Now that, by the favour of Jehan Geer, they have become neighbours, God only knows what may be the event.

In the Tohuffat ul Mujahed it is written, that the husbandmen of Malabar are mostly infidels, and that their soliders are called nairs. The conjugal contract of the nairs is performed by a string round the neck; and the wife may afterwards connect herself with whatever other men she pleases. Thus one woman, without a formal contract, may have several husbands, with whom she may separately associate at nights by rotation. Carpenters, smiths, and dyers, who are not Brâhmans, follow this practice as well as the nairs; and this also was the custom of the infidel Gickers in Panjab: for, before their conversion to the Mussulman religion, every woman used to have several husbands; and whenever any of the husbands visited her, he used to leave his mark at the door, that in case any of the others should in the mean time come, he might, upon seeing the mark, retire. And whenever a daughter was born, it was a custom to carry her out immediately, and call out aloud to know who wanted her. If any one should express a desire to have her, they gave her to him; and if not, they killed her in the instant. Amongst the Brâhmans of Malabar, it is a custom for the oldest brother only to marry, in order to avoid a multiplicity of heirs, and consequent contentions amongst them. In case any of the younger brothers should be inflamed with desire, he may connect himself with the wives of the nairs, or of others, but he must not enter into any formal contract. Inheritance amongst the nairs and their relations, goes to uterine brothers, to sisters' sons, to the sons of maternal aunts, and to all the relations from the mother, but never to the immediate children. If, amongst the Brâhmans of Malabar, the father, mother, or elder brother, should die, they mourn and lament for the space of a year.—Amongst the nairs, if the mother, maternal uncle, or eldest brother should die, they mourn and lament a whole year, during which time they abstain from any commerce with the female sex. The natives of Malabar are divided into three classes, the high, the low, and the middle. If one of the high class should touch or connect himself with one of the low class, he is not then permitted to eat until he shall have purified himself by washing. If inadvertently he should eat before this ceremony, the magistrate may then sell him to some one of an inferior

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cast,

caſt, and thus conſign him to bondage; and his only mode of eſcaping this puniſhment is by flying to ſome village, where the circumſtances of his caſe may not be known. In like manner, a perſon of low caſt muſt not dreſs victuals for one of a high caſt; for if the latter ſhould eat of ſuch, he loſes his rank.

An ACCOUNT of ARACAN. Written at Iſlaàmabad (Chittagong,) in June 1777. Communicated by Major R. E. ROBERTS.

Extracted from the Aſiatic Miſcellany, publiſhed at Calcutta.

In February laſt the Mugs, or Aaracaners, carried off from the moſt ſouthern parts of Bengal, about 1800 men, women, and children; they arrived at Aracan (according to the Perſian orthography, Rekheng) after a voyage of ten days. Upon their arrival they were conducted to the rajah, or ſovereign of the country, who choſe from among them for his ſlaves all the handicraftſmen and moſt uſeful perſons, amounting to about one-fourth of the whole number: the reſt he returned to the captors, who conducted them, by ropes about their necks, to a market, and there ſold them from twenty to ſeventy rupees each, according to their ſtrength, abilities, &c. The purchaſers aſſigned them the cultivation of their lands, and other laborious employments, giving each perſon, for his monthly ſupport, only fifteen ſeers of rice.

When theſe people arrived at Rekheng, a man named Duppung Geree was the rajah, and one Kuddul Poree, his kutwal. The rajah wanted to put the kutwal to death; but the latter, getting information of his deſign, made his eſcape to a village, and prevailed on the inhabitants to aſſiſt him in depoſing the rajah. When the rebels made their intentions ſuſpected, by aſſembling in arms, the rajah ordered his ſon-in-law to go with a ſmall army, and put the kutwal to death. A battle was fought between the two armies, and the rajah's ſon-in-law was defeated and killed. After this battle, the kutwal proceeded with his partizans to the rajah's fort; at his approach all the rajah's adherents, not excepting his relations, fled, and left him alone to the revenge of the kutwal. The rajah hid himſelf, but was ſoon diſcovered, and put to death. After Duppung Geree's death, Kuddul Poree proclaimed himſelf rajah, ſent for all the former rajah's relations and ſervants; and ſuch of them as did not make him handſome preſents, were put to death.

Four days after this revolution, the tranquillity of the country not yet being reſtored, twenty-five men and two women, natives of Bengal (all whom were of the number of thoſe carried to Rekheng in Feb. laſt, except one man, named Buddul Khawn, of Backergunge, who was carried thither about thirteen years ago,) took the opportunity to ſeize on a boat and to make their eſcape in it. They proceeded in the boat for one day, and then quitted it to travel by land. When they quitted the boat, they landed in a woody and uninhabited part of Rekheng, and continued their route on the banks of ſmall rivers, to avoid wild beaſts

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beaſts and impenetrable woods.—They were ſeven days travelling from Rekheng * to Iſlaamabad, and arrived here the 15th inſtant.

The produce of Rekheng, with reſpect to vegetables, is nearly the ſame as Bengal, except that no part of it produces the mulberry-tree. With reſpect to animals, it neither produces ſheep, horſes, nor jackalls, but great plenty of geeſe, fowls, ducks, goats, kine, buffaloes, elephants, deer, hogs, dogs, and bees. As to its manufactories, they make wood oil, and ſeveral kinds of coarſe cloths. Their trade conſiſts in exporting the ſaid manufactures, elephant's teeth, and wax, and in importing fine cloths, and a few other Bengal articles.

The Rekheng merchants that come to Bengal, never plunder or carry away people from thence, but follow their trade peaceably as merchants ſhould. The rajah of Rekheng readily grants the merchants permiſſion to trade to Bengal; but he will not permit any of his ſubjects to leave his country, to plunder and make ſlaves, until he has received from them a conſiderable ſum of money. When theſe plunderers return to Rekheng, every thing they have made prize of is carried to the rajah. Of the goods it is his allowed privilege to take half, and of the priſoners one fourth; but he generally exacts the lion's ſhare; for which reaſon the Mugs endeavour to ſecrete all the ſilver and gold that they collect in theſe expeditions, and to that end, when they make a rich prize, they put all the priſoners to death.

There is but one fort in Rekheng; the rajah reſides in it. It conſiſts of three ſquares, one within the other; each ſquare ſurrounded with walls made of brick and ſtone. The two inner walls are about fourteen feet high, the outer wall about twelve feet, the thickneſs of each of the walls is about eight feet. They are at this time much decayed, and may be eaſily demoliſhed. The fort has no ditch to it, or any outwork to prevent the approach of an enemy: and is ſaid to have been built merely to ſecure the rajah from the inſurrections of the natives. It is ſaid to be ſituated from the northern boundary of Rekheng, ſeven days journey; from the ſouthern three days, from the eaſtern boundary one day, and the ſame diſtance from the weſtern boundary, or the ſea. A river runs from the ſea very near the fort, where it is about twenty feet broad. Large boats can go to the fort. The banks of the river are cultivated: there are about 1000 pieces of cannon lying between two of the fort walls; only five or ſix of them are mounted on carriages, and even thoſe carriages are two much decayed to be ſerviceable. There are a very few ſmall braſs cannon: all the others are thought to be ſo much damaged, by having been, for a great length of time, expoſed to the weather, that they cannot be uſed. Under different bamboo and ſtraw ſheds in the fort, are kept a great many cannon balls of different ſizes; a large quantity of gunpowder in earthern pots; and ſeveral match-locks. The rajah has alſo ſeven Europe muſkets, which are always carried in his train; but theſe, as well as the match-locks, are become unſerviceable. He has ſix ſmall horſes (tattoos), which, it is ſaid, he got from Chittagong.

From all the accounts that I have been able to obtain of Rekheng, it appears, that the natives of that country are a daſtardly race of peo-

* That is to ſay, from the northern boundary of Rekheng.

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ple, and have only courage to attack defenceleſs Bengal merchants and boatmen; that they depend more on the timidity of the perſons they attack, and the ſtrength of their oars, than on the goodneſs of their arms, or perſonal proweſs.

One Tahes Mahmud, a native of Bengal, was formerly the rajah's derrwan, and afterwards became his dewan. Having gained ſome riches in that part, the rajah was determined to deprive him of them, and for that purpoſe to put him to death. The dewan getting notice of this deſign, fled to Chittagong, with about 2000 of his countrymen, and arrived here near two years ago. The rajah has frequently demanded him of this government, and has ſent ſeveral threatening and very inſolent letters, becauſe his demand was not complied with. But the perſons who are ſince returned from Rekheng, ſay, that a report frequently becomes current there, that Tahes Mahmud is on his way thither, with an armed force belonging to the Engliſh; and that at ſuch times the people reſiding about the fort, and even the rajah's relations and attendants, fly to the hills and woods, leaving him alone, till they find that the report is falſe. Tahes Mahmud is now a ſherrickdar of this province.

Almoſt three fourths of the inhabitants of Rekheng are ſaid to be natives of Bengal, or deſcendants of ſuch, who conſtantly pray that the Engliſh may ſend a force to deliver them from their ſlavery, and reſtore them to their country; in that caſe they have agreed among themſelves to aſſiſt their deliverers to the utmoſt of their power.

The hills that join Rekheng to the eaſtward are inhabited by a people called Kheng, which is alſo the name of the country. Theſe people have a rooted enmity to the native inhabitants of Rekheng, and miſs no opportunity of carrying them off to their own country for ſlaves; but they never aſſault or injure the Bengal inhabitants. It is ſaid that the Kheng never made open war with the Mugs, but only aſſault them by ſurpriſe. The dreſs of Kheng conſiſts only of a piece of coarſe cloth, about the breadth of a hand, which they wear round the middle; they wear no turbans, or ever ſhave the head, but tie all the hair together on the fore part, or crown of the head. They ſpot their faces with black paint, and they reſemble the natives of Bengal in their features, ſhape, and ſtature.

The Rekheng rajah governs this country in the moſt deſpotic manner: he is abſolute over the lives and properties of his ſubjects. In his adminiſtration, his only guides are his own reaſon and paſſions. He is the ſole judge of all cauſes, criminal and civil. The parties are brought before him; he hears what they have to ſay, and immediately gives judgment. Criminals are puniſhed by flogging, diſmembering, beheading and impaling. If flogging is the ſentence, it is inflicted inſtantly before him; but if either of the other puniſhments, the criminal is conducted to a building at a little diſtance, where the ſentence is immediately executed.

When the rajah goes abroad, he is carried on a kind of litter made with two bamboos, faſtened together by rattans on which he ſits, by four bearers, and is attended by men armed with long bills, like ſwords, and with ſpears (the only arms uſed by the Mugs) and the ſeven Europe muſkets before mentioned.

When the rajah adminiſters juſtice, he ſits on a mat, on a place elevated above the heads of the people.

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ple. An eunuch attends on him, to repeat the orders he gives. The eunuch ſtands with his hands on his knees; conſequently his body is bent forward; a poſition expreſſive of reſpect and attention, which he is not ſuffered to vary during his continuance in the rajah's preſence. All other perſons, except the rajah's father and father-in-law, while in his preſence, kneel, bend their bodies forward, turn one ſide of the head to him, and hold both hands to the ear of that ſide. This, I think, at once ſignifies, that they ſalute him, are attentive to any order he may be pleaſed to give, and ready to execute it.

The ſovereignty of Rekheng is neither hereditary nor elective; but is poſſeſſed by whoever is able and willing to take it, the people readily ſubmitting to the conqueror.

The natives of Rekheng are much given to exceſs in drinking, and almoſt every man diſtils the arrack he uſes. They never uſe tom-toms but at funerals. There are very few inhabitants on the ſea-coaſt. Freſh water is both good and plenty, and rice alſo; as much of that grain may be bought for two puns of cowries as will ſerve twenty men for a meal. A Rekheng rupee is equal to twelve annas duſſmaſſa, or in Rekheng to three kahawon, or forty-eight puns of cowries; ſo that if we allow twelve chattaks of rice for each man's meal, twenty men will eat fifteen ſeers; the price of which being but two puns of cowries, one Rekheng rupee's worth of rice will be nine of our maunds, equal to twelve maunds for a duſſmaſſa rupee.

The rajah has a mint in his fort, and coins ſilver rupees.

His houſe, which is in the fort, is built with bamboos and ſtraw, and his only upper apartments, at a conſiderable height from the ground. Very few perſons beſides the rajah's family live in the fort. The land round it is level and cultivated, with a few houſes here and there, and the country to it, from the ſea, is moſtly cultivated, all of it clear of jungle,* and the fort is of eaſy acceſs, even to artillery, on that ſide.

About two years ago, above 2000 perſons, men, women, and children, (near a fourth of whom had, at different times, left this province to avoid the oppreſſions of the zemindars; the reſt had been carried forcibly to Rekheng by the natives of that country, and there ſold for ſlaves), eſcaped from Rekheng, and came to a place called Rawmoo, in the moſt ſouthern part of this province. From Rawmoo they ſent four deputies to the chief, to inform him of their arrival, and to requeſt him to aſſign them lands for their maintenance. The chief readily promiſed to comply with their requeſt, and told them to look out for ſuch uncultivated lands as they might chuſe to reſide on. They pitched upon land near Rawmoo Khurwan, and Chukurreah, which were granted them, on condition that they ſhould pay no rent till the expiration of three years, and that they ſhould then pay the cuſtomary rent. A ſhort time after (two or three months), ſuch of the men as had not been able to bring their wives and children away with them, to the number of about 800, returned to Rekheng, and have not ſince been heard of, but are ſuppoſed to have arrived ſafe. The ſettling of them ſo near Rekheng, both by ſea and land, as the places above mentioned, was certainly very impolitic, as was fully proved by the loſs of

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* Thick woods, or foreſts.

ſo many uſeful ſubjects; for their return to this province again cannot be expected. The government of Rekheng will certainly take warning from its remiſſneſs, and uſe proper means to prevent a ſecond eſcape. The loſs of theſe people would have been effectually prevented, had they been ſettled inland in the northern parts of the province, from whence it could not have been ſo eaſy for them to go to Rekheng; nor would the rajah of that country have had it ſo much in his power to ſend his agents among them to entice them away, which is ſtrongly ſuſpected to have been partly the cauſe of their return.

We are traditionally informed, that the people of Rekheng have, from time immemorial, plundered the ſouthern parts of Bengal, and carried the inhabitants into ſlavery; that they have even been ſo hoſtile as to deſcend on the coaſt of Chittagong, proceed into the country, plunder and burn the villages, deſtroy what they could not carry away, and make ſlaves of the inhabitants. The veſtiges of a fortification that once ſurrounded the town of Iſlaamabad ſtill remain; and it is well known that this fortification was not only intended as a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the country, but alſo to ſecure the inhabitants of the town from being pillaged by theſe invaders, to ſuch lengths did they then proceed.

Before this province was ceded to the Company, the government was at an immenſe expence to maintain a marine and land force to repel the Mugs; but the great extent of the Chittagong coaſt made it impoſſible to prevent their landing on ſome part of it, and carrying off conſiderable booty. It is ſurpriſing that the government did not perceive, that the only effectual way to put a ſtop to theſe invaſions, would have been to attack the invaders in their own country, which is both near, and of eaſy acceſs. For ſome time, after the ceſſion of this province to the Company, it was found neceſſary to keep a conſiderable force for its protection; but the government being at that time leſs ſupine than formerly, was not contented with barely repulſing the invaders, which was the caſe before, except in a very few inſtances, but followed them to ſea, and ſoon made them deſiſt from their invaſions. Since that time, till very lately, an interval of thirteen or fourteen years, they have been pretty quiet; but as it is not ſaid that we gave them any very remarkable defeat, and as it is certain we never invaded their country, I cannot attribute their peaceable behaviour, for ſo long a time, ſolely to their fear of the Engliſh force, but ſuppoſe it muſt have been partly owing to an invaſion of their country by another nation; to a dearth or epidemic diſeaſe; or to a change in their government; but to whatever cauſe it was owing, it is certain, as I ſaid before, that they did not attack this province for a conſiderable time.

It is ſaid, that the great extent of country, now called the Sunderbunds, was formerly populous and well cultivated; and that its preſent condition is ſolely owing to the Mugs, many of the inhabitants having been carried into ſlavery, and that the remainder fled from it to avoid a like fate.

To attempt to prove the diſhonour and loſs to our government by tamely ſuffering ſuch depredations, would be ſuperfluous; both are too evident even to need being pointed at. All that I ſhall ſay on this head at preſent is, that I am fully convinced that theſe violences may be

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be eaſily prevented, a great number of very uſeful ſubjects reſtored to freedom and their country, and, perhaps, many other advantages that cannot now be perceived, may accrue to the Company at a trivial, or even no expence, by a well-conducted attack on Rekheng. A neſt of pirates, enemies to mankind, and to the peace and commerce of Bengal, will be thereby deſtroyed. I think I may venture to predict, that the longer they continue unattacked, the more powerful and courageous they will become, till at laſt it will be found neceſſary, for the immediate preſervation of all the ſouthern parts of Bengal, to enter into an expenſive, and perhaps a bloody war with them. It muſt be a very conſiderable armed force, acting only on the defenſive, to defend even the coaſt of Chittagong from invaſion. But how can the ſecurity of this whole province protect the inhabitants of the iſlands, and other ſouthern parts of Bengal?

When Mahabut Jung was ſubahdar of Bengal, Sadacut Mohamud Khan was naib ſubah of all the ſouthern parts, as far weſt as Ingelee. He planned an expedition againſt Rekheng, which being approved by the nabob, he raiſed an army of 12,000 men, conſiſting of 100 horſemen, 500 bildars (pioneers), 2,500 coolies, and the remaining number of infantry of different denominations. His artillery conſiſted of ten pieces of cannon. With this army he marched towards Rekheng; the bildars, and a certain number of coolies, preceded in one day's march, in order to clear the road. The ammunition and proviſions were conveyed as far as Rawmoo, in 400 boats, and there landed, to be carried with the army. The boats then proceeded to the river Nawf, to aſſiſt the army in paſſing it. The army arrived at that river after nineteen days marching; and were on the point of paſſing it, when an order came from Mahabut Jung for the army to return as faſt as poſſible. Thus ended an expedition that coſt the government upwards of 80,000 rupees! The order was obtained by the influence of Sadacut Mohamud Khan's enemies at the durbar, who made the nabob believe that the naib ſubah intended to make himſelf independent by the conqueſt of Rekheng; and that he would ſo ſtrengthen himſelf by that conqueſt, as to be able to ſupport himſelf in the independent ſovereignty of both that country and Chittagong.

The road from Iſlaamabad to Rawmoo, which the army was eleven days marching, was very bad; but from thence to the river Nawf, it marched on the ſea-beach, which was all the way ſo level, that a one horſe chaiſe might have gone on it. The Nawf is the limit of Chittagong, and divides it from Rekheng. It is ſo broad, that in the cleareſt weather nothing on the oppoſite ſide can be ſeen; but only the entrance of it is here meant, as it is not known that any one ever went up to it. It is thought to communicate with Pegue; but this is merely a conjecture of the natives of this province.

After the return of the army, ſome natives of Bengal, who had made their eſcape from Rekheng, reported, that when it was known there that the nabob's army was on its march to that country, the rajah and moſt of the inhabitants fled to the hills and woods; but that a ſmall garriſon was left in the fort, who were alſo ſoon ſtruck with a panic, quarrelled amongſt themſelves, and at laſt deſerted the fort.

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Some time before Sadacut Mohamud Khan went on the expedition againſt Rekheng, he received advice that two fleets of Mug boats were ſeen going to the ſouth of the iſlands; that one of them, conſiſting of fifty or ſixty boats, appeared to be going to Luckipore, by the way of Deccan Shahbazpore; and that the other fleet, of eighty or one hundred boats, was going towards the Sunderbunds. Soon after, farther intelligence came that the laſt-mentioned fleet was lying in Bengun Gunge Nullah, in the Sunderbunds; on which the naib ſubah went there, with ſeventy or eighty armed boats, and arrived at the entrance of the Nullah when it was low water, and the Mug boats ſtranded. He attacked them, killed many of them, took fifty boats, and 2,200 priſoners, who were ſent to Moorſhedabad, and employed in the buildings at Mootejeel. What became of the other fleet of Mug boats is not certainly known; but it is thought they got intelligence of the defeat of their countrymen, and returned as faſt as poſſible to Rekheng. It was in conſequence of the appearance of theſe fleets, that the expedition againſt Rekheng was planned.

Iſlamabad, June 1777.

Since writing the above, the perſons who were lately ſent to Rekheng with a letter are returned. They report, that on their arrival, Kuddul Poree, the rajah, ordered them to be confined till he returned from ſubduing a rebellion raiſed by one of his zemindars; and he, at the ſame time, promiſed to give them an anſwer to their letter. Soon after the rajah was killed by the zemindar, who ſeized on the government, and ordered them to be put to death as ſpies; but that by paying twenty-five rupees, they were permitted to eſcape. They farther ſay, that the people of Rekheng were in expectation of an Engliſh force coming againſt it, and that the native inhabitants were in great fear.

When theſe meſſengers, in going to Rekheng, arrived at the Nawi, they travelled for ſome time along its banks to the eaſtward, and very ſoon came to a part of it that is not broader than the Chittagong river, near the town; over which they croſſed with eaſe.

An EXTRACT from a DISSERTATION on the PRIMITIVE RELIGION of the HINDUS, together with ſome Extracts from the VEDAS, by Sir WILLIAM JONES; publiſhed for the firſt time in the 6th Volume of his Works.

Theſe Fragments from the Vedas, were ſelected by the learned tranſlator, for the purpoſe of elucidating a very full Diſſertation on the Primitive Religion of India, which it was his intention to have written, and of which his premature death has deprived the Public.

* * * * * * * But that I may not ſeem to appropriate the merit of diſcoveries which others have previouſly made, I think it neceſſary to ſay, that the original Gayatri, or holieſt verſe in the Veda, has already been publiſhed, though very incorrectly, by Fra Manuel da Aſſomcaon, a ſucceſsful miſſionary from Portugal, who may have received it,

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it, as his countrymen assert, from a converted Brâhman; that the same venerable text was seen in the hand of Mr. Wilkins, who no doubt well understood it, by two pandits of my acquaintance; and that a paraphrase of it in Persian, may be found in the curious work of Dara-shucuh, which deserves to be mentioned very particularly. That amiable but impolitic prince, who sacrificed his throne and his life, to a premature declaration of his religious opinions, had employed six months, as he tells us, at Benares, in translating, and explaining, fifty-one Upanishads, or secrets of the old Indian scripture; but he translated only the verbal interpretations of his pandits, and blended the text of the Veda with different glosses, and even with the conversation, I believe, of his living Hindû expositors, who are naturally so loquacious, that when they have began talking, they hardly know how to close their lips.

Of this book I procured, with the assistance of Colonel Poliar, a complete copy, corrected by a learned rajah, named Anandaram, with whom the colonel was very intimate: but though sublime and majestic features of the original were discernible, in parts, through folds of the Persian drapery; yet the Sanscrêet names were so barbarously written, and the additions of the translator have made the work so deformed, that I resolved to postpone a regular perusal of it till I could compare it with the Sanscrêet original ******.

ISAVASYAM; OR, AN UPANISHED FROM THE YAJUR VEDA.

1. By one Supreme Ruler is this universe pervaded; even every world in the whole circle of nature. Enjoy pure delight, O man! by abandoning *all thoughts* of this perishable world; and covet not the wealth of any creature existing.

2. He who in this life continually performs his religious duties, may desire to live a hundred years; but even to the end of that period thou shouldest have no other occupation here below.

3. To those regions where evil spirits dwell, and which utter darkness involves, all such men surely go after death, as destroy *the purity* of their own souls.

4. There is one Supreme Spirit, which nothing can shake, more swift than the thought of man. That primeval Mover, even divine intelligences cannot reach: that spirit, though unmoved, infinitely transcends others, how rapid soever their course.

5. That Supreme Spirit moves at pleasure, but in itself is immoveable; it is distant from us, yet very near us; it pervades this whole system of worlds, yet is infinitely beyond it.

6. The man who considers all beings as existing even in the Supreme Spirit, and the Supreme Spirit as pervading all beings, henceforth views no creature with contempt.

7. In him who knows that all spiritual beings are the same in kind with the Supreme Spirit, what room can there be for delusion of mind, or what room for sorrow when he reflects on the identity of spirit?

8. The pure enlightened soul assumes a luminous form with no gross body, with no perforation, with no veins or tendons, unblemished, untainted by sin, itself being a ray from the Infinite Spirit, which knows the past and the future, which pervades all, which existed with no cause but itself, which created all things as they are in ages very remote.

9. They who are ignorantly de-

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voted to the mere ceremonies of religion are fallen into thick darkneſs; but they ſurely have a thicker gloom around them who are ſolely attached to ſpeculative ſcience.

10. A diſtinct reward, they ſay, is reſerved for ceremonies, and a diſtinct reward, they ſay, for divine knowledge; adding, "This we have heard from ſages who declared it to us."

11. He alone is acquainted with the nature of ceremonies, and with that of ſpeculative ſcience, who is acquainted with both at once; by religious ceremonies he paſſes the gulph of death, and by divine knowledge he attains immortality.

12. They who adore only the appearances and forms of the Deity are fallen into thick darkneſs, but they ſurely have a thicker gloom around them who are ſolely devoted to the abſtract eſſence of the divine eſſence.

13. A diſtinct reward, they ſay, is obtained by adoring the forms and attributes, and a diſtinct reward, they ſay, by adoring the abſtract eſſence; adding, "This we have heard from ſages who declare it to us."

14. He only knows the forms and the eſſence of the Deity who adores both at once; by adoring the appearances of the Deity, he paſſes the gulph of death, and by adoring his abſtract eſſence he attains immortality.

15. Unveil, O Thou who giveſt ſuſtenance to the world, that face of the true ſun, which is now hidden by a vaſe of golden light! ſo that we may ſee the truth, and know our whole duty!

16. O Thou who giveſt ſuſtenance to the world, thou ſole mover of all, thou who reſtraineſt ſinners, who pervadeſt yon great luminary, who appeareſt as the ſon of the creator! hide thy dazzling beams, and expand thy ſpiritual brightneſs, that I may view thy moſt auſpicious, moſt glorious, real form.

"OM, Remember me, divine ſpirit!"

"OM, Remember my deeds."

17. That all pervading ſpirit, that ſpirit which gives light to the viſible ſun, even the ſame in kind, am I, though infinitely diſtant in degree. Let my ſoul return to the immortal ſpirit of God, and then let my body, which ends in aſhes, return to duſt!

18. O ſpirit, who pervadeſt fire, lead us in a ſtraight path to the riches of beatitude! Thou, O God, poſſeſſeſt all the treaſures of knowledge: remove each ſoul taint from our ſouls; we continually approach thee with the higheſt praiſe and the moſt fervid adoration.

FROM THE YAZUR VEDA.

1. As a tree, the lord of the foreſt, even ſo, without fiction, is man: his hairs are as leaves: his ſkin, as exterior bark.

2. Through the ſkin flows blood; through the rind, ſap: from a wounded man, therefore, blood guſhes, as the vegetable fluid from a tree that is cut.

3. His muſcles are as interwoven fibres; the membrane round his bones, as interior bark, which is cloſely fixed: his bones are as the hard pieces of wood within: their marrow is compoſed of pith.

4. Since the tree, when felled, ſprings again, ſtill freſher, from the root, from what root ſprings mortal man when felled by the hand of death?

5. Say not, he ſprings from ſeed; ſeed ſurely comes from the living. A tree, no doubt, riſes from ſeed, and after death has a viſible renewal.

6. But a tree which they have plucked up by the root, flouriſhes individually no more. From what root

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root then springs mortal man when felled by the hand of death?

7. Say not he was born before; he is born: who can make him spring again to birth?

8. God, who is perfect wisdom, perfect happiness. He is the final refuge of the man, who has liberally bestowed his wealth, who has been firm in virtue, who knows and adores that Great One.

A HYMN TO THE NIGHT.

Night approaches illumined with stars and planets, and, looking on all sides with numberless eyes, overpowers all meaner lights. The immortal goddess pervades the firmament, covering the low valleys and shrubs, and the lofty mountains and trees, but soon she disturbs the gloom with celestial effulgence. Advancing with brightness, at length she recalls her sister Morning; and the nightly shade gradually melts away.

May she, at this time, be propitious! she, in whose early watch, we may calmly recline in our mansion, as birds repose on the tree.

Mankind now sleep in their towns; now herds and flocks peacefully slumber, and winged creatures, even swift falcons and vultures.

O Night! avert from us the she-wolf and the wolf; and, oh! suffer us to pass thee in soothing rest.

O Morn! remove, in due time, this black, yet visible, overwhelming darkness, which at present infolds me, as thou enablest me to remove the cloud of their debts.

Daughter of Heaven! I approach thee with praise, as the cow approaches her milker: Accept, O Night! not the hymn only, but the oblation of thy suppliant, who prays that his foes may be subdued.

The following fragment is a translation from a Sanscrêet work, intitled,

THE IGNORANT INSTRUCTED.

1. Restrain, O ignorant man! thy desire of wealth, and become a hater of it in body, understanding, and mind: let the riches thou possesseth be acquired by thy own good actions; with those gratify thy soul.

2. The boy so long delights in his play, the youth so long pursues his beloved, the old so long brood over melancholy thoughts, that no man meditates on the Supreme Being.

3. Who is thy wife; and who thy son? How great and wonderful is this world!—whose thou art, and whence thou comest? meditate on this, my brother, and again on this.

4. Be not proud of wealth and attendants, and youth; since time destroys all of them in the twinkling of an eye: check thy attachment to all these illusions like Maya; fix thy heart on the foot of Brahmà, and thou wilt soon know him.

5. As a drop of water moves on the leaf of the lotus; thus, or more slippery, is human life: the company of the virtuous endures here but for a moment; that is the vehicle to bear thee over land and ocean.

6. To dwell in the mansion of gods at the foot of a tree; to have the ground for a bed, and a hide for a vesture; to renounce all ties of family or connections; who would not receive delight from this devout abhorrence of the world?

7. Set not thy affections on foe or friend; on a son, or a relation; in war, or in peace; bear an equal mind towards all; if thou desirest it, thou wilt soon be like Vishnû.

8. Day and night, evening and morn, winter and spring, depart and return!

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return: time ſports, age paſſes on, deſire and the wind continue unreſtrained.

9. When the body is tottering, the head grey, and the mouth toothleſs; when the ſmooth ſtick trembles in the hand which it ſupports, yet the veſſel of covetouſneſs remains unemptied.

10. So ſoon born, ſo ſoon dead! ſo long lying in thy mother's womb! ſo great crimes are committed in the world! How then, O man! canſt thou live here below with complacency?

11. There are eight original mountains, and ſeven ſeas—Brahmà, Indra, the Sun, and Kudra. Theſe are permanent; not thou, not I, not this or that people: what, therefore, ſhould occaſion our ſorrow?

12. In thee, in me, in every other, Viſhnû reſides: in vain art thou angry with me, not bearing my approach: this is perfectly true, all muſt be eſteemed equal: be not, therefore, proud of a magnificent palace.

This is the inſtruction of learners, delivered in twelve meaſures: what more can be done with thoſe, whom this work doth fill with devotion?

Thus ends the book, named Móhadmudgara, or the Ignorant Inſtructed, (properly the Mallet of the Ignorant), compoſed by the holy, devout, and proſperous Sancar Acharya.

MÉMOIR on the BENGAL COCHINEAL: by Dr. NICHOLAS FONTANO.

The introduction of the cochineal inſect into Bengal, which our neighbours had endeavoured to naturalize in their Weſt India poſſeſſions, is an event that deſerves to be particularly marked, as being likely, under proper management, to become not only a new æra in the progreſſive reſources of the Eaſt India Company, but an acceſſion of opulence to the Britiſh empire;—an æra the more remarkable, as, notwithſtanding the attempts of government, the deſign was not accompliſhed but through accident, the great parent of diſcovery, and which, with never ceaſing influence, operates in ſo many ways for the good of mankind.

After a large plantation of the various ſpecies of Opuntia had been reared at Madras, waiting only for the arrival of the inſect to make it ſerviceable, which a long correſpondence (from the year 1787 to 1790) could not obtain, Dr. Anderſon's repeated ſolicitations about it had been almoſt forgotten; yet, though his laborious induſtry, and zeal for his country's intereſt, had no other reward, the introduction of the cochineal inſect into India is entirely owing to his publications on the ſubject, which fortunately fell into the hands of Captain Nelſon, who was then ſtationed at Madras with the 52d regiment. On the Captain's return to India in 1795, the fleet, in which he came, repaired for refreſhments to the coaſt of Brazil, and anchored in the port of Rio de Janeiro. In his perambulations a little way out of town, in which he was attended with the uſual guard, he ſaw a plantation of Opuntia, with the inſect on it. This circumſtance immediately brought to his recollection the ardent wiſh for the importation of the inſect expreſſed in the letters he had read at Madras; and he conceived the hope of being able

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able to gratify Dr. Anderſon's deſire, by carrying ſome to India with him.

A day or two previous to his embarkation, he took another walk to the place where he had ſeen the Opuntia, or Napal; and made bold to aſk the cultivators for ſome of the plants, being curious, he ſaid, in matters of natural hiſtory. Having collected ſeveral other plants, he wiſhed to have this alſo. The good people, being the leſs ſuſpicious of any deſign, as he was in his regimentals, granted his requeſt. They gave him ſeveral plants with inſects upon them, which he carefully carried on board. Many of theſe, during the paſſage to Bengal, which was rather too long and tedious for the tranſportation of ſuch delicate paſſengers, died. A few inſects only remained alive on the laſt plant, ſeveral of the leaves having withered.

Captain Nelſon, on his arrival in Calcutta, ſent the ſurvivors to the botanic garden, where they were diſtributed on the ſeveral ſpecies of the Opuntia. This well nigh fruſtrated the whole labour. On the China and Manilla ſpecies of the Napal they were found to die faſt.

It fortunately occurred, to make trial of the indigenous Opuntia of Bengal, which is alſo abundant in many parts of India. On this the inſects thrived amazingly; inſomuch that, from theſe few, in the courſe of four or five months, a quantity had been collected ſufficient for diſtribution among all who wiſhed to try the rearing of them; and ſeveral plants, on which the inſects were feeding, were ſent to Madras.

The novelty and importance of the object, promiſing ſo plentiful and ſpeedy a harveſt of fortune, engaged a multitude of individuals to undertake the buſineſs; and this, no doubt, the more readily, as the cultivation of this rich field of wealth required but very little capital. Many golden dreams were enjoyed by the new planters. All who had a mind were provided with inſects, and undertook plantations of Opuntia.

The anxiety and impatience natural to all, who, indulging in ardent expectations, undertake new enterprizes, induced ſome of the firſt cultivators of the Napal, to put the inſect upon it, when the plant had ſcarcely emerged from the ground. Others, through inattention, kept their inſects in places too near to the young plantations, where the Opuntia was growing, which, in a tender and premature ſtate, was devoured by thoſe creatures when hard preſſed by hunger. The unſkilful mode of drying the inſect was adopted likewiſe: and ſome of thoſe perſons, whoſe opinions lead the multitude, declared in the moſt decided and poſitive manner, that the Cochineal would never anſwer, as it would not be found worth the trouble and expence attending the cultivation of it. All theſe circumſtances damped, in a great meaſure, the ardour of the enterprize. Many abandoned the purſuit, and left the inſects to provide for themſelves, after the plants deſtined for their uſe were deſtroyed, wherever they could find nouriſhment. They were ſeen flying about indiſcriminately on various other plants, and thus periſhing; while others rooted out the plantations, and employed the ground for other purpoſes.

Beſide the diſcouraging circumſtances already mentioned, it was urged, that the ſpecies of inſect imported into India was only the Grana Sylveſtris, and that the firſt ſpecimens ſent home had been found

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to

to be of no value. They had grown lumpy and musty for want of being properly dried, or thoroughly divested of the cottony substance, with which the insect is covered. But supposing, it was added, that a proper mode of drying and preparing it could be found out, and the cultivation of it brought to the greatest perfection, it would soon overstock the market, as there is a certain quantity only, and that not very great, which is required for Europe. This would soon be supplied, and loss instead of gain would accrue to the planters. This excess, however, it was farther urged, was to be presumed only in the case of the country being able to supply plants sufficient for the food of the insect, which was very doubtful, on account of its quick re-production, as it sends forth a new generation every forty days.

These, with other objections of less force, may easily be refuted by any impartial observer, acquainted with the nature of the climate and soil of India, even without any kind of knowledge in agriculture.

In so vast an extent of territory as that of the East India Company, and lying under such a variety of climates, it is not surely either impossible, or very difficult, to find out a climate and soil fitted for the naturalization and rearing of the Cochineal insect, and where the plants will grow to the proper size required for affording it proper food; in the same manner as in some districts of Mexico, where the people, who take most pains, have them of such a height, as to require ladders to gather the insect. Such a state of the plant would check the too rapid re-production of the insect, and at the same time improve its quality; for it is a fact, that the Sylvester Cochineal, when bred upon a good full-grown Nopal, loses part of its tenacity, grows to double the size of that gathered on puny plants, and less covered with the cottony substance.

The cultivation of Cochineal would, in all probability, be greatly favoured by the vicinity of a hilly country, such as the Banglapore, Rajam-Mahrul, and Purneah. It can be ascertained, by good authority, that there are already in the Chittegong district, plantations of extraordinary large Opuntias, which have been growing for two years past. Whenever the insect shall be placed on these plants, we shall see Cochineal of a very good quality. The nature and habits of the natives seem entirely calculated for the employment of gathering the insect; work that might be done by old men, women, and boys. As to the drying of the insects, there is no country where the sun has such power as in Bengal. The method of drying in the sun, after scalding the insect in hot water, is that which is practised in Mexico; and in Brazil the insects collected in wooden bowls are thinly spread from them upon a hot dish of earthen ware, and placed alive over a charcoal fire, where they are slowly roasted, until the downy covering disappears, and the aqueous juices of the animal are totally evaporated. During this operation the insects are constantly stirred about with a tin ladle, and sometimes water is sprinkled upon them to prevent absolute torrefaction, which would destroy the colour; but a little practice will teach when to remove them from the fire: though surely its barbarity ought to prevent its adoption.

By an estimate, made on a large scale, of the necessary expence that would attend the cultivation of a hundred bighas of ground planted with Opuntia, it appeared, that, after

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after making every possible allowance for ground-rent, ryots, gathering, an European overseer, and interest on disbursements at twelve per cent. the quantity produced of Grana Sylvestris, during nine months in a year, reckoning it at four ficca rupees per seer, or thirty-two ounces, would more than treble the capital employed. But, if this calculation be just, made in the vicinity of Calcutta, (and there is not any reason to suppose it otherwise) where labour and ground-rent is dear, how much less would the whole expence of cultivation and preparation be, if transferred to a greater distance, and to the other provinces!

When the insect is well dried, it should be packed immediately, as it might otherwise be affected by the damp air of Bengal. In this business the method used in Mexico should be followed, which is, to put it first in a tight linen bag, covered over with a compact mat, and then over the whole an ox's hide sewed so closely as to render it impervious to water.

For some of the Cochineal, which I wanted for the purpose of making some experiments, collected at Entaly, two miles from Calcutta, in 1795–96, I paid sixteen rupees per seer: for the same quantity raised by another planter the following year, eight rupees: and in 1797, I might have bought a great quantity, part of which came one hundred miles from Calcutta, at five rupees per seer.

The improvability of the Grana Sylvestris by due attention, will be ascertained more clearly by the following fact than by a thousand arguments. Some merchants, at my recommendation, bought about two hundred pounds of cochineal made at Rassapughlah, five miles from Calcutta, at five rupees per seer. The same house paid for seven maunds, or two hundred and eighty seers, to Mr. Stephens of Keerpoy, seven rupees per seer, in October 1797; and I can say, that it was the best of the sort that had yet been seen in town, both for its size, cleaning, and drying.

Let us now suppose, for a moment, such Cochineal as that made at Keerpoy to be the best that can ever be obtained in Bengal, and that the above may be within a rupee more or less the average price. The Grana Fina that is brought to Bengal, by the way of Manilla, sells, when abundant, at sixteen rupees per seer, but oftener at nineteen or twenty. The Bengal Sylvestris contains only from nine to ten sixteenth parts of the colouring matter found in the other; but say only one half, so that the manufacturer will be obliged to use two seers instead of one, the quality of the colour supposed to be the same. Even at this rate the silk manufactories in Bengal might be supplied with it with a yearly saving. After supplying this market, if the quantity be increased, there will be a demand for it for the China and English markets, though only of the Sylvester kind. Supposing it for ever to remain such by leaving it to the care of the indolent natives only, even this would be a great acquisition, considering the various ways in which it can be employed by the dyers. Besides, if the prices were immediately to fall, so as not to indemnify the present charges of freight and insurance to the private adventurer, how easy would it be to reduce the insect to a much smaller bulk, by making a lake, and producing carmine, no less valuable than the Grana Fina.

The overstocking of the markets, however, with a drug so important,

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and

and of ſuch extenſive uſe, is not a thing that is very likely ſoon to happen. The manufacturer, wherever he ſhould find it at a price lower than common, would uſe it generally, and ſubſtitute it in the room of other materials for reds, ſuch as madder, redwood, &c. uſed for woollens and ſilks, beſide the great variety of ſhades, from ſcarlet and crimſon, down to all thoſe various tints to be obtained by various modifications of re-agents from Cochineal, with a brilliancy and ſtability, that would ſoon repay the ſmall additional expences that might be incurred by this ſubſtitution.

It is a thing greatly to be wiſhed, as it muſt be by every good citizen and patriot, that the Bengal Cochineal may ſoon be brought to ſuch a degree of perfection, and produced in ſuch plenty, as to admit of a reduction in the price, ſufficient to induce the calico-printers in Europe, to uſe it more commonly than hitherto in the dying of cotton; which would open a much wider field for its conſumption. As to the ſhyneſs of cotton to the admiſſion of this animal colour, it is not an obſtacle, that ought, by any means, to be conſidered as inſurmountable in the preſent ſtate of chemiſtry, advancing ſo rapidly to farther and farther improvement; and particularly applying, with vaſt ſucceſs, many of its operations to the art of dying. The few unſucceſsful attempts made by manufacturers and chemical philoſophers, to fix this colour on cotton, have been retarded more by the dearneſs of the drug, than by any impracticability of the deſign: this exhauſted at once the purſe and the patience of both the artiſt and the chemiſt, and precluded that continuation, repetition, and diverſification of experiment, which is uſually found neceſſary to the completion of new inventions.

It was upon cotton, that the Spaniards firſt ſaw the Cochineal uſed at Mexico; but, for want of preparation, it communicated to the ſtuff but a dull crimſon. When ſome of the dried Bengal inſect was ſhown to a vakeel of the rajah of Napal, reſiding as miniſter to our government in Calcutta, he ſoon knew it, and declared, that it is always uſed in his country in dying their robes and turbans red. The opportunity of having the management of a chintz manufactory, induced me to make ſome trials of the Cochineal in cotton, cloth, and thread. By theſe it was aſcertained, that the quantity of colouring matter contained in the Bengal Cochineal of 1796, compared with the Grana Fina, was from nine or eleven to ſixteen. I then repeated, as far as the chemical re-agents to be procured in India would permit, various experiments of the kind mentioned by Dr. Bancroft in his firſt volume of the Philoſophy of Faſt Colours, and nearly with the ſame ſucceſs, in variety of ſhades and degrees of permanency. From theſe experiments there reſulted two conſiderable advantages to that manufactory: the firſt was, that I was thereby induced to make an addition of a certain quantity of powdered Cochineal to the morinda root, for the fine cloths and muſlins, that were to undergo the boiling proceſs in the vat: the ſecond, that I was led to mix with the baſis for printing red, or alum, a decoction of Cochineal, inſtead of the turmerick, or red wood, formerly uſed by printers in tracing their deſigns. This laſt ſubſtitute was only boiled in ſimple morinda, and the other with the addition of Cochineal. By this proceſs, ſuch deep and brilliant reds were obtained as had not been ſeen in Bengal before.

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The

The cultivation, therefore, of the cochineal inſect, is an object worthy of all the countenance and care of government. The attempts toward its naturalization ought not, by any means, to be abandoned, but continued with perſevering induſtry, and unwearied attention to every circumſtance that may promote ſo important a branch of commerce. For this article we ſend annually immenſe ſums to the Spaniards. Not only might this expence be ſaved to Britain; but, in due time, the reſt of the world might be ſupplied from the Bengal produce of this valuable commodity. It is in the recollection of moſt people, converſant in India affairs, how the ſpecimens of indigo firſt ſent home from Bengal were depreciated and rejected. Hence the cultivation of it was obſtructed for ſome years. But, when it began to be attended to in 1780, and 1782, by people who were acquainted with the beſt modes of manufacturing it, it was improved with ſuch rapidity, that in the year 1790, ſome of the Bengal indigo was judged to be equal to the Guatimala, and bore the ſame price. The quantity ſent home in the year 1795-6, was far beyond what had been ever imported into the port of London in any one year from all other parts of the world, and much more than is required by the annual conſumption of Europe. This drug, falling in price, taught the planters an uſeful leſſon, namely, that, as good indigo will always yield a profit, it is better to pay regard to the improvement of the quality, than the increaſe of the quantity. But the uſe of indigo, in the dye-houſe, is very circumſcribed, and confined chiefly to the colours of blue and green. It gives alſo a few finer blacks with blue grounds; but it cannot, like Cochineal, be applied to the various principal colours, as crimſon, ſcarlet, purple, &c. and to the intermediate ſhades.

A circumſtantial Narrative regarding His Majeſty's Ship RESISTANCE, of 44 guns, Capt. EDWARD PAKENHAM Commander, at the time of her blowing up in the Straits of Banca, July 24, 1798; and the ſubſequent eſcape and deliverance of four of her crew, the only ſurvivors of that cataſtrophe.

Extracted from the Madras Courier of February laſt.

In conſequence of certain intelligence brought from the eaſtward by Captain Sheppardſon, of the Venus, that the part of the crew of an Engliſh ſhip of war, ſuppoſed to be his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſiſtance, which had the misfortune to be blown up in the Straits of Banca ſome months before, had been picked up by ſome prows, and carried to Lingan, where the ſurvivors ſtill exiſted in a ſtate of ſlavery, Major Taylor, commanding the garriſon of Malacca, immediately diſpatched a prow to that iſland for the relief of thoſe unfortunate men.

In this prow, ſuitably appointed with ſupplies, he ſent a ſepoy, who being well acquainted with the Malay tongue, was charged with a letter to the Sultan of Lingan, intreating

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treating that Prince to aſſiſt in the moſt effectual meaſures for the recovery and releaſe of ſuch of the Reſiſtance's ſhip's company as he might be able to diſcover in this calamitous ſituation.

On the 5th of December the prow returned to Malacca, bringing with her one ſeaman, late of the Reſiſtance's crew, from the declarations of whom the following narrative is taken.

The detail given by this man appears entitled to the greater ſhare of credit, as no deviation from the circumſtances related in his ſtory, was to be found upon the ſeveral interrogatories afterwards put to him from time to time; as it comes very near to the report which Captain Sheppardſon had of the Malays at Rhio; and as it coincides remarkably in many of its principal points with that which had already come round to Malacca from Penang, as there related by his three comrades, who had not leſs providentially arrived in ſafety at that ſettlement.

Thomas Scott, ſeaman, aged 22 years, a native of Wexford, in Ireland, relates on examination as follows: That he formerly belonged to the Cheſterfield South Sea whaler, from which he remained at Timor Beſar for three years, in the Dutch employ, till the capture of that place, when he entered on board the Reſiſtance.

On the 23d of July 1798, a ſmall Malay veſſel, of which the Reſiſtance had made a prize, and which ſhe was conducting through the Straits of Banca, had fallen ſo much aſtern of her, as to be entirely out of ſight. In conſequence of this, the Reſiſtance had anchored, in order to enable the prize to come up. About one o'clock the next morning, the prize dropped anchor under the ſtern of the Reſiſtance; and the officer of the watch (Lieutenant Cuthbert) hailed the veſſel, in order to put her commander on board; but not being heard, he reconciled him to this ſhort farther detention, by the aſſurance that he ſhould be permitted to go to his veſſel in the morning—a morning which, alas! they were doomed not to ſee: For, ſhortly after this converſation between Lieutenant Cuthbert and the Malay Captain, while Scott (the narrator of this melancholy event) lay aſleep at the larboard ſide of the quarter-deck, he was ſuddenly awaked by a fierce blaze that ſeized his clothes and hair, and that was inſtantaneouſly ſucceeded by a tremendous exploſion, from the ſhock of which, he conjectures, he became utterly inſenſible for five minutes or more.

He computes this dreadful accident to have taken place about four o'clock in the morning, 24th July 1798, from the day appearing about an hour after he was blown up; but how it did or could happen, circumſtanced as the ſhip then was, he profeſſes himſelf totally unable to offer an opinion, or hazard a conjecture.

When he recovered a little, he found himſelf half ſuffocated with water, floating and ſtruggling, with twelve others in the ſame ſituation, the ſmall remainder of the ſhip's company to which they had juſt belonged. He made ſhift with theſe to reach the netting of the ſhip on the ſtarboard ſide, which juſt remained above the water.

At the dawn of the day, the people belonging to the prize then not out of hail aſtern, who muſt eaſily have diſcovered the condition of the wreck, and heard the repeated ſhrieks of the wretched beings clinging to it, callous to every impulſe of humanity, after the diſcharge of a ſingle muſket, having weighed anchor,

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anchor, ſtood over, without regarding their ſituation, to the iſland of Banca. The weather continuing mild, and the water ſmooth, they ſet to work about eleven o'clock in the forenoon to make a raft of what pieces of timber they were able to pick up around them; to accompliſh which they were fortunately enabled, by means of the main-yard, which, laying alongſide the wreck, furniſhed them with ropes ſufficiently for laſhings: it alſo gave them cloth for a ſail, which they fixed to the maſt of the jolly boat; and they completed their taſk by making a platform upon it of ſuch planks as they could find.

From the ſhock and ſevere ſcorching that we, and all the ſurvivors had experienced, they were unable to accompliſh their work before one o'clock *p. m.*; in fact, four or five only of the number were left in any circumſtances to bear a part in it, the united labour of whom was very inſufficient to ſecure, as it ought, the raft they had thus contrived: add to this, the ſolicitude they muſt have felt in their diſtreſsful condition, to reach the ſhore before night; and this the more, as the piece of the wreck by which they clung, would only bear the weight of the moſt ſhattered amongſt them (James Sullivan and Robert Pulloyne, ſeamen), and to whom the compaſſion of their comrades had agreed accordingly to give the preference, by mounting them upon it, a ſingle pumpkin being at the ſame time the amount of all the ſuſtenance the whole party had to depend on. Having committed themſelves to this raft, they made ſail for the neareſt ſhore, which was the low land of Sumatra, diſtant about three leagues, and about ſix leagues to the ſouth of the Dutch ſettlement of Palambang. About ſeven o'clock it came to blow freſh, and the ſea ran high, with a ſtrong current now ſetting in againſt them. They were yet a conſiderable diſtance from the land, when the laſhings of their raft began to give way, and itſelf to go to pieces. Not only every plank of the platform was preſently waſhed off, but, to complete the miſery of their ſituation, their maſt and ſail were carried away. But reſources, not deſpair, is the character of a Britiſh ſeaman. Seeing an anchor-ſtock, which being lately a part of the raft, and which promiſed more ſecurity to thoſe who might be able to reach it, floating a conſiderable way from them, ſouth, Scott, being the ſtouteſt of the party, reſolved to ſwim after it, and, encouraging Alexander M'Carthy, quarter-maſter, and J. Nutton, and Joſeph Scott, ſeamen, to follow his example, they all four fetched it in ſafety.

It was at this time one o'clock, *a. m.* and clear moon-light. Eight poor ſouls ſtill remained by the raft (Pulloyne being dead), who ſeeing this part of their number, from whoſe exertions alone any hope might be entertained, thus conſult their own ſafety by the only poſſible chance for it, bewailed their ſeparation bitterly.

The adventurers on the anchor-ſtock loſt ſight, in another hour, of the forlorn companions of their diſtreſs, of whom they never heard nor ſaw more. By means of two ſpars laſhed acroſs, to keep it from rolling, they continued to be borne in ſafety upon this, till about nine o'clock next morning, when the current changing again, ſet them faſt towards the land, under the lee of which, though they had been driven out farther to ſea than they were when they left the wreck, they fortunately arrived, with the

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help of a paddle, about nine o'clock the ſame night (25th). Some ſurf running along the ſhore, they found it a matter of no ſmall difficulty, in their exhauſted and weakly ſtate, after betaking themſelves to ſwimming again, to reach the beach.

Having thus providentially effected their eſcape from the dangers of the deep, others, no leſs formidable, ſtared them in the face upon this deſert coaſt; or a coaſt, if not deſert, only preſſed by the footſteps of men ſcarce leſs ſavage than the wild beaſt that roamed in its adjoining thicket. The firſt care of the ſeamen was, after their fatigues and ſufferings, to gather leaves and dry graſs, with which they made themſelves a bed whereon to repoſe. On this they ſlept ſound till morning, when awakened by the call of thirſt, they went to look for water, which they found at hand; but no manner of refreſhment beſides, not even a ſingle ſhell-fiſh could they diſcover. In this deplorable condition, and almoſt naked (a ſingle jacket and a couple of ſhirts being their whole ſtock of cloaths), they remained ſtarving till about four o'clock the ſame afternoon (26th), being a term of three whole nights and two days from the time of being blown up, when ſtraggling along the ſhore, and almoſt in utter deſpair of all human ſuccour, one of the party diſcovered a Malay prow, lying in a bay, hardly a quarter of a mile from them. Upon this they conſulted what was beſt to be done, and it was reſolved that T. Scott, being able to talk the Dutch and Malay tongues fluently, ſhould approach ſingly, while the reſt kept out of ſight; and well it was for them that ſuch was the plan and precaution they obſerved, for had they all advanced together, unarmed and defenceleſs as they were, it is almoſt a moral certainty, that not a life would have been ſpared. On a nearer approach, he preſently diſcovered four more pirate prows with the firſt, ſome of the people belonging to which were at work on the ſhore, repairing a boat. On perceiving Scott, their head man immediately made towards him, with an uplifted axe in his hand; upon a loud ſhout given by whom, a crowd followed, equally determined to put him to death; but falling upon his knees, and ſupplicating for mercy in their own tongue, the chief relented, and forbade any of his people to do their priſoner harm. They aſked him earneſtly what countryman he was, and what he wanted amongſt them? He replied, he was an unfortunate Engliſhman, one of a ſmall remainder that ſurvived the accident which had lately befallen his ſhip. They repeated the queſtion, whether he was actually an Engliſhman? and charged him if a man of the Dutch nation belonged to the number ſaved, that he ſhould diſcover him to them at his peril. Being anſwered in the negative, the chief (or rajah, as they ſtyled him), inquired particularly whether their captain ſurvived, in which caſe he would undertake himſelf to convey them all ſafe to Malacca; but his people, as well as the Malay chief himſelf, vowed, that if the party that accident had put into their hands had been Dutch, no conſideration ſhould have induced them to ſhew quarter to a ſingle man. Some of the pirates were now directed to where the ſeamen were, who preſently returned with them, trembling, under the moſt alarming apprehenſions that they ſhould be maſſacred, as they conceived Scott had already been: for they had ſeen the latter ſurrounded by an angry and threatening

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ıing crowd, themſelves undiſco-
ered. On their arrival, all four
ere made to ſit down, till they
ılly ſatisfied their curioſity by
king a thouſand queſtions relative
› the ſhip and their priſoners.
he next ſtep the pirates took
as to divide the captives, each of
ıe rajahs taking two into his own
oat, the quarter-maſter and Hutton
ıto one, the two Scotts into the
ther. It was now paſt ſix o'clock,
. *m.* when the almoſt famiſhed
amen at laſt had the wants of na-
ıre relieved, by a plentiful meal of
ſh and rice, which they had ſerved
o them in each of the boats. The
ime allowed for this refreſhment
ıeing expired, the five prows im-
nediately put off for the Reſiſt-
ınce's wreck; but after a vain
earch of two whole days, they re-
urned without being able to pick
ıp any part of the ſhip or of her
ontents. Some ſeamen's cheſts,
ontaining a few dollars and ar-
icles of little value, however, and
ı few of the bodies, continued to
›e waſhed on ſhore, from time to
ime, for ſome days after.

While theſe five prows, which
ormed a part of a fleet of eighteen
›r twenty, that were diſtributed
ılong the land, remained cruiſing
eparately up and down the Straits,
›n the look-out for trading craft
rom China, Java, &c. (which
night be about three weeks), the
Malays continued to behave ſo
owards their priſoners, as to leave
hem no great cauſe to complain.

About the 25th of Auguſt, the
›row rajah, or principal prow, in
which the narrator was, at nine,
a. m. fell in with a ſloop from
Java. The crew of this veſſel,
ınder cover of the preceding night,
ıad abandoned her, betaking to
heir boats, and eſcaped to the
eareſt ſhore, making the beſt of
heir way, probably, with what
ſpecie they had, for the neigh-
bouring town of Banca, to which
they were believed to be bound,
and where they were ſure of pro-
tection. For, ſeeing this formi-
dable prow, which carried one
twelve pounder, two ſwivels, and
a proportion of muſquetry, ſwords,
&c. lying at anchor to windward;
and being well aſcertained, from
her ſtrength and appearance, what
ſhe was, as well as that no mercy
was to be expected from the ſan-
guinary band aboard her, they
wiſely made this ſacrifice to their
perſonal ſecurity. Before the prow
rajah boarded the ſloop, the Eng-
liſh ſeamen had the promiſe of a
ſmall dividend of any cloth, or
proviſions that might be found on
board. Being laden, however,
only with ſalt and oil, a ſmall pro-
portion of fowls, rice, and cocoa
nuts, part of her ſtock came to
their ſhare in common with the
other hands. The prow proceeded
from hence with the ſloop for Pe-
nobang, a town of the iſland of
Lingan, which they reached in
three days, and their prize fetched
the captors 1500 rix dollars. Here
the two Scotts were ſeparated, Jo-
ſeph being ſent with the prize to
the town of Lingan, and Thomas
remaining with the rajah of the
prow, behind, at Penobang. The
pirates have a ſmall fort, or block-
houſe, at this place, ſurrounded by
water, mounting a good many guns,
which are occaſionally run out of
their houſes, and theſe are erected
univerſally upon ſtakes or piles.—
Thomas Scott remained here as a
ſlave, with the rajah of the prow,
his maſter, four or five weeks, when
he had the news of Quarter-maſter
M'Carthy and Hutton arriving in
that ſmall prow at Lingan; that the
young rajah, who commanded the
prow, had very liberally and hu-
manely rejected any ranſom for his

captives, and freely preſented them to the ſultaun. A few days after he heard that his nameſake (Joſeph) Scott, had been ranſomed of the Tunor men, aboard the prize, where it was his fate to be diſpoſed of, for fifteen rix dollars; and finally, that the ſultaun of Lingan, had, with an alacrity and generoſity which at once ſtamp the natural diſpoſition of his heart, and the regard and reſpect he bears in it towards the Britiſh nation, provided all the ſurviving ſeamen, of whom he appears to have had any knowledge, with a prow to tranſport them to Penang. Thus did the national character of the land from which theſe poor fellows ſprung, become a bleſſing to its individuals in the moſt trying and perilous ſituations imaginable. It would not become us to reverſe the medal and make the alluſion, however it might apply to any other country, whoſe conduct towards, and conſequently experience, from the Malay iſlanders, have been ſo widely different. It was not till nine days after the liberation and departure of his comrades for Penang, that Thomas Scott was brought up by his owner from Penobang to Lingan, about half a day's ſail, and there ſold in the market for thirty-five rix dollars.

This purchaſer was another rajah (or head man), who proved to him a kinder and more conſiderate maſter than the former: he had now a better allowance of victuals, more liberty, the gift of a cloth to cover him, and an handkerchief. Lamenting the hardſhip of his fate, on being the only one of his countrymen left behind in bondage, his new maſter encouraged him by the aſſurance that whenever he (Scott) ſhould be able to pay him back the original amount of his purchaſe, he would immediately releaſe him. But his deliverance, and that from a quarter totally unimagined and unexpected, was in the diſpenſation of Heaven, then, in its turn, at hand; for next day, to his unſpeakable joy, he found the ſultaun had become the ranſomer alſo from the Macaſſar rajah. Being ordered into the preſence of his benefactor, he was given to underſtand, that in conſequence of a letter received by the ſultaun, the preceding day, from Major Taylor, commanding at Malacca, requeſting the ſultaun's attention and relief to any of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhips which might be found in thoſe parts (too certain intelligence of which had been given him at Malacca), he, the ſultaun was happy to diſcover that there yet remained another Engliſhman, of whom he before had no knowledge, on the iſland, and to whom he could have the pleaſure of beſtowing his liberty, uſing ſeveral other kind expreſſions. Accordingly, after a delay of nine days of the prow diſpatched by Major Taylor to Lingan, Scott had the ſultaun's permiſſion to depart for Malacca, where the prow arrived with him on the 5th of December, after a tedious paſſage of fourteen days; and where, upon official examination, he delivered in the above report to the commanding officer, offering to atteſt the ſame (to the beſt of his belief and knowledge) at that time, or whenever he might be called upon.

Officers, Ships' Company, &c. belonging to or on board His Majeſty's ſhip Reſiſtance, when ſhe blew up, as well as Scott can recollect.

Captain Edw. Pakenham, commander.
Mr. Haughton, firſt lieutenant.
Mr. Cuthbert, ſecond ditto.
Mr. Mackay, third ditto.
Mr. Powys, ſurgeon.
Mr. Hunt, maſter.
Mr. Roſchagen, lieutenant of marines.
Mr. Brown, maſter at arms.
Mr. Dawſon, gunner.
Mr. Pike, boatſwain.

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Mr.

Mr. ——, carpenter.
Mr. Marcer, purſer.
Mr. Harwood, maſter's mate.
Mr. Walſh, midſhipman.
Mr. Durham, ditto.
Mr. Courtenay, ditto.
Mr. Woolfe, ditto.
Mr. ———, ditto.
Mr. ———, ditto.
Three maſter's mates.
Mr. Evan, coxſwain.
Mr. ———, ſurgeon's mate.
Serjeant Stevens, of the marines.
Five quartermaſters; (the ſixth, Mr. M'Carthy, being ſaved.)
Four boatſwain's mates.
About thirty marines, and two hundred and fifty ſeamen.
Three Engliſh women, married on board.
One Malay ditto, of Amboyna.
Fourteen Spaniſh priſoners, taken in the prize brig.

Malacca, 7th Dec. 1798.

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS.

ADDRESSED TO WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following Letters, and have much ſatisfaction in preſenting them to the Public.

THE news of the acquittal of Mr. Haſtings arrived in Calcutta, by the Lord Thurlow, Indiaman, in the month of September 1795, and was received with univerſal pleaſure.

A meeting of the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta was convened on the 19th Sept. and the following Congratulatory Addreſs was unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by 326 of the principal Britiſh inhabitants in Calcutta.

SIR,

The inhabitants of this ſettlement, on your departure for Europe, having, in the ſtrongeſt terms, expreſſed their ſenſe both of your public adminiſtration and private conduct, during the long period in which you preſided in India, we feel it no leſs incumbent on us now to offer to you our warmeſt congratulations on your acquittal of all the charges that were preferred againſt you in England.

We cannot but admire, Sir, the patience, fortitude, and reſignation, with which you have borne a trial unexampled in its length, and a ſcrutiny into character, motives, and actions, the moſt ſtrict and minute that ever was inſtituted. But, upheld by conſcious innocence, you have given an example of your reliance on the juſtice of your cauſe, which we doubt not, will carry conviction to the world and poſterity, equal to the verdict of the illuſtrious tribunal before which you have appeared.

An acquittal under ſuch circumſtances, we muſt conſider as honourable in the higheſt degree to yourſelf, as well as demonſtrative of the impartial juſtice of our country. It is alſo peculiarly gratifying to us, as it confirms, and, if it were poſſible, it would ſtrengthen, thoſe ſentiments which we never ceaſed to entertain of you.

Permit us to add, Sir, our cordial wiſhes, that your remaining years may be many, and accompanied by a felicity that may compenſate for the loſs of thoſe benefits and comforts of which you have been ſo long deprived.

The following congratulatory letters were alſo tranſmitted by the ſeveral diviſions of the Bengal army, and preſented to Mr. Haſtings by the underſigned officers.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

SIR,

We have been honoured by the ſelection

ſelection of our brother officers in India, to be the medium of offering to you their congratulations on the honourable iſſue of the moſt extenſive and rigorous examination ever inſtituted into the conduct of one man; and we feel particularly happy, in having this opportunity afforded us, of adding our own congratulations to this anticipation of the judgment of poſterity, from thoſe who had the neareſt means of obſerving your meaſures, and of eſtimating their wiſdom by their effects.

We have the honour to be,
With the greateſt eſteem and reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servts.
(Signed) RICHARD SCOTT,
JAMES BURNETT,
JOHN ASHWORTH.
JOHN SALMOND.

London, March 30, 1796.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*
Late Governor General of Bengal.

SIR,

Relieved from a long and painful anxiety, reſpecting the event of your unmerited proſecution and trial, the officers and ſtaff at this ſtation indulge the warmeſt ſentiments of their hearts, in congratulating you on your honourable acquittal.

Having been ever fully impreſſed with the higheſt ſenſe of your merit, they cannot but rejoice that your character, after the ſevereſt inveſtigation, has been ſo amply and ſo honourably juſtified.

All Europe muſt now join with them in acknowledging the wiſdom and juſtice of thoſe meaſures, which, by conciliating the minds of the native powers, enſured ſucceſs to thoſe exertions you ſo happily employed, to the preſervation of the Britiſh empire in the eaſt, againſt the united efforts of the moſt powerful enemies.

Accept, Sir, this heartfelt congratulation, as a ſmall tribute to your merit, and a ſincere teſtimony of the regard and eſteem with which they have the honour to ſubſcribe themſelves,

Your moſt faithful and
Devoted humble Servants,
(Signed) G. JOHNSON, *Lieut. Col.*
And 51 officers and ſtaff, of the garriſon of Chuna Ghur.

Chuna Ghur, Oct. 5, 1795.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

SIR,

The officers and ſtaff of that part of the Bengal army at preſent ſtationed at Futty Ghur, would deem themſelves deficient in gratitude for the ſteady ſupport afforded to their claims, and the warm regard invariably manifeſted for the honour and proſperity of the army in general, during your adminiſtration of the Britiſh affairs in India, ſhould they not embrace the earlieſt opportunity of preſenting to you, their ſincere congratulations upon the honourable termination of the long and rigorous ſcrutiny, which has been inſtituted into your meaſures and conduct, during a government of thirteen years, and under the conſtant preſſure of multiplied difficulties and dangers.

While they teſtify their inexpreſſible ſatisfaction at the reſult of an inquiry, which will tranſmit your name to poſterity with deſerved and unfading luſtre, they cannot but feel a very particular ſelf-gratulation, on finding their own ſentiments of your wiſdom, zeal, and important public ſervices, confirmed, by the almoſt unanimous verdict of the moſt reſpectable tribunal upon earth, and the general voice of the nation.

May you, Sir, long live in the enjoyment of your well-earned fame, and in the perfect poſſeſſion and farther

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ther public exertion of thoſe eminent talents which have acquired ſuch extenſive and permanent advantage to your country.

We have the honour to be,
With the greateſt eſteem and reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
Moſt humble Servants,
(Signed) WM. POPHAM, *Col.*
And 68 officers and ſtaff.

Futty Ghur, Oct. 3, 1795.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*
Late Governor General in Bengal.

SIR,

We the officers of the diviſion of the Bengal army ſtationed at Cawnpore, impelled by a grateful remembrance of the many obligations we owe to your late adminiſtration, and our ardent admiration of your private character, preſs forward to offer you our ſincere congratulations on your late honourable acquittal.

During a trial, which, for ſeverity of ſcrutiny, and intolerable procraſtination, is without example in the annals of the world, we have beheld you, Sir, patient and magnanimous, deporting yourſelf in a manner becoming the ſaviour of Britiſh India. Our ſolicitude was great, but we had no fear of the iſſue, though we feelingly lamented the precious years that have been loſt to the public, which might otherwiſe have been employed in the ſervice of the ſtate, at a period as intereſting and momentous, as your trial has been afflicting and unprecedented.

May the remainder of your life, Sir, be long and happy; and we hope, that this grateful tribute from a body who have been witneſſes of the brilliant acts of your dignified and meritorious adminiſtration, will deſcend, with the name of Haſtings, to poſterity, as a token of the veneration and eſteem in which we have ever held your character, and as a proof of the reſpect with which we are,

Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
Very humble Servants,
(Signed JOHN FORBES, *Col.*
And 106 officers and ſtaff.

The following addreſs from the officers of the Bengal army, ſtationed at the preſidency of Fort William, and at Barrackpoor, was brought over by Major Rattray, of the Bengal artillery, and was preſented to Mr. Haſtings by that gentlemen, Col. Duncan, and Capt. Aſhworth.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

SIR,

The officers of the Bengal army bearing in their remembrance, the wiſdom, moderation, and juſtice of your adminiſtration in India, feel a very heartfelt ſatisfaction in congratulating you on your late honourable acquittal, by the Peers of Great Britain, from charges brought againſt you by the Houſe of Commons, and ſupported by men of the firſt abilities in the nation.

The energy and ſeverity with which you have been for ſo many years proſecuted, the magnanimity and fortitude you have ſhewn during your trial, and in declining to ſolicit ſupport, even when all the power and abilities of your native country ſeemed combined againſt you, place you in a point of view the moſt envied, the moſt honourable; for your enemies have raiſed a monument to your fame, on which the juſtice of your country hath recorded the integrity of your mind, and the propriety and neceſſity of your public conduct. May the gratitude of the community you have ſo long, ſo ably, and ſo faithfully

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fully ſerved, be as conſpicuous as your merits and diſintereſtedneſs have been publicly evinced. May your Sovereign, by conferring honours upon you, prove the value he has for ſuch a ſubject, and by doing ſo, increaſe the approbation and attachment of a free and generous people.

With us, and with the natives of this country, your name muſt ever be revered, and with Clive's, be handed down with honour, reſpect, and admiration, to the lateſt poſterity.——We have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

(Signed) CHARLES MORGAN, *Col.*
And 175 officers and ſtaff.

October 1, 1795.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*
Late Governor General of Bengal.

SIR,

We the officers and ſtaff of the military ſtation of Dinapore, and its dependencies, impreſſed with heartfelt gratitude for former favours, embrace the earlieſt opportunity to congratulate you upon the very honourable termination of the moſt vexatious, tedious, and unmerited proſecution recorded in the annals of hiſtory.

Long may you live, Sir, an ornament to that nation which will, at length, unblinded by prejudice, be fully convinced of the ample ſupport and benefit it received from your adminiſtration in India; and will, no doubt, do juſtice to that exertion, ability, and patriotiſm, which, ſurmounting every difficulty and obſtruction, ſecured theſe poſſeſſions unimpaired to the mother country, although aſſaulted by the combined powers of Europe and the Eaſt.——We are, Sir, with the utmoſt eſteem and gratitude, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

(Signed) H. BRISCO, *Col.*
And 103 officers and ſtaff.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

SIR,

The gentlemen of Fort Marlborough beg leave to congratulate you on an event which they have long expected from the juſtice of their country, and which they proudly record by unanimous commemoration.

They have remarked, Sir, with admiration, the ſpirited and manly ſtruggle which you ſo long maintained in ſupport of your perſonal integrity, and the dignity of a government, the energies of which, are to this moment felt by India, to the remoteſt extremes of her vaſt empire. With the ſincereſt pleaſure they at length contemplate the ſuffrages of a nation united in the vindication of your honour, and a diſtinguiſhed place aſſigned in the annals of the world, to that virtue which hath paſſed, unhurt, the ordeal of ſo many years.

To ſuch high acknowledgment of your merits, permit them to add their limited teſtimony, that your memory will be dear to India; whilſt in the happineſs which your wiſe government diffuſed around it, in the advancement of the arts you patronized, and the progreſs of the ſciences you cheriſhed, mankind ſhall continue to trace the enlightened politician, the comprehenſive genius, and polite ſcholar.

It remains for them to expreſs their ſincereſt wiſhes, that every happineſs and enjoyment may await the evening of your honourable life, in the boſom of your country; which, after ſevere approval of your worth, hath at length been amply, though ſlowly juſt.——They have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

(Signed)

R. Broff, H. Douglas,
P. Braham, B. Hartley,
R. S.

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R. S. Graham	F. E Beaghan
T. Brown	G. Barclay
J. Macdonald	A. Monteath
R. Beſt	W. M. Grant
D. M'Pane	H. Dunning
C. Holloway	C. Day
R. Bill	T. Sturgeon
T. Cudlipp	J. Powell
J. Campbell	J. Grigſon
A. Brenan	W. Parker
D. Gillis	J. N. Sealy
F. W. Peirſe	E. Bagley
J. Mully	J. B. Roſindell
C. Hutchinſon	J. Turing
C. Campbell	J. Bagley
T. Waters	J. Braham

Fort Malbro', Oct. 20, 1795.

The firſt of the preceeding congratulatory letters, was tranſmitted by the government of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, and ſent to Mr. Haſtings by their order, with the following letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, to which his anſwer is annexed.

To WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

SIR,

We have the commands of the Court of Directors, to tranſmit to you the addreſs of the inhabitants of Calcutta, on your late honourable acquittal by the Houſe of Lords: we have great pleaſure in obeying theſe commands, which convey ſo honourable a teſtimony of the eſteem and affection of ſo very reſpectable a body of men, who had ſuch opportunities of appreciating your character.

We have the honour to be,
With much eſteem, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servts.
(Signed) D. SCOTT,
HUGH INGLIS.

Eaſt India Houſe, May 4, 1796.

To DAVID SCOTT, *and* HUGH INGLIS, *Eſquires.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the letter which you have done me the honour to write to me, in obedience to the commands of the Court of Directors, with that which it incloſed, and which was addreſſed to me by the Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta; and I requeſt the favour of you to preſent to that Honourable Court, my moſt grateful thanks for this additional inſtance of their goodneſs. To have allowed it to receive its deſtined paſſage through the channel of their official proceedings, was, of itſelf, an indication of their approval of its contents; but they choſe to ſtamp it with the higheſt conſequence, perhaps that they could give to it, when they entruſted its tranſmiſſion to the charge of their Chairman and Deputy; for which I ought to be, and do feel myſelf, impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of obligation. I beg leave, at the ſame time, to expreſs my particular thanks to you, gentlemen, for the very handſome and dignified terms in which you have been pleaſed to execute this commiſſion.

My ſufferings have been great; but they have been converted into bleſſings by the conſequences which they have drawn down upon me. My acquittal, though by the higheſt and moſt reſpectable tribunal upon earth, I conſider but as an exemption from infamy. It was followed by the declaration of the collective body of my late maſters, that I merited poſitive approbation. The Court of Directors added the moſt honourable and impreſſive teſtimony to that judgment. My fellow-countrymen, both civil and military, of that eſtabliſhment, whoſe intereſts were, during a courſe of many years, committed to my charge, have repeated the ſame ſentiments; and the former have indirectly appealed to that Honourable Court for the confirmation which it had already given of it.

I have yet a farther debt of gratitude to acknowledge to the Hon. Court of Directors, for the o n of

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fifty thousand pounds, which they have generously granted to me, in consequence of my late application, which certainly was not made with such an expectation. As a relief from distress, I received it with a thankful heart: As an implied effect of the same generous acceptance of my services, I feel a gratification from it of a different kind, and scarcely inferior to the former. I request that you will have the goodness to convey my thanks for this last act of their bounty, which I should have before acknowledged, had not a consideration of delicacy restrained me, while any part of the sum destined for my use, by their orders, remained unpaid. I am this instant informed that the last delivery of 25 thousand pounds, was made this morning, making up with the first, the complete sum of fifty thousand pounds.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Park Lane, May 6, 1796.

The following answers were written by Mr. Hastings to the Congratulatory Letters.

To the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, congratulating me on my acquittal of all the charges preferred against me in England.

I return you my most sincere thanks for this instance of your attention to me, on an occasion so interesting to my credit and peace of mind; and for the confirmation which you have joined to it of your former approbation of my conduct, during the period in which I held the chief administration in Bengal.

The mode which you have chosen to convey to me this testimony of your good will, claims also my farther thanks. Though independent and complete in itself, yet by communicating it through the channel of the Court of Directors, you have given it the effect of an appeal to their justice. It was transmitted to me by their commands, in a letter signed by their Chairman and Deputy Chairman, expressive, in the most honourable terms, of their accordance with the sentiments which it contained.

To a man, whom a strange fatality has involved, through the course of a long official life, in an unremitting struggle for the means of discharging with effect the duties of his station, and guarding his reputation from dishonour, declarations of applause and affection from those who stood by position nearest to the seat, or influence, of that authority in which he so long participated, and whose operations he, in a great measure, directed, are of more worth than any that wealth and honours, united, could yield. Such, I can truly affirm, they are in my estimation of them.

You, gentlemen, have many claims of old to my regard. There was a time in which even the authority of my public office derived a considerable support from the influence of your good opinion of the manner in which it had been exercised. The knowledge of your sentiments, publicly and authentically expressed on the day of my departure from Calcutta, contributed largely to support my credit with my countrymen at home, when, but for this, and similar aids, it must have sunk under the pressure of accusations heaped upon me without

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out number, and yet unrevoked, in the name of the moſt revered body upon earth. Theſe are perſonal benefits which I muſt ever remember with a grateful heart: nor is the impreſſion made upon it by the prompt and ardent zeal which you have ever manifeſted to cooperate with the government itſelf, in ſeaſons of great exigency, leſs deeply marked, though blended with an eſteem ariſing from a more diſintereſted conſideration.

When I parted, in the year 1785, from that community to which I had attached myſelf by an intercourſe of many years, and by various relations, my heart ſorrowed for the ſeparation, but conſoled itſelf with the hope, which a conſcious reflection of a long, a well-intended, and a ſucceſsful ſervice, entitled me to indulge, that I might ſtill devote what remained of the active portion of my life to the advancement of your welfare, with that of the ſtate on which it depended. I have been diſappointed, and have painfully, though patiently, borne the diſappointment. Yet, has it not been wholly unprofitable. The voluminous evidence produced in the courſe of my long trial, has incidentally brought to light many of the virtues of my countrymen and fellow-ſervants in India, which would otherwiſe have remained ſunk in obſcurity: it has, in a great meaſure, removed the prejudices which had been excited againſt them, and ſhewn them deſerving of the love and reſpect of their brethren at home, for the firm regard which they have ſhewn to their common intereſts; for the candour and ſimplicity of their manners, and the gentleneſs and moderation with which they have generally, and almoſt individually, demeaned themſelves towards the native inhabitants of the provinces dependent on the Britiſh dominion, over whom the aſcendant of the national character is ſcarcely leſs prevalent than the power with which it is, in many inſtances, officially aſſociated. Thoſe virtues, while they tend to promote the duration of that dominion, by binding it on willing minds, reflect, at the ſame time, a credit on the Britiſh name, and give to their poſſeſſors a double title to the affection of every man who bears it.

In the many different occupations which I have filled in India, from my early youth, upwards, I have had more opportunities of knowing the general character of my countrymen reſident in it, but more particularly in the provinces of Bengal, than almoſt any other man; and I dare to pronounce, as I would if called upon before the judgment ſeat of Heaven, that in the ſentiment and practice of the two beſt affections which conſtitute the bond of ſociety, namely, public ſpirit, and generoſity, they are not ſurpaſſed, if equalled, by any people upon earth. I might appeal to a very recent inſtance of both, if it were neceſſary to diſplay to you the exhibition of your own deeds; and God forbid that my countrymen, if ever this writing ſhould come to their knowledge, ſhould want a monitor to remind them of their benefactors, or to awaken in their breaſts the ſentiments which are due to thoſe who feel for their diſtreſſes, and manifeſt a ſolicitude, without the profeſſion of it, to relieve them!

To the Almighty Diſpoſer of human events, I humbly and fervently offer up my prayers for your proſperity, for the proſperity of the Britiſh empire in India, and for the eaſe, content, and happineſs of the native inhabitants of it, who have

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have a more immediate and indiſpenſable claim to its protection.

I have the honour to be,
With the moſt grateful and indelible attachment,
Gentlemen,
Your much obliged,
Moſt obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To Major General CHARLES MORGAN.

London, June 13, 1796.

SIR,

By one of the ſhips which ſailed for India in the courſe of the laſt month, I addreſſed to you a ſhort letter, acknowledging the receipt of one which I had the honour to receive from yourſelf, and the other officers of the brigade at the preſidency; expreſſive in terms the moſt flattering and honourable to me, of your participation in the joy of my acquittal of the charges preferred againſt me by the Commons of Great-Britain, and your ſenſe both of my public conduct, and regard to the general rights and intereſts of the ſervice, and of the army in particular. To ſimilar addreſſes from the officers of the military ſtations of Cawnpoor, Futty Ghur, and Chunaghur, I alſo wrote letters of acknowledgment in the ſame terms as that which I wrote to you: and addreſſed them to Col. Forbes, Colonel Popham, and Lieutenant Colonel Johnſon, the officers commanding thoſe ſtations reſpectively; reſerving myſelf for a future reply, with the aid of more leiſure, by the ſubſequent diſpatches. I could not ſuffer the firſt ſhips to depart without making ſome declaration, however imperfect, of the ſenſe which I felt of theſe teſtimonies of the benevolence of men, whoſe profeſſional characters ſtood ſo high in my eſtimation of them, and in their claims upon my regard for their paſt exertions in the ſervice of that adminiſtration, over which I many years preſided. Nor could a few words, ſuggeſted at the inſtant, ſatisfy my mind, which felt itſelf impreſſed with more than even the moſt laboured language could utter. Yet whatever the heart may conceive, it is only by the common forms of ſpeech that its conceptions can be adequately rendered. Mine has but one mixed ſentiment for this occaſion; the ſentiment of affection and gratitude. This is all that I can expreſs; and this I requeſt you to make known, in whatever mode may be the moſt regular, to all the officers whoſe names are ſubſcribed to the letters of congratulation which I have already received, and to ſuch others, (for ſuch I am aſſured there are) as may have been ſince tranſmitted for the ſame purpoſe.

Upon this occaſion, I cannot but remember, with augmented ſatisfaction, the general addreſs which I received from the officers of the army upon the Bengal eſtabliſhment, ſome months after my departure from India. That act, after a lapſe of more than ten years, which have paſſed over my head with circumſtances the moſt degrading to me while they laſted, you, gentlemen, have now authenticated by the repetition of your former aſſurances, not delivered merely in the form of a deed of common acquieſcence, but marked as the poſitive and diſtinct ſenſe of every diviſion of the army reſiding on the ſame ſpot, and uniting to form the terms of it. Such a teſtimony, while it glorifies its ſubject far beyond the luſtre of artificial diſtinctions, reflects, at the ſame time, the higheſt credit (if I may ſay ſo much upon a point in which I have ſo near an intereſt) on thoſe who

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who have delivered it; and proves, that neither length of time, nor the influence of cauſes which have commonly governed the judgment of mankind, have had any power, either to change the opinions which had grown on theirs, from the effect of their own experience and obſervation, or to leſſen the effect of thoſe opinions on their fixed attachments.

Much as I owe for theſe unexampled demonſtrations of the good will of the gentlemen, to whom, through your channel, I now addreſs myſelf, yet it is not by this conſideration alone that my gratitude or attachment is bounded. I owe much to them for whatever degree of reputation the world may be pleaſed to allow me. It has been my boaſt, and though repeatedly proclaimed, even on that ground on which the moſt laboured efforts were made to blaſt my good name, it has never been contradicted, that in the courſe of an adminiſtration of thirteen years, and in periods of more than common difficulty, I never joined in the formation of any military operation, which did not ultimately ſucceed in the complete attainment of its deſtined, or a better purpoſe. It might be permitted to me to arrogate ſome little merit to myſelf, for having diſcerned and applied, in the diſcharge of a great national truſt, the ample means which I poſſeſſed in the talents, proweſs, and enthuſiaſtic ardour, of thoſe whoſe ſervices I had the power of calling into action. Therefore it was, that the meaſures which I could call my own were invariably ſucceſsful.

Among the numerous accuſations with which I have been heavily charged, it was one, that I raſhly precipitated the Company's intereſts, and even ſafety, into ſituations of unequal danger. And true it was, that if I had had but common inſtruments to work with, I ſhould have thought as they did who laid that guilt to my charge, becauſe they knew not, that no enterprize was too great for men, who poſſeſſing, in common with their brethren of theſe kingdoms, the virtues of courage and honour, joined to a profeſſional knowledge, wrought by conſtant practice to perfection; men whoſe daily habits, even to their amuſements, were military, and who regarded every ſervice in which they engaged, as their own.

In our community it has ſometimes happened, as in the beſt it muſt, that parties have been formed, which have unhappily divided men's affections, with their opinions, from each other. But no inſtance has ever yet occurred, in which the intereſts of their ſtate were threatened with external danger, that did not unite all hearts and hands in the ſame common cauſe, and in one determined and confident reſolution to maintain it againſt what power ſoever might aſſail it. This obſervation comprizes both branches of the ſervice, the civil equally with the military; and too highly do I eſtimate the ſpirit and liberality of the latter, to fear that I may diſpleaſe them, by aſcribing to the former this participation in thoſe qualities which conſtitute the true baſis of public virtue. It is to theſe energies, and to this bond of union, that Great-Britain is indebted for her Indian empire. May the ſame ſpirit ever animate every corps, and every department of that ſervice, to the ſame honourable and proſperous exertions; and may their parent ſtate, more and more know, and knowing, love and

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and cherish those virtues, from which it has derived so many and great benefits, and on which it depends for their duration and improvement!

I have the honour to be,
With the most affectionate attachment,
Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

To ROBERT BROFF, *Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, and the other Gentlemen of Fort-Marlborough.*

London August 14, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honour to receive your letter, and grieve that the last ships which might have carried out my acknowledgment of it, had it arrived a very few days earlier, are now on their way to India: but I feel myself impressed with too strong a sense of obligation for its contents to lose a day in preparing it, however distant the means of its conveyance may be. I shall not attempt to express what no power of words can describe, the sensations of surprize, pleasure, and gratitude, which I felt on the receipt of such a testimony of the approbation and esteem of gentlemen of such consideration, and to every one of whom I am personally unknown: nor were these the only sentiments excited by it; whatever I may be, however deficient in those deserts which might entitle me to so distinguished an honour, yet your motive proceeded from a source of generosity blended with the purest streams of public virtue; such as I am proud to think could only flow from the hearts of my own countrymen; at least I have never heard or read of similar instances, in the annals of other nations. I must admire and venerate such an effect of such a principle, even if I had no interest in its application.

I will not, however, so far undervalue your act, as to disclaim all pretensions to the benefit of it. My own conscience will allow me to lay claim to as much merit as can belong to the best intentions, and those wholly exempt from every selfish view, which could stand in competition with the general interests which I held in trust, though not without a gratification in the present approbation of my own mind, and in the hope of the future applause of my own country, and of the native inhabitants of that over which I presided.

Accept, gentlemen, my most sincere and grateful thanks for this honourable pledge of your regard, and my most fervent wishes for the prosperity of your establishment, and for the happiness of every individual composing it.

I have the honour to be,
With the most respectful acknowledgments,
Gentlemen,
Your greatly obliged, and
Most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.

Copy of a letter, supposed to have been lost in the Hinchinbrooke, in the year 1785, *as it has never been answered.*

[The following Letter is extracted from the *Seer Mutaquerin*, or the History of the Present Times, in Hindustân;—an highly interesting work; originally written, in the Persian language, by GOLAUM HUSSEIN, a native of India; and translated into English by NOTA-MANUS, or MUSTAPHA, the Author of this Letter, who is a native of Persia, and of whom we have given a short account in our Biographical department. We publish this

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this Letter in the exact words of the Author, not only as a ſpecimen of the proficiency which an Aſiatic has attained in our language, but alſo as a teſtimony of the eſteem in which Mr. HASTINGS is held by the native inhabitants of India.]

To the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq.*

Late Governor General of the Britiſh Dominions in the Eaſt Indies.

* Lucknow, 15th Feb. 1785.

HONOURABLE SIR,

It is, to-day, five years ſince I had the honour to ſpeak to you; nor has it been in my power to ſee you theſe two years. Your time is too important, Honourable Sir, to be engroſſed, even for a moment, by any thing ſhort of ſome material buſineſs, on my part: But yet I have been enjoying you all this while: I have been enjoying you, Honourable Sir, in that reverential awe, and that high admiration, you have impreſſed all Hinduſtân with—in that love of their's which the natives have more than once forcibly expreſſed for your perſon, and to which you are the only European that ever had any acceſs: ſo that whenever, in letters from London, or in public papers, I chanced to obſerve that the beſt-qualified judges in Europe, had at laſt cloſed with the high opinion entertained of your talents in India, I exulted in that univerſal approbation, as if Lord Stairs's † excellent tracts had reflected ſome luſtre even upon me. Gone are now our joys, Honourable Sir—You are quitting us. This piece of intelligence, to which you ſeemed to have prepared our minds, has ſhaken my whole frame, as if it were ſome ſudden unexpected ſtroke. ‡ To no purpoſe do I ſearch for ſolace in roving from ſeat to ſeat, and from garden to garden: *Poſt equitem ſedet atra Cura*—Nothing is green for me now in thoſe once pleaſing ſpots: they are become ſo many dreary deſarts; nor am I ever ſenſible of my being gone in, or come out, but when I am put in mind of it by my people.

To no purpoſe is it to repeat to myſelf, that the Engliſh are but ſo many ſtrangers to me, and that yourſelf, after all, are but one of thoſe ſtrangers. Soon my heart recoils at the ſacrilegious argument; and a recollection, partly pleaſing, and partly painful, never fails to inform me internally, that after an intercourſe of five and twenty years, thoſe ſtrangers are become my only countrymen; that yourſelf, Honourable Sir, are my oldeſt acquaintance amongſt thoſe countrymen, and, moreover, my partial and munificent patron; and that if, inſtead of ſhining in the world as the Chatham of the Eaſt, it had been your fate to have moved only in an humble ſtation, you would have been my boſom-friend.

It has been a ſtanding rule hitherto with me, Honourable Sir, never to take a perſonal leave of my friends. But many are the alterations occaſioned in me by your departure; and it is not without a ſenſe of jealouſy I ſee Colonel Martine § hurrying down to bid you

* Lucknow, at nine hundred miles from Calcutta, is the capital of the Oude; and I arrived there juſt as the Governor had quitted it to return to Bengal.

† In one of theſe tracts, where that deep-thinking Nobleman examines critically the ſtate of his nation, and of courſe that of all Europe, he ſays, that the Engliſh arms have been unſucceſsful every where, except in India, where they have triumphed;—a ſingularity which he aſcribes to the Chatham of the Eaſt, (and that is his expreſſion.)

‡ The Governor had already ſent his conſort to England.

§ Colonel Martine is one of thoſe French, who, driven to deſpair by the miſery and

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you his laſt farewell. Twice have I attempted to return to Europe, and twice have I been obliged to come back, after having loſt every thing; ſo that, ten years ago, I had ſat myſelf down with a reſolution to liſten to the voice of Providence, and to end my days in India: but India is become a dreary waſte for me now; and I am now preparing to quit it for the third time, were it but to get rid of that emptineſs which every-where ſurrounds me.

I have known your perſon, Honourable Sir, theſe five and twenty years. The life of diſpute and contention to which you have been doomed this long while, cannot have altered the original ſenſibility of your heart. Receive, then, Honourable Sir, an offering worthy of it. This letter,——this artleſs, diſorderly letter, has been in many a ſpot bedewed with the tear of affection, and more than once interrupted by the ſob of regret, and the ſcream of deep-felt woe.

May that Providence that has over-ſhadowed you in many an awful occaſion, continue to watch over your perſon in your intended journey! And when, after a long ſeries of years glorioufly ſpent, your laſt hour ſhall have come, may you depart with recollection enough to remember, that you have been an ornament to your Nation, a benefactor to your Country, and a reſource to an infinity of diſtreſſed.

I am,
With an everlaſting attachment,
Honourable Sir,
Your ever obliged, reſpectful
Servant,
NOTA-MANUS.

and famine that deſolated Pondicherry in 1760, threw themſelves among the Engliſh. He has ever been with them ſince that day; and, although conſtantly employed in deſperate affairs (ſo ſays the hiſtorian ORME, one of the beſt-informed, as well as one of the moſt eloquent men that ever wrote hiſtory), he has never been wounded. Colonel Martine is a man deſirous of all kinds of knowledge; and, although he is at the head of a large fortune, which he owes only to his induſtry, he works whole days together, at all the arts that concern watch-making and gunſmith-work, with as much bodily labour as if he had his bread to earn by it. As an architect (and he is every thing), he has built himſelf, at Lucknow, a ſtrong, elegant houſe, that has neither beams nor cupola, and is ſo contrived that a ſingle man might defend it againſt multitudes.

POETRY.

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POETRY.

A HYMN TO SÚRYA.

AN ORIGINAL COMPOSITION,

By Sir WILLIAM JONES.

THE ARGUMENT.

A PLAUSIBLE opinion has been entertained by learned men, that the principal ſource of idolatry among the ancients was their enthuſiaſtic admiration of the Sun; and that, when the primitive religion of mankind was loſt amid the diſtractions of eſtabliſhing regal government, or neglected amid the allurements of vice, they aſcribed to the great viſible luminary, or to the wonderful fluid of which it is the general reſervoir, thoſe powers of pervading all ſpace, and animating all nature, which their wiſer anceſtors had attributed to one eternal MIND, by whom the ſubſtance of fire had been created as an inanimate and ſecondary cauſe of natural phenomena. The mythology of the Eaſt confirms this opinion; and it is probable that the *triple divinity* of the Hindûs was originally no more than a perſonification of the Sun, whom they call *Treyitenu*, or *Three-bodied*, in his triple capacity of producing forms by his genial *heat*, preſerving them by his *light*, or deſtroying them by the concentrated force of his *igneous matter*: This, with the wilder conceit of a *female power* united with the Godhead, and ruling nature by his authority, will account for nearly the whole ſyſtem of Egyptian, Indian, and Grecian polytheiſm, diſtinguiſhed from the ſublime theology of the philoſophers, whoſe underſtandings were too ſtrong to admit the popular belief, but whoſe influence was too weak to reform it.

SURYA, the Phœbus of European heathens, has near fifty names, or epithets, in the Sanſcrêet language—moſt of which, or at leaſt the meanings of them, are introduced in the following Ode; and every image that ſeemed capable of poetical ornament, has been ſelected from books of the higheſt authority among the Hindûs: the title of *Arca* is very ſingular; and it is remarkable, that the Tibetians repreſent the Sun's car in the form of a *boat*.

It will be neceſſary to explain a few other particulars of the Hindû mythology, to which alluſions are made in the poem. SOMA, or the Moon, is a *male* deity in the Indian ſyſtem, as *Mona* was, I believe, among the Saxons, and *Lunas* among

ſome

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ſome of the nations who ſettled in Italy: his titles, alſo, with one or two of the ancient fables to which they refer, are exhibited in the ſecond ſtanza. Moſt of the *Lunar manſions* are believed to be the daughters of *Caſyapa*, the firſt production of Bràhma's head; and from their names are derived thoſe of the twelve months, who are here feigned to have married as many conſtellations; this primeval *Bràhman* and *Vinatà* are alſo ſuppoſed to have been the parents of *Arun*, the charioteer of the Sun, and of the bird Garuda, the eagle of the great Indian Jove, one of whoſe epithets is *Mádhava*.

After this explanation, the hymn will have few or no difficulties, eſpecially if the reader has peruſed and ſtudied the *Bhagavadgità* with which our literature has been lately enriched, and the fine epiſode from the *Mahábhárat* on the production of the *Amrita*, which ſeems to be almoſt wholly aſtronomical, but abounds with poetical beauties. Let the following deſcription of the dæmon *Ráhu*, decapitated by *Náráyan*, be compared with ſimilar paſſages in Heſiod and Milton.

tach ch'hailaſringapratiman dánavaſya ſirò mahat
chacrach'hinnam c'hamutpatya nenáditi bhayancaram,
tat cabandham pepátáſya viſp'hurad dharanitalè
ſapervatavanadwipán daityaſyácampayanmahim.

THE HYMN.

FOUNTAIN of living light,
That o'er all nature ſtreams,
Of this vaſt microcoſm both nerve and ſoul?
Whoſe ſwift and ſubtle beams,
Eluding mortal ſight,
Pervade, attract, ſuſtain th' effulgent whole,
Unite, impel, dilate, calcine,
Give to gold its weight and blaze,
Dart from the diamond many-tainted rays,
Condence, protrude, transform, concoct, refine,
The ſparkling daughters of the mine;
Lord of the lotos, father, friend, and king,
O Sun! thy pow'rs I ſing:
Thy ſubſtance *Indra* with his heavenly bands
Nor ſings nor underſtands;
Nor e'en the *Védas* three, to man, explain
Thy myſtick orb triform, though *Bràhma* tun'd the ſtrain.
Thou nectar-beaming Moon,
Regent of dewy night,
From yon black roe, that in thy boſom ſleeps,
Fawn-ſpotted *Saſin* height;
Wilt thou deſert ſo ſoon
Thy night-flowers pale, whom liquid odour ſteeps,

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And *Oſhadhi's* tranſcendent beam
Burning in the darkeſt glade?
Will no lov'd name thy gentle mind perſuade
Yet one ſhort hour to ſhed thy cooling ſtream;
But, ah! we court a paſſing dream:
Our prayer nor *Indu* nor *Himánſu* hears;
He fades; he diſappears—
E'en *Caſyapa's* gay daughters twinkling die,
And ſilence lulls the ſky,
Till *Chatacs* twitter from the moving brake,
And ſandal-breathing gales on beds of ether wake.
Burſt into ſong, ye ſpheres!
A greater light proclaim,
And hymn concentric orbs, with ſeven-fold chime
The God with many a name;
Nor let unhallow'd ears
Drink life and rapture from your charm ſublime;
" Our boſoms, *Aryama*, inſpire,
" Gem of heav'n, and flow'r of day
" *Vivaſwat*, lancer of the golden ray
" *Divácara*, pure ſource of holy fire,
" Victorious *Rama's* fervid ſire,
" Dread child of *Aditi*, Martunda bleſs'd,
" Or *Súra* be addreſs'd,
" *Ravi*, or *Mihira*, or *Bhánu* bold,
" Or *Arca*, title old,
" Or *Hiridaſwa*, drawn by green hair'd ſteeds,
" Or *Carmaſacſhi* keen, atteſting ſecret deeds.
" What fiend, what monſter fierce,
" E'er durſt thy throne invade?
" Malignant *Ráhu*. Him thy wakeful ſight,
" That could the deepeſt ſhade
" Of ſnaky *Narac* pierce,
" Mark'd quaffing nectar; when by magic ſleight
" A *Sura's* lovely form he wore,
" Rob'd in light, with lotos crown'd,
" What time th' immortals peerleſs treaſures found
" On the churn'd ocean's gem-beſpangled ſhore,
" And *Mandar's* load the tortoiſe bore:
" Thy voice reveal'd the daring ſacrilege;
" Then, by the deathful edge
" Of bright *Suderſan* cleft, his dragon head
" Diſmay and horror ſpread,
" Kicking the ſkies, and ſtruggling to impair
" The radiance of thy robes, and ſtain thy golden hair.
" With ſmiles of ſtern diſdain,
" Thou, ſov'reign victor, ſeeſt
" His impious rage: ſoon from the mad aſſault
" Thy courſers fly releas'd;
" Then toſs each verdant mane,
" And gallop o'er the ſmooth aërial vault;

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" Whilſt in charm'd *Gócul's* od'rous vale
" Blue-ey'd *Yamunà* deſcends
" Exulting, and her tripping tide ſuſpends
" The triumph of her mighty ſire to hail:
" So muſt they fall, who Gods aſſail!
" For now the demon rues his raſh empriſe,
" Yet, bellowing blaſphemies
" With pois'nous throat, for horrid vengeance thirſts,
" And oft with tempeſts burſts.
" As oft repell'd he groans in fiery chains,
" And o'er the realms of day unvanquiſh'd *Súrya* reigns."
Ye clouds in wavy wreathes!
Your duſky van unfold;
O'er dimpled ſands, ye ſurges! gently flow,
With ſapphires edg'd and gold!
Looſe-treſſed morning breathes,
And ſpreads her bluſhes with expanſive glow;
But chiefly where heav'n's op'ning eye
Sparkles at her ſaffron gate,
How rich, how regal in his orient ſtate!
Ere long he ſhall emblaze th' unbounded ſky:
The fiends of darkneſs yelling fly;
While birds of livelieſt note, and lighteſt wing,
The riſing day-ſtar ſing,
Who ſkirts the horizon with a blazing line
Of topazes divine;
E'en in their prelude, brighter and more bright
Flames the red eaſt, and pours inſufferable light *.
Firſt o'er blue hills appear,
With many an agate hoof,
And paſterns fring'd with pearl, ſeven courſers green;
Nor boaſts yon arched woof,
That girds the ſhow'ry ſphere,
Such heav'n-ſpun threads of colour'd light ſerene,
As tinge the reins which *Arun* guides,
Glowing with immortal grace,
Young *Arun*, lovelieſt of *Vinatian* race,
Though younger He, whom *Mádhava* beſtrides,
When high on eagle-plumes he rides:
But, oh! what pencil of a living ſtar
Could paint that gorgeous car,
In which, as in an ark ſupremely bright,
The lord of boundleſs light
Aſcending, calm, o'er th' empyrean ſails,
And with ten thouſand beams his awful beauty veils.
Behind the glowing wheels
Six jocund ſeaſons dance,
A radiant month in each quick-ſhifting hand;
Alternate they advance,

While

* See Gray's Letters, p. 332, 4to. and the Note.

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While buxom nature feels
The grateful changes of the frolic band:
Each month a conſtellation fair,
Knit in youthful wedlock, holds,
And o'er each bed a varied ſun unfolds,
Leſt one vaſt blaze our viſual force impair,
A canopy of woven air.
Vaſante blythe, with many a laughing flow'r
Decks his *Candarpa's* bow'r;
The drooping paſtures thirſty *Griſhma* dries
Till *Verſhà* bids them riſe;
Then *Sarat* with full ſheaves the champaign fills
Which *Siſira* bedews, and ſtern *Hémanta* chills.
Mark, how th' all-kindling orb
Meridian glory gains!
Round *Méru's* breathing zone he winds oblique
O'er pure cerulean plains:
His jealous flames abſorb
All meaner lights, and unreſiſted ſtrike
The world with rapt'rous joy and dread.
Ocean, ſmit with melting pain,
Shrinks, and the fierceſt monſter of the main
Mantles in caves profound his tuſky head,
With ſea-weeds dank and coral ſpread:
Leſs can mild earth and her green daughters bear
The noon's wide waſting glare;
To rocks the panther creeps; to woody night
The vulture ſteals his flight;
E'en cold camelions pant in thickets dun,
And o'er the burning grit th' unwing'd locuſts run!
But when thy foaming ſteeds
Deſcend with rapid pace,
Thy fervent axle haſt'ning to allay,
What majeſty, what grace,
Dart o'er the weſtern meads
From thy relenting eye their blended ray!
Soon may th' undazzled ſenſe behold,
Rich as *Viſhnú's* diadem,
Or *Amrit* ſparkling in an azure gem,
Thy horizontal globe of molten gold,
Which pearl'd and rubied clouds infold.
It ſinks; and myriads of diffuſive dyes
Stream o'er the tiſſued ſkies,
Till *Sóma* ſmiles, attracted by the ſong
Of many a plumed throng,
In groves, meads, vales; and whilſt he glides above,
Each buſh and dancing bough quaffs harmony and love.
Then roves thy poet free,
Who with no borrow'd art
Dares hymn thy pow'r, and durſt provoke thy blaze,
But felt thy thrilling dart;

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And

And now on lowly knee,
From him who gave the wound the balſam prays;
Heros that aſſuage the fever's pain,
Scatter from thy rolling car,
Cull'd by ſage *Aſwin* and divine *Cumàr*:
And, if they aſk, "What mortal pours the ſtrain?"
Say (for thou ſeeſt earth, air, and main),
Say "From the boſom of yon ſilver iſle,
"Where ſkies more ſoftly ſmile,
"He came; and liſping our celeſtial tongue,
"Though not from *Brahmà* ſprung,
"Draws orient knowledge from its fountains pure,
"Through caves obſtructed long, and paths too long obſcure."
Yes; though the Sanſcreet ſong
Be ſtrown with fancy's wreathes,
And emblems rich, beyond low thoughts refin'd,
Yet heav'nly truth it breathes,
With atteſtation ſtrong,
That, loftier than thy ſphere, th' Eternal Mind,
Unmov'd, unrival'd, undefil'd,
Reigns with providence benign:
He ſtill'd the rude abyſs, and bade it ſhine
(While ſapience with approving aſpect mild
Saw the ſtupendous work and ſmil'd);
Next thee, his flaming miniſter bade riſe
O'er young and wond'ring ſkies.
Since thou great orb, with all enlight'ning ray
Ruleſt the golden day,
How far more glorious He, who ſaid ſerene,
BE, and *thou waſt*—Himſelf unform'd, unchang'd, unſeen!

MONODY

*ON THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS CLEVLAND, ESQ.**

By the Right Hon. Lord TEIGNMOUTH.

THE Gentleman to whoſe memory the following Poem is inſcribed, was in the ſervice of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company in Bengal, where he held the united offices of Collector of Revenues of a very extenſive diſtrict, and Adminiſtrator of Juſtice to the inhabitants thereof.

His aſſiduity in diſcharging the laborious duties of his ſtation had ſo much impaired his conſtitution, that he was under the neceſſity of trying a ſea voyage for the recovery of his health, but unfortunately without ſucceſs, as he expired a very few days after his embarkation, on the 13th Jan. 1784.

The

* This Monody was written in 1781, and a few copies of it were printed in London early in the year 1786.

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The Governor-General and Council of Bengal, deeming the ſervices performed by Mr. CLEVLAND, in cultivating and conciliating the minds of the inhabitants of the diſtricts under his charge, of ſuch importance to the peace of the country, the ſecurity of the revenue, the credit of the Engliſh name, and the principles of humanity, as to merit a public and laſting commemoration of them——for the honour of his reputation, and for an example to others, directed a Monument to be erected to his memory at the public expence, with an inſcription engraved upon it, containing a ſhort ſpecification of thoſe ſervices: And the principal natives, who had been ſubject to his controul, ſolicited permiſſion to give ſome public teſtimony of the ſenſe they entertained of the beneficence which he had invariably ſhewn towards them, by erecting alſo a Monument to his memory; which was accordingly done, and the expences of it were defrayed by voluntary ſubſcription on their parts.

THE MONODY.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus
Tam cari capitis?

IF e'er funeral trophies grac'd the brave,
Or cypreſs wreaths adorn'd a ſtateſman's grave,
Let virtue conſecrate the hallow'd tomb
Where Clevland ſleeps, and weep his early doom.
For many a month conſum'd by fev'riſh pain,
Death had mark'd out this victim to his reign.
Drooping and wan, he ſeem'd a graceful flower,
That yields its bloom to winter's blighting power.
Hope ſtill would fondly prompt that pious prayer,
Might win o'er Heaven, to pity and to ſpare.
Such thoughts, how vain! our anxious minds employ'd,
When ſudden fate, th' illuſive dream deſtroy'd,
And ſtampt his doom; a chilling horror ſpread
Through every limb,—my wand'ring ſenſes fled;
Cold as a rock, whence drips the melting ſnow,
I ſat, a ſilent monument of woe.
No muſe attended then to grace his urn,
Whilſt kindred nature claim'd her right to mourn;
And mourn'd thou waſt; theſe eyes yet dim will prove,
The heartfelt tribute paid to friendly love.
Now ſorrow milder grown, more calm the mind,
Enjoys the grief, that time has left behind;
Yet ſtill the tears ſhall ſtream through many an hour,
For time in vain oppoſes nature's power.
Too keen for human bliſs, remembrance wings
The ſhafts of anguiſh, and our boſoms ſtings;
Departed joys, like ſleep-form'd phantoms riſe,
Preſs round the heart, and prompt uncall'd-for ſighs.

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For whilſt ſome former ſcene the mind beguiles,
Where ſocial pleaſure liv'd in Clevland's ſmiles,
Grief whiſpers to the ſoul, and ſhews his urn,
No more ſhall Clevland's ſocial hour return.
Ah! memory ſtop, nor lead me to the vales,
Where Clevland's genial ſpirit warm'd the gales.
Where oft with him at noon, or eve, or dawn,
I climb'd the hills, or trac'd the groves and lawn,
Where hoſpitality with ſmiles receiv'd
The way-worn gueſt, and untold wants reliev'd;
Bright with the beams of joy, each eye was ſeen,
Smiles ſpoke content, and all was bliſs ſerene.
Now death-bred horror pours her ſhades around,
And dreary phantoms ſtalk o'er all the ground.
His manſion, once the ſeat of gay delight,
Now gloom-encircled, wounds the ling'ring ſight.
See where the menial band forlorn repine,
And favour'd friends, grief's ſolemn chorus join,
Borne on the breeze, the mournful accents flow,
And echo multiplies the notes of woe.
Sad to my ſoul the once lov'd ſcenes appear,
Where joy began and pleaſure crown'd the year.
Yet not alone to joy's ſerener ſhores,
Regret, through ſorrow's waves, her track explores;
Far other ſcenes to mem'ry ſtill more dear,
With keener anguiſh force the guſhing tear.
'Twas thine, when tortur'd by diſeaſe I lay,
And ſorrow's clouds o'erſpread the ling'ring day;
'Twas thine, by cheering ſmiles, and pious care,
To calm my pangs, and quell the fiend deſpair.
By day, by night, thy conſtant friendſhip tried
Each ſoothing art, and untold wants ſupplied.
Perhaps the fev'riſh joyleſs life I boaſt,
But for thy ſmiles and cares had now been loſt.
Why, when thy vital ſpirit ſtruggling fled,
Did fate deny me to attend thy bed?
My cares, perhaps, had check'd death's ruthleſs pow'r,
Won thee to life, or ſooth'd thy parting hour:
Some wiſh, perhaps, within thy boſom ſtrove,
Sacred to friendſhip, or expiring love;
But Heav'n forbad me to receive thy ſighs,
Nor gave theſe hands to cloſe my Clevland's eyes.
How teeming fancy wrings the tortured breaſt,
When the ſoul ſinks, by ſorrow's weight oppreſt.
Perhaps a widow'd parent's woes demand,
To ſooth their pangs a filial heart and hand,
Or, whelm'd beneath misfortune's baneful ſhade,
An abſent brother claims fraternal aid;
Or ſunk perhaps in death's eternal night,
Nor parent now, nor brother view the light.

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Ah! truſt not man, to life's uncertain date,
Dark are the ways, and dire the ſtroke of fate.
E'en while the ſoul with bliſs dilated glows,
And the full pulſe with tides of rapture flows,
Death ruſhes in, with unreſiſted ſway,
Burſts ſome dear tie, and ſweeps our joys away.
Come virtue, then, the funeral wreath entwine,
A blooming wreath to deck my Clevland's ſhrine;
And whilſt affliction fondly ſounds his name,
What virtue dictates let the muſe proclaim.
" Ye who the giddy maze of joy purſue,
" And thoughtleſs join mirth's ever ſmiling crew,
" Who liſtleſs hear misfortune's feeble calls;
" Ye baſe-born ſouls, whom luſt of wealth enthrals,
" Who whilſt your ſtores in golden proſpect riſe,
" Turn from the widows tears and orphans cries;
" Ye who for intereſt trace the paths of guile,
" And mould, as flattery prompts, th' obedient ſmile;
" Approach the ſacred tomb where Clevland lies,
" And learn the worth that calls forth virtue's ſighs.
" By nature form'd for ev'ry ſocial part,
" Mild were his manners, and ſincere his heart;
" Benevolence in every feature ſhone,
" And virtuous friendſhip hail'd him as her own.
" Tho' not to him, to ſhine with wit 'twas giv'n,
" Or ſoar with genius eagle-plum'd to heav'n,
" Prudence with vigour, ſenſe with temper join'd,
" In true proportions, mark'd his ſteady mind.
" In honour firm, and juſt in all his ways,
" The public voice beſtow'd unenvied praiſe:
" Chearful each act of ſocial life he prov'd,
" And died lamented, as he liv'd belov'd.
" How would his eyes with gliſt'ning pity glow,
" When broken accents ſobb'd the tale of woe.
" When friendſhip fortune-wreckt in ſilence pin'd,
" His aid unſought, reliev'd the tortured mind.
" Daughters of miſery, who lowly bend
" Beneath afflictions yoke, lament your friend.
" And you the ſons of penury proclaim,
" With tears unfeign'd, your lov'd protector's name;
" Tell how his lib'ral heart and laviſh hand
" Diſpers'd your cares, and bleſt the grateful land.
" Cold is that bounteous heart, that hand no more
" Shall clothe the naked, nor relieve the poor.
" Ah ſee! relentleſs poverty return,
" Reclaim her victims, and inſult his urn.
" Let hiſt'ry tell the deeds his wiſdom plann'd,
" His bloodleſs triumphs o'er a barb'rous land.
" Bright in his hand, the ſword of juſtice gleam'd,
" But mercy from his eyes benignant beam'd,

" And

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" And mercy won the cauſe; the ſavage band
" Forſook their haunts and bow'd to his command.
" And where the warrior's arm in vain aſſail'd,
" His gentler ſkill o'er brutal force prevail'd.
" As ſome fond ſire inſtructs his darling ſon,
" With ſoft'ring care he led wild nature on;
" And now, where rapine mark'd the blood ſtain'd field,
" The well-till'd glebes a ſmiling harveſt yield;
" Now mended morals check the luſt for ſpoil,
" And riſing letters prove his gen'rous toil.
" The traveller ſecure purſues his way,
" Nor dreads the ruffian ambuſh'd for his prey,
" And gaping ſavages, with raviſh'd eyes,
" See their lord's name in magic ſymbols riſe.
" Humanity ſurveys her rights reſtor'd,
" And nations yield, ſubdued without a ſword.
" Full many a breaſt by him to pity won,
" Shall mourn their tutor, lord, and parent gone.
" Ye kings who drive ambitions gore-ſtain'd car,
" And boaſt the conqueſts of deſtructive war;
" Here learn how far benevolence exceeds
" War's boaſted triumphs, and the warrior's deeds:
" By Clevland taught, oh! ſeek a nobler name,
" And let recorded mercies ſtamp your fame!"
The muſe has paus'd,—affliction now returns,
For Clevland dead, unextinguiſhed, burns:
Oh! if thy ſoul, releas'd from earthly ties,
Still feels our joys or mixes with our ſighs,
(E'en now, perhaps, thy viewleſs ſhade ſurveys,
The pangs that nature, true to friendſhip, pays,)
The general ſigh that burſts for merit loſt,
Shall ſweetly ſoothe thy melancholy ghoſt.

TRANSLATION OF A PERSIAN ODE.

Written by the ſtill nominal Emperor of Hinduſtân, SHAH ALLUM, *during his confinement, after his eyes had been put out by the traitor* GOLAAM KHADER.

By M. SYMES, Eſq. Captain in the 76th Regiment of Foot.

Firſt tranſlated into the Europ. Mag. for May 1797.

THE angry ſtorm now riſes faſt,
Hoarſe howls around misfortune's blaſt,
Diſpers'd abroad in deſart air,
Borne on the gales of ſad deſpair;
My pow'r, which lately ſhone ſo bright;
Sinks in the deepeſt ſhades of night;

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Now blind I mourn, a prey to woe,
Bereft of every bliſs below.
O'er India's fair extenſive plain
Auſpicious dawn'd my early reign:
Too ſoon the flatt'ring proſpect fled;
Now ſorrow ſhrouds this aged head:
No pow'r averts th' Almighty's doom;
Even martyr'd glory ſought the tomb:
Ere Mecca's rightful lord expired, *
War's ſacrilegious torch was fired;
As the bleſt ſpirit roſe on high,
Ill-omen'd wailings rent the ſky;
Heaven's orb aſſum'd a livid glare,
Pale meteors croſs'd the troubled air.
Portending *Holy* † *Emaum's* fate,
From impious ‡ Yezzid's baneful hate;
Like him I fell, from grandeur hurl'd,
The ſov'reign of a ſubject world;
Oh! may this dread beheſt of Heav'n
An earneſt prove of ſins forgiven!
In treach'rous league the vengeful clans
Of baſe Moguls, and fierce Pitans,
Aw'd by no law, from duty free,
As faithleſs to their God as me,
In darkneſs laid th' infernal plan
With the low wretch of Hamaadan §,
With § *Bedar Beg*, *Illayer Khan*,
And *Gull Mahammed*, hell's worſt ſpawn:
Guileleſs myſelf, I fear'd no foes,
No doubts within my boſom roſe;
With laviſh hand that fiend I fed,
With blooming honours wreath'd his head;
But honour's wreath can never bind
In grateful ties th' ignoble mind;
The ſnake, whilſt round my knees he clung,
Deep to the heart his monarch ſtung.
But, ah! the pang which rends my breaſt,
That anguiſh which invades my reſt,
Not from my own misfortunes ſprings
SHARP MIS'RY IS THE LOT OF KINGS,
For her I grieve, who fondly ſhares
All my viciſſitudes and cares;
Whoſe love, through each revolving year,
Still wip'd away affliction's tear,

Height-

* Literally, *vaniſhed.*

† The ſon of Mortiz Ally, who was ſlain at Kurbella

‡ Yezzid, the ſon of Mauvia, who cauſed Emaum to be put to death.

§ Perſons whom *Shah Allum* had raiſed from obſcurity, and who proved traitorous.

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Heighten'd my joys, and gently ſpread,
Its mantle o'er my drooping head.
Within the Haram's ſcented bow'rs
No more I'll waſte the bliſsful hours;
No more ſhall hear the tuneful throng
Harmonious raiſe the enraptur'd ſong.
In the lone priſon's dreary round
The night-owl wakes her mournful ſound;
No courtiers crowd th' emblazon'd hall,
No ready menials wait my call;
My plaints, in ling'ring echoes die,
And the arch'd domes reſponſive ſigh.
Here murder ſtalks, ſuſpicion reigns,
Myſterious ſilence chills my veins;
Whilſt darkneſs, with new terrors fraught
And ſolitude embitter thought.
Say, from the earth is virtue fled,
Juſtice withdrawn, and pity dead?
Go forth ſwift harbingers of fame,
Thro' the wide world theſe deeds proclaim:
Hence, fly, and borne on ſilver wings,
Rouſe by my wrongs the pride of kings.
Will royal Timour * tamely ſee
The inſults ſov'reigns bear thro' me?
Haſte generous † Scindiah, haſte, once more
O'er Delhi's plains your legions pour.
Has BRITISH JUSTICE, BRITONS' boaſt,
With HASTING'S ‡ left Hinduſtàn's coaſt?
Are favour's paſt remember'd not,
A ceded empire—all forgot?
Forgot the day when firſt they came,
And humbly urg'd the ſtranger's claim;
Poor wand'rers from a foreign ſhore,
By peaceful trade t' increaſe their ſtore?
Oh, ſad reverſe! what ills await
On mortals' frail, uncertain, ſtate!
Now low their benefactor bends,
For aid his feeble arms extends,
Implores protection 'gainſt a ſlave,
From thoſe to whom whole realms he gave;
Begs but a ſafe, obſcure, retreat,
Some humble bow'r, ſequeſter'd ſeat;
Or in the lonely ſilent cell
With holy dervilhes to dwell.

Reſign'd

* *Shah Allum* wrote a very pathetic letter to Timour of Perſia, repreſenting his ſituation, and ſoliciting aid againſt the uſurpers.

† *Scindiah* had at this time been driven from the Northern provinces by the armies of *Iſmael Beg*, and the rajahs of *Joynagur* and *Jernagur*.

‡ *Mr. Haſtings*, it is well known, once cheriſhed the noble deſign of emancipating the wretched monarch from his miſery.

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Reſign'd, the ruſhy couch he'll preſs,
And Britain's gen'rous children bleſs;
Without a grateful pray'r for thoſe
His oriſons will never cloſe.
Vain wiſh! immers'd in anguiſh deep,
Unheard I mourn, unpitied weep;
No gleam of hope, with cheering ray,
Gilds my expiring ſtreak of day;
Its parting beams pale luſtre ſhed,
The ſhadowy veil of night is ſpread.
Come awful death! hail kindred gloom!
For me no terrors ſhroud the tomb.
In death—all wordly ſorrows end;
In death—the friendleſs find a friend;
In death—the wearied ſeek repoſe;
And life—releaſe from human woes.
At the glad ſummons pleas'd I'll fly,
For who ſo friendleſs, fallen, as I?
Revengeful man can ne'er invade
Th' inviolable realms of ſhade:
Ambition there can ne'er intrude,
Nor malice, nor ingratitude:
There mortal foes contention ceaſe,
Forget their feuds and ſleep in peace:
Freed from his chains, the toil worn ſlave
Eſcapes from bondage to the grave;
There, there, I'll mock the tyrant's power,
And triumph in my lateſt hour.

AN EPITAPH

ON THE FAMOUS

JOB CHARNOCK.

Exactly tranſcribed from his Monument in the old Cemetery of Calcutta.

JOB CHARNOCK was the firſt Engliſhman who made a conſpicuous figure in the political theatre of India. He was the founder of the Britiſh ſettlement at Calcutta; and may be ſaid to have laid the firſt ſtone of the mighty fabric of our Indian empire. We ſhall have occaſion, in the courſe of our Hiſtory, to give a particular account of this extraordinary man.

Of the third Inſcription, it has been juſtly obſerved by Mr. GLADWINE *, "that the European compoſer of it ſeems not to have recollected, that whatever pain women

* *See* Mr. GLADWINE's *Miſcellany, printed at Calcutta.*

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women ſuffer from parturition in the colder regions, the curſe denounced on the northern daughters of Eve, does not ſeem to be entailed, or at leaſt in a very ſlight degree only, on her deſcendants of the warmer climates."

D. O. M.
Jobus Charnock, Armigr.
Anglus, et nup. in hoc
Regno Bengalenſi
Digniſſimo Angloru
Agens.
Mortalitatis ſuæ exuvias
Sub hoc, marmore depoſuit, ut
in ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis ad
Chriſti Judicis adventum
obdormirent.
Qui poſtquam in ſolo non
ſuo perigrinatus eſſet diu,
reverſus eſt domum ſuæ æter-
nitatis decimo die Januarii,
1692.

Pariter Jacet
Maria, Jobi Primogenita,
Caroli Tyre Anglorum
Hicce Præfecti
Conjux Chariſſima,
Quæ obiit 19 die Febrii.
A. D. 169$\frac{4}{5}$.

Hic Jacet
Catharina White
Domi Jonathanis White,
Uxor Dilectiſſima
Τῦ Μακαίτυ & Jobi Charnock,
Filia natu minima;
Quæ primo in partu & ætatis flore,
Annum agens unum de vigenti,
Mortem obiit heu! imaturam
21 Januarii 170$\frac{0}{1}$
Siſte parum per Chriſtiane Lector,
(Vel quiſquis eſtandem) & mecum deſle
Duram ſexûs muliebris ſortem,
Qui pr elapſa tot annorum millia
Culpam Prim' Ævæ luit Parentis,
Et luet uſque; Dum eternu ſtabit
In dolore paries filios
Gen. 3. 16.

The

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The following LINES are supposed to have been written by the late Sir WILLIAM DRAPER.

On Clifton Down, and not far from the house of the late Sir Wm. Draper, stands a Cenotaph, consisting of a raised tomb supporting a large vase, with an urn on the top. On the side of the vase are the following verses:

Siste Gradum, si quæ est Britonum tibi cura, Viator
Siste Gradum; vacuo recolas inscripta sepulcro
Tristia Fata virum, quos bellicus ardor E'o'um
Proh dolor! haud unquam rediturus, misit ad orbem:
Nec tibi sit lugere pudor, si forte tuorum
Nomina nola leges, sed cum terraque marrique
Invictos heroum animos, et facta revolvas
Si patriæ te tangat amor, si fama Britannum,
Parce triumphales lacrymis aspergere lauros.
Quin si Asiæ penetrare sinus, atque ultima Gangis
Pandere claustra pares, Indosque lacescere bello,
" Ex his vertutem discas, verumque laborem;
" Fortunam ex aliis————."

And beneath, on a tablet:—

Sacred
To the Memory of those departed Warriors
of the Seventy-ninth Regiment,
By whose Valour, Discipline and Perseverance,
The French Land Forces in Asia
were first withstood and repulsed;
The Commerce of Great Britain preserved;
Her Settlements rescued from impending Destruction.
The memorable Defence of Madras,
The decisive Battle of Wandewash,
Twelve strong and important Fortresses,
Three superb Capitals,
Arcot, Pondicherry, Manilla,
And the Phillipine Islands,
are lasting Monuments of their Military Glory.
Their generous Treatment
of a vanquished Enemy
Exhibits an Illustrious Example
of true Fortitude and Moderation,
Worthy of being transmitted
to latest posterity,
That future generations may know
Humanity is the Characteristic of
BRITISH CONQUERORS!

The

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The ſides of the table are inſcribed with the names of the Officers of the 79th Regiment, who fell in Aſia:

Field Officers, C. Brereton, J. More.
Captains, - Knutall, Stewart, Wingfield, Delaval, Chriſholm, Cheſkyre, Upfield, Strahan, Muir, Moore.
Lieutenants, Whaley, G. Browne, Hopkins, Robinſon, T. Browne, Le Grand, Winchelſea, Roſton, Campbell, Fryer, Turner, Richbell, Bouchier, Buſteed, Hardwick.
Enſigns, - Collins, Vaſlette, La Tour, Horler, Mac Mahon,
Surgeons, - Smith, Atherton.

At the ends of the tomb, in ſmall oval tables, is the following:

Siege of Madras raiſed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Feb. 17,	1759
Coryeveran taken by ſtorm - - - - - - - - - - - -	April 13,	1759
Battle of Wandewaſh gained - - - - - - - - - - - -	Jan. 22,	1760
Arcot recovered - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Feb. 10,	1760
Corical taken - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	April 5,	1760
The lines of Pondicherry ſtormed - - - - - - - - -	Sept. 10,	1760
Pondicherry ſurrendered - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Jan. 16,	1761
Manilla taken by ſtorm - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Oct. 6,	1762

REVIEW

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AN

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS

FOR THE YEAR 1799.

The Works of Sir WILLIAM JONES *--In Six Volumes, Quarto.* ROBINSONS, 1799.

THERE never was a publication which more demanded the inveſtigation of the Oriental Critic, than the one now before us—whether we conſider the character of the writer, the curioſity and importance of the ſubjects that are diſcuſſed, or the manner in which they are handled. The greater part of the tracts contained in theſe volumes, have, indeed, been in the poſſeſſion of the public for theſe ſome years back; but we believe they have never yet been examined with that attention which they merit. It is, therefore, with no ſmall degree of regret, that we feel ourſelves conſtrained to poſtpone a particular criticiſm upon them until next year; both becauſe the intereſting political occurrences of this year have already ſwelled our volume greatly beyond the ordinary bounds of a periodical work, and becauſe ſuch a criticiſm muſt neceſſarily occupy a very conſiderable ſpace. For theſe reaſons, we truſt our readers will, in the mean time, be ſatisfied with a general account of the contents of Sir WILLIAM JONES's Works, and with having ſuch parts of them pointed out as peculiarly deſerve the notice of the Student in Aſiatic Literature, the philoſophical Lawyer, and the Politician.

To the firſt volume, the Editor has very properly prefixed the diſcourſe delivered by Lord TEIGNMOUTH to the Aſiatic Society, on the death of their illuſtrious Preſident—a production which does infinite credit to the feelings and talents of its Author.

This volume contains the whole of Sir William's Diſcourſes to the Aſiatic Society that are publiſhed in their Reſearches. In the Preliminary Diſcourſe, he opens the plan of the Inſtitution, by taking a comprehenſive view of its nature and object, and by ſhewing, with equal truth, ability and eloquence, the beneficial effects, which, through induſtry and perſeverance, it would infallibly produce. And it is, perhaps, the higheſt praiſe we can beſtow on this performance, to ſay, that the hopes which it expreſſes are now completely realized.

In the ſecond Anniverſary Diſcourſe, he develops more fully the principles of thoſe ſubjects which it belonged to the Society to inveſtigate, and draws a general and pleaſ-

ing picture of the ſtate of the Arts and Sciences in Aſia, which he repreſents as containing many hidden treaſures, that, when brought to light, would not only be valuable to philoſophy, but ſerviceable to the political and commercial intereſts of mankind. With regard to the progreſs which the human mind has made in Aſia, he juſtly obſerves, —"To form an exact parallel between the works and actions of the Weſtern and Eaſtern Worlds, would require a tract of no inconſiderable length; but we may decide on the whole, that reaſon and taſte are the grand prerogatives of European minds, while the *Aſiatics* have ſoared to loftier flights in the ſphere of imagination. The civil hiſtory of their vaſt empires, and of India in particular, muſt be highly intereſting to our common country; but we have a ſtill nearer intereſt in knowing all former modes of ruling *theſe ineſtimable provinces*, on the proſperity of which ſo much of our national welfare and individual benefit ſeems to depend."

The third Anniverſary Diſcourſe contains an elegant epitome of the natural hiſtory of the Hindûs. He commences with a geographical deſcription of India, upon the moſt enlarged ſcale, which he conſiders nearly equal in extent to the continent of Europe. He then proceeds to give a few outlines of the character of the Hindûs, and quotes a beautiful paſſage from the geographical poem of *Dionyſius*, to prove that this extraordinary people have not changed either in their appearance or manners, during a long courſe of ages. The learned Preſident next obſerves, that their civil hiſtory, "beyond the middle of the nineteenth century, from the preſent time, is involved in a cloud of fables," and that we poſſeſs only four general *media* of ſatisfying our curioſity concerning it, namely, "their *languages* and *letters*, their *philoſophy* and *religion*, their old *ſculpture* and *architecture*, and the written memorials of their *ſciences* and *arts*." Of all theſe, he gives a moſt learned and intereſting account; and from the whole he draws this concluſion, "that the Hindûs had an immemorial affinity with the old Perſians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians; the Phenicians, Greeks, and Tuſcans; the Scythians or Goths, and Celts; the Chineſe, Japaneſe, and Peruvians; and that, as no reaſon appears for believing that they were a colony from any one of thoſe nations, or any of thoſe nations from them, it may be fairly inferred, that they all proceeded from ſome central country."

The fourth Diſcourſe gives a conciſe account of the Arabs previous to the Mahommedan revolution, together with ſome admirable philological remarks on their language, and ſome obſervations on their ancient religion, monuments and arts. Of their religion, he obſerves, "we may ſafely pronounce, that before the introduction of Mahommedaniſm, the noble and learned Arabs were Theiſts, but that a ſtupid idolatry prevailed among the lower orders of the people. That until their emigration, no trace of any philoſophy but *Ethicks*, is to be found among them; and that even their ſyſtem of morals, generous and enlarged as it ſeems to have been in the minds of a few illuſtrious chieftans, was on the whole miſerably depraved for a century, *at leaſt*, before Mahommed."—"The diſtinguiſhing virtues, which they boaſted of inculcating and practiſing, were, a contempt of riches, and even of death; but in the age of the *ſeven poets*, their liberality had deviated into wild profuſion, their courage into ferocity, and their patience

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patience into an obſtinate ſpirit of encountering fruitleſs dangers."

Talking of the monuments of antiquity preſerved in Arabia, he gives the following deſcription of the famous CABAH at MECCA.

"The *Câbah*, or *quadrangular* edifice at *Mecca*, is indiſputably ſo ancient, that its original uſe, and the name of its founder, are loſt in a cloud of idle traditions. An Arab gravely told me, it was raiſed by ABRAHAM, who, as I aſſured him, was never there: others aſcribe it, with more probability, to ISMAEL, or one of his immediate deſcendants; but whether it was built as a place of divine worſhip, as a fortreſs, as a ſepulchre, or as a monument of the treaty between the old poſſeſſors of Arabia, and the ſons of KIDAR, antiquaries may diſpute, but no mortal can determine."—He then obſerves, "that it is probable the *Câbah* was originally deſigned for religious purpoſes;" * * * "but that this temple, the ſanctity of which was reſtored by Mahommed, had been ſtrangely profaned at the time of his birth, when it was uſual to decorate its wall with poems on all ſubjects."

As to the arts and ſciences of the Arabs, he ſays, "That the manners of the *Hejázì* Arabs which have continued, we know, from the time of SOLOMON to the preſent age, were by no means favourable to the cultivation of arts; and with regard to ſciences, there is no reaſon to believe that they were acquainted with any; for the mere amuſement of giving names to ſtars, which were uſeful to them in their paſtoral, or predatory rambles through the deſarts, and in their obſervations on the weather, can hardly be conſidered as a material part of aſtronomy."

The reſult of the learned Author's inquiries concerning Arabia ſeems to confirm the hypotheſis, that the Hindûs and Arabs are totally diſtinct races of people; but that a commercial intercourſe had ſubſiſted between them from time immemorial.

Tartary, which an elegant writer has, by a ſtrong metaphor, denominated the *foundary of the human race*, is the ſubject of the learned Preſident's fifth Diſcourſe. He gives a general but accurate deſcription of that vaſt region; he takes a view of the manners of its inhabitants; of their languages and letters; of their progreſs in civilization; of the ſpirit of their religion and laws; of their civil hiſtory; of their ancient monuments; and of their proficiency in arts and ſciences antecedent to the age of *Zengiz Khán*: and the general corollary which he forms from the whole of the facts and circumſtances brought forward in this and the two preceding diſcourſes, is to the following effect; namely, "That the far greater part of Aſia has been peopled, and immemorially poſſeſſed by three conſiderable nations, called *Hindús*, *Arabs*, and *Tartars*; each of them divided and ſub-divided into an infinite number of branches, and all of them ſo different in form and features, language, manners, and religion, that if they ſprang originally from a common root, they muſt have been ſeparated for ages."

In his ſixth Diſcourſe he deſcribes the ancient empire of *Iràn*, better known by the name of Perſia, and gives a deeply-learned and moſt maſterly diſſertation on the three dialects of that country, the *Zend*, the *Pahlavì*, and the *Párſì*. The *Zend* and *Old Pahlavì*, he informs us, "are almoſt extinct in *Iràn*: for among ſix or ſeven thouſand *Gabrs*, who reſide chiefly at *Yezd*, and in *Cirmàn*, there are very few who can read *Pahlavì*, and ſcarce any who even boaſt of knowing the *Zend*; while the *Párſì*, which remains almoſt pure in the *Sháhnámah*, has now become, by the intermixture of numberleſs Arabic words, and many imperceptible changes, a

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new language exquisitely polished, by a series of fine writers in prose and verse, and analogous to the different idioms gradually formed in Europe, after the subversion of the Roman empire." This last language, so formed, is that which is written and spoken by the modern Persians, and which is as generally understood in all the polished nations of Asia, but particularly in India, as the French is in Europe: it is the current language of courts, and that in which all state affairs are transacted. The *Zend*, which was the learned language of ancient Persia, and in which the *Zeratusht* or Zoroaster* wrote, Sir WILLIAM JONES, incontestibly proves to have been a dialect of the *Sanscréet*. And he is decidedly of opinion that the *Pahlavi* was derived from the *Chaldaick*.

Of the primeval religion of *Irân*, he observes, "That it was that which Sir ISAAC NEWTON calls the oldest of all religions, namely, "a firm believe that one Supreme God made the world by his power, and continually governed it by his providence; a pious fear, love, and adoration of him; a due reverence for parents and aged persons; a paternal affection for the whole human species, and a compassionate tenderness even for the brute creation."—Nothing surely can be more truly sublime, than such a system of devotion; "a system which," as Sir William well observes, "was too pure to be of long duration among mortals." It was succeeded by the theology of Zoroaster, which was, in fact, a corruption of the Brahminical system.

Respecting the metaphysical theology of the *Sufis*, he gives the following account: "Their fundamental tenets," says he, "are, that nothing exists *absolutely* but God: that the human soul is an emanation from his essence, and, though divided for a time from its heavenly source, will be finally reunited with it; that the highest possible happiness will arise from its re-union; and that the chief good of mankind in this transitory world consists in as perfect an *union* with the eternal spirit as the incumbrances of a mortal frame will allow; that, for this purpose, they should break all connexion with extrinsic objects, and pass through life without *attachments*, as a swimmer in the ocean strikes freely without the impediments of clothes; that they should be straight and free as the cypress, whose fruit is hardly perceptible, and not sink under a load like fruit trees *attached* to a trellis; that if mere earthly charms have power to influence the soul, the *idea* of celestial beauty must overwhelm it in extatic delight; that, for want of apt words to express the divine perfections and the ardour of devotion, we must borrow such expressions as approach the nearest to our ideas, and speak of *beauty* and *love* in a transcendant and mystical sense; that, like a reed torn from its native bank, like wax separated from its delicious honey, the soul of man bewails its disunion with *melancholy music*, and sheds burning tears, like the lighted taper, waiting passionately for the moment of its extinction, as a disengagement from earthly trammels, and the means of returning to its *only beloved*." "Such, in part," continues the Learned President) for I omit the minute and more subtle meta-

* *M. Anquetil du Perron*, the author of the *Zendaveſtâ*, which he asserts was written by *Zoroaster*, but which is, in fact, a mere modern fabrication, has given vocabularies of the Zend and Pahlavi dialects, that the Parsis at Surat enabled him to compile, and that confirms the opinion of Sir William Jones.

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metaphyſics of the *Sufi's* (which are mentioned in the *Dabiſtân*) is the wild and enthuſiaſtic religion of the modern Perſian poets, eſpecially of the ſweet *Hafix*, and the great *Maulavi*. Such is the ſyſtem of the *Védânti* philoſophers and beſt lyric poets of India; and as it was a ſyſtem of the higheſt antiquity in both nations, it may be added to the many other proofs of an immemorial affinity between them."

He then takes notice of the ruins of *Perſepolis*, the ſtyle of which he juſtly obſerves, is very different from that of the Hindû architecture, which he endeavours to account for, upon the hypotheſis, that the Hindûs migrated from Irân, and that thoſe buildings had been erected ſubſequent to the period of their emigration; an hypotheſis which we conceive to be more ſpecious than ſolid, but which we ſhall not now ſtop to inveſtigate.

Of the ſciences and arts of the ancient Perſians, he obſerves, "that though there be ſome looſe accounts regarding them, *no complete evidence of them ſeems to exiſt.*" From all theſe premiſes, he draws a concluſion which we do not think they warrant, and which, to our mind at leaſt, appears extremely fanciful.

"We may," ſays he, "hold this propoſition *firmly eſtabliſhed!* that Perſia in its largeſt ſenſe, was the true centre of population, of knowledge, of languages, and of arts; which inſtead of travelling weſtward only, as it has been *fancifully* ſuppoſed, or eaſtward, as might with equal reaſon have been expected, were expanded in *all directions*, to *all the regions of the world*, in which the Hindu race had ſettled under various denominations."

The ſeventh Diſcourſe treats of the Chineſe; reſpecting whom he confines himſelf to a philoſophical inquiry into their origin, which he traces to the ſame ſource as that of the Hindûs. And he obſerves, in our opinion with the moſt perfect accuracy, that the *Buddha* of the Hindûs, was unqueſtionably the *Foe* of China. There is indeed ſufficient evidence now in our poſſeſſion, to juſtify us in ſaying without reſerve, that the religion of the Chineſe and Japaneſe, is, with a few inconſiderable exceptions, the ſame in its principles, as that of the avowed followers of *Buddha* in the iſland of Ceylon, in the Pegue or Burman empire, in Siam, and in Butan and Thibet. This religion is ſuppoſed to have been introduced into China about the firſt century of the Chriſtian æra.

"Previous to which period," ſays Sir WILLIAM, "they had an ancient ſyſtem of ceremonies and ſuperſtitions, which the government and philoſophers appear to have encouraged, and which has an apparent affinity with ſome parts of the oldeſt Indian worſhip." "As to the religious opinions of Confucius and his followers, a notion may be gleaned from the fragments of their works tranſlated by Couplet: They profeſſed a firm belief in the Supreme God, and demonſtrated his being, and providence, from the beauty and perfection of the celeſtial bodies, and the wonderful order of nature, in the whole fabric of the viſible world. From this belief, they deduced a ſyſtem of ethics, which the philoſopher ſums up in a few words: 'He,' ſays Confucius, 'who ſhall be fully perſuaded, that the Lord of Heaven governs the univerſe, who ſhall in all things chooſe moderation, who ſhall perfectly know his own ſpecies, and ſo act among them that his life and manners may conform to his knowledge of God and man, may be truly ſaid to diſcharge all the duties of a ſage, and to be far exalted above the common herd of the human race."

In the eighth Diſcourſe he takes a wide ſurvey of the Borderers, Mountaineers, and Iſlanders of Aſia. He commences in the Red Sea; and, after making ſome remarks on the *Abyſſinians*, and paying a juſt compliment to the talents and accuracy of the celebrated Mr. Bruce, he incircles all Aſia, obſerving the characters, languages, and religions of the inhabitants of its principal iſlands and mountains; and concludes

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oludes with a general deſcription of the ancient Greeks and Phrygians, and of the iſlanders in the Mediterranean.

His ninth Diſcourſe, *On the Origin of Families and Nations*, forms a general corollary to the foregoing Diſſertations, and is certainly the moſt ingenious, and not the leaſt learned, or finiſhed of his lucubrations on Aſiatic literature: But whether his reaſoning be as concluſive, as it is ſplendid and plauſible, is a queſtion of too much importance to be lightly diſcuſſed, and which we ſhall therefore poſtpone until a future occaſion. It is ſufficient at preſent to obſerve, that he endeavours to eſtabliſh the hypotheſis, that all the various races of mankind originally migrated from Perſia. His concluding paragraph, however, contains ſo much truth, expreſſed with ſo much force and elegance, that we cannot deny ourſelves the pleaſure of citing it.

"My deſign," ſays he, "of tracing the origin and progreſs of the five principal nations who have peopled Aſia, and of whom there were conſiderable remains, in their ſeveral countries, at the time of Mahommed's birth, is now accompliſhed; ſuccinctly, from the nature of theſe eſſays; imperfectly, from the darkneſs of the ſubject, and ſcantineſs of my materials: but clearly and comprehenſively enough, to form a baſis for ſubſequent reſearches. You have ſeen as diſtinctly as I am able to ſhew, *who* thoſe nations originally were, *whence* and *when* they removed toward their final ſtations; and in our future Annual Diſcourſes, I propoſe to enlarge on the particular advantages to our country and to mankind, which may reſult from our aſſiduous and united inquiries into the hiſtory, ſcience, and arts of theſe Aſiatic regions, eſpecially of the Britiſh dominions in India, which we may conſider as the centre (not of the human race, but) of our common exertions to promote its true intereſts; and we ſhall concur, I truſt, in opinion, that the race of man, to advance whoſe manly happineſs is our duty, and will of courſe be our endeavour, cannot long be happy without virtue, nor actively virtuous without freedom, nor ſecurely free without rational knowledge."

Aſiatic hiſtory, civil and natural, is the ſubject of his tenth Diſcourſe. He begins with civil hiſtory, contrary to the rule laid down by Lord BACON, and gives a general outline of it. He informs us, with ſtrict truth, "that all our hiſtorical reſearches have confirmed the *Moſaick* accounts of the primitive world;" and he well obſerves, "that our teſtimony on that ſubject ought to have the greater weight; becauſe, if the reſult of our obſervations had been totally different, we ſhould nevertheleſs have publiſhed them, not indeed with equal pleaſure, but with equal confidence; for TRUTH IS MIGHTY; and whatever be its conſequences muſt always prevail." Reſpecting India, he ſays,

"That no Hindû nation but the Caſhmirians have left us regular hiſtories in their ancient language; but that, in Sanſcrêet literature we may ſtill collect ſome rays of hiſtorical truth. The numerous *Purânas* and *Itihâſas*, or poems mythological and heroic, are completely in our power; and from them we recover ſome diſfigured, but valuable pictures of ancient manners and governments; while the popular tales of the Hindûs in proſe and verſe, contain fragments of hiſtory; and even in their dramas we may find as many real characters and events, as a future age might find in our own plays, if all hiſtories of England were, like thoſe of India, to be irrecoverably loſt."

He then obſerves,

"That the firſt Purâna contains an account of the deluge, between which and the Mahommedan conqueſts, the hiſtory of genuine Hindû government muſt of courſe be comprehended. That as to the modern hiſtory of India, which commences with the Mogul conqueſts, we have ample accounts in Perſian, from *Alî of Yezd*, from the tranſlations of Turkiſh books compoſed by ſome of the conquerors, and from *Gholaum Huſſain*,* From all

* *Gholaum Huſſain's* work, intitled *Seer Mutaguerin*, or the Hiſtory of the Preſent Times, has been tranſlated into Engliſh a few years ago, by Muſtapha, a very ingu-

all theſe materials," ſays Sir William, "and from *theſe alone*, a perfect hiſtory of India might be collected by any ſtudious man, who had a competent knowledge of *Sanſcrit*, *Perſian*, and *Arabic*."

Having enlarged a good deal on theſe important topics, he gives a ſketch of the geography, chronology, and natural hiſtory of Aſia, on all of which he throws a new and a clear light, which cannot fail of ultimately conducting us to the fountains of truth. He concludes with the following remarks on the mechanical arts, which merit the peculiar attention of politicians and merchants.

"Europeans enumerate more than two hundred and fifty mechanical arts, by which the productions of nature may be variouſly prepared for the convenience and ornament of life; and, the *Silpaſáſtra* (a Hindú work on the ſubject) reduce them to ſixty-four, yet *Abul Fazel* (the celebrated author of the *Ayin Akbarry*), had been aſſured, that the Hindûs reckoned three hundred arts and ſciences: now, their ſciences being comparatively few, we may conclude, that they anciently practiſed, at leaſt, as many uſeful arts as ourſelves. Several Pundits have informed me, that the treatiſes on art, which they call *Upavèdas*, and believe to have been inſpired, are not ſo entirely loſt, but that conſiderable fragments of them may be found at Benares; and they certainly poſſeſs many popular works on that intereſting ſubject. The manufacturers of ſugar and indigo, have been well known in theſe provinces for more than two thouſand years; and we cannot entertain a doubt, that their Sanſcrêet books on dying and metallurgy contain very curious facts, which might indeed be diſcovered by accident, in a long courſe of years, but which we may ſoon bring to light, by the help of Indian literature, for the benefit of manufacturers and artiſts, and conſequently of our nation, who are intereſted in their proſperity."

The eleventh, and laſt Diſcourſe, which Sir William Jones delivered about ſix weeks before his death, was on the Philoſophy of the Aſiatics, of which he gives a very full and copious account; but from which we ſhall not at preſent make any extracts, becauſe the ſubject is far too abſtruſe to be intereſting to the great majority of our readers, and becauſe we have not room to comment on it, with that preciſion and minuteneſs which it demands.

Upon the whole, theſe Diſcourſes muſt be eſteemed the moſt valuable of all Sir William Jones's writings. Taken collectively, they add largely to the ſtock of general knowledge; for they contain a variety of new and curious materials, whereby the philoſopher may illuſtrate the hiſtory of man, and the politician may advance the wealth, proſperity, and happineſs of nations. As to the ſtyle of theſe diſſertations, it is always eaſy, flowing, perſpicuous, and highly claſſical; ſometimes riſing into eloquence, and never ſinking into tameneſs: yet it is occaſionally tedious, owing to an extreme amplification of the periods; a mode of writing in which *Cicero* indeed excelled, but which is certainly unſuitable to the genius of our language. Even Clarendon's "*period of a mile*," (as Hayley terms it,) is often feeble, notwithſtanding that fire and energy of mind which he unqueſtionably poſſeſſed; and we therefore think Sir William judged ill, in endeavouring to imitate him. The capacious and aſſociating minds, however, of both theſe great men, had a natural tendency to lapſe into ſuch a ſtyle.

The next Tract in the firſt volume of Sir William Jones's works, is a Diſſertation on the Orthography of Aſiatic Words, in Roman Letters,

lar character, who at preſent reſides in Calcutta. A few copies only of the Engliſh verſion were printed at Calcutta: And it is a work entirely unknown in this country, except to one or two gentlemen who have brought copies of it with them from Bengal. We ſhall have occaſion, in the courſe of our annual labours, to make copious extracts from it.

a ſubject that ought to be ſtrictly attended to by ſtudents in Oriental literature, as the caprice ſhewn by different writers in ſpelling Aſiatic words, has occaſioned great confuſion, and many miſtakes. The learned author's orthography appears to us to be the moſt correct; and it will be found that we have pretty nearly adhered to it throughout our Work. We will not now enter into any compariſon of his ſyſtem with that of other eminent writers; but it is ſurely eſſential that ſome ſyſtem or other ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to by all writers on the affairs of Aſia.

His next Diſſertation is on the Gods of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *India*; wherein he enters into a moſt learned and ingenious inveſtigation to prove the affinity between the ſyſtems of Polytheiſm that prevailed among the Greeks and Romans, and the popular worſhip of the Hindûs; and moreover to ſhew that, in fact, they reſembled the ſtrange religions of Egypt, China, Perſia, Phrygia, Phenicia, Syria, and, *perhaps*, ſome of the iſlands and northern kingdoms of *America*: that as to the Gothic ſyſtem which prevailed in the northern regions of Europe, it was not *merely ſimilar* to thoſe of Greece and Italy, but almoſt the ſame in another dreſs, with an embroidery of images apparently Aſiatic. He then draws a curious parallel between the Gods of the *Indian* and European heathens, and infers from it, that a connexion actually ſubſiſted between the old idolatrous nations of Egypt, India, Greece, and Italy, "*long before they emigrated to their ſeveral ſettlements*, and conſequently before the birth of MOSES; but that the truth of this propoſition in no degree affects the truth and ſanctity of the MOSAIC hiſtory, which, if confirmation were neceſſary, it would rather tend to confirm." He concludes this diſſertation with the following remarks, which we know to be founded in truth, and which the ZEALOUS ADVOCATES for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith would do well to read with attention.

"As to the general extenſion," ſays he, "of our pure faith in Hinduſtân, there are at preſent many ſad obſtacles to it. The *Muſſulmans* are already a ſort of heteradox Chriſtians: They are Chriſtians, if Locke reaſons juſtly; becauſe they firmly believe the immaculate conception, divine character, and miracles of the MESSIAH; but they are heteradox, in denying vehemently his character of Son, and his equality, as God with the Father, of whoſe unity and attributes they entertain and expreſs the moſt awful ideas; while they conſider our doctrine as perfect blaſphemy, and inſiſt that our copies of the Scriptures have been corrupted both by *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. It will be inexpreſſibly difficult to undeceive them, and ſcarce poſſible to diminiſh their veneration for MAHOMMED or ALI, who were both very extraordinary men, and the ſecond, a man of unexceptionable morals: The KORAN ſhines indeed with a borrowed light, ſince moſt of its beauties are taken from our Scriptures; but it has great beauties, and the Muſſulmans will not be convinced that they were borrowed. The Hindûs, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the Goſpels; but they contend that it is perfectly conſiſtent with their *Saſtras*; the Deity, they ſay, has appeared innumerable times, in many parts of this world, and of all worlds, for the ſalvation of his creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in others, yet we adore, they ſay, the ſame God, to whom our ſeveral worſhips, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if they be ſincere in ſubſtance. We may aſſure ourſelves, that neither *Muſſulmans* nor *Hindûs* will ever be converted by any miſſion from the Church of Rome, or from any other church; and the only human method, *perhaps*, of cauſing ſo great a revolution, will be to tranſlate into *Sanſcrêet* and *Perſian*, ſuch chapters of the Prophets, particularly of ISAIAH, as are indiſputably Evangelical, together with one of the Goſpels, and a plain prefatory diſcourſe, containing full evidence of the very diſtant ages in which the predictions themſelves, and the hiſtory of

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of the Divine Perſon predicted, were ſeverally made public; and then quietly to diſperſe the work among the well educated natives; with whom, if in due time it failed of producing very ſalutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more than ever the ſtrength of prejudice, and the weakneſs of unaſſiſted reaſon."

An Inquiry into the Chronology of the Hindûs comes next; and our author fathoms the ſubject with great depth of learning as well as with ſingular ability. He leaves no part of it unexplored: and he diſplays a very extenſive and accurate knowledge of aſtronomical ſcience. The ſubject certainly merited all the attention which he has beſtowed upon it; and we ſhall take another opportunity of examining his intereſting treaties, with minute ſcrupuloſity. In the mean while it will be ſatisfactory to cite his own concluſion, which is to this effect, namely,

"That he has traced the foundation of the Indian empire, *above three thouſand eight hundred years* from the preſent time; but that, on a ſubject in itſelf ſo obſcure, and ſo much clouded with the fictions of the *Brâhmans*, who, to aggrandize themſelves, have deſignedly raiſed their antiquity beyond the truth, we muſt be ſatisfied with probable conjecture, and juſt reaſoning from the beſt attainable *data*; nor can we hope for a ſyſtem of Indian Chronology, to which no objection can be made, unleſs the Aſtronomical books in *Sanſcrêet*, ſhall clearly aſcertain the places of the colures, in ſome preciſe years of the hiſtorical age."

A moſt learned and ſcientific Diſſertation on the antiquity of the *Indian Zodiack* follows the above inquiry; and he has demonſtrated, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, in confutation of the opinion maintained by the ingenious *M. Montâcla*, "that the Indian diviſion of the *Zodiack* was not borrowed from the *Greeks* or *Arabs*, but has been known by the Hindûs from time immemorial, and was probably invented by the firſt progenitors of that race, before diſperſion."

His next Tract is on the literature of the Hindûs, in which he gives a ſuccinct account of the principal books extant among them, taken from a Sanſcrêet book, intituled, *A View of Learning*, communicated to him by a learned *Pandit*. To this account he has ſubjoined an intereſting commentary, ſhewing the progreſs which the Bràhmans have made both in *practical* and *ſpeculative* knowledge. Among a variety of very curious facts, he informs us, "that *Mohſani Fâni*, the author of the *Dabiſtân*, deſcribes in his firſt chapter a race of old Perſian ſages, who appear, from the whole of his account, to have been Hindûs; and we cannot doubt that the book of *Mahâbâd* or *Menu*, which was written," he ſays, "*in a celeſtial dialect*, means the *Véda*; ſo that as *Zoroaſter* was only a reformer, we find in India the true ſource of the ancient Perſian religion. From the *Védas*," continues Sir William, "are immediately deduced the practical arts of *chirurgery* and *medicine*, *muſic*, *dancing*, and *archery*, which comprize the whole art of *war* and *architecture*, under which the ſyſtem of mechanical arts is included."—"Infinite advantage may be derived by Europeans, from the various medical books in *Sanſcrêet*, which contain the names and deſcriptions of Indian *plants* and *minerals*, with their uſes, diſcovered by experience, in curing diſorders." Of the Sanſcrêet language he obſerves, "that its proſody contains almoſt all the meaſures of the Grèek; and that it is remarkable, that the language of the Bràhmans runs very naturally into *Sapphicks*, *Alcaicks*, and *Iambicks*." Aſtronomical works in this language are exceedingly numerous: ſeventy nine of them are ſpecified in one liſt; and if they contain the names of the principal

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ſtars

ſtars viſible in India, with obſervations on their poſitions in different ages, what diſcoveries may be made in ſcience, and what certainty attained in ancient chronology ?"

The other tracts in the firſt volume conſiſt of ſome remarks on the *Second Claſſical Book of the Chineſe*; of a *Scientific Diſſertation on the Lunar Year of the Hindûs*; of a *Treatiſe on the Muſical Modes of the Hindûs*; of a *Philological Account of the myſtical Poetry of the Perſians and Hindûs*; of an *Account of the Iſland of Hinzuan*; of a *Converſation with an Abyſſinian, concerning the City of Gavender and the Source of the Nile*; of ſome *Remarks on the Courſe of the Nile*; of a *Treatiſe on the Indian Game of Chefs*; and of five or ſix ſhort Miſcellaneous Eſſays on Oriental ſubjects. Of theſe tracts, that on the muſical modes of the Hindûs, is the moſt intereſting, and by far the moſt elegant; but all of them contain much curious information, and manifeſt the univerſal learning and ſtrenuous diligence of their author.

The ſecond volume of theſe works, contains ſeveral valuable Botanical Eſſays, comprizing obſervations on Indian plants, together with a catalogue of them, giving their *Sanſcréet*, and as many of their *Linnæan* names as could with any degree of preciſion be aſcertained. After theſe eſſays, follows his celebrated Grammar of the Perſian Language, the univerſally acknowledged merits of which render it altogether uſeleſs to praiſe. The preface to the grammar is the moſt maſterly, ſpirited, and elegant of all Sir William Jones's philological compoſitions; and we earneſtly recommend an attentive peruſal of it, to all ſtudents in the Oriental languages, and to all young gentlemen who mean to ſeek their fortunes in India: and as an incentive to ſuch as may not have read this admirable performance, to cultivate Aſiatic literature, we ſhall cite the following paſſages.

"There are," ſays he, "a variety of cauſes, which have concurred to obſtruct the progreſs of eaſtern literature. Some men never heard of the Aſiatic writings, and others will not be convinced that there is any thing valuable in them; ſome pretend to be buſy, and others are really idle; ſome deteſt the Perſians, becauſe they believe in Mahommed, and others deſpiſe their language, becauſe they do not underſtand it: we all love to excuſe, or to conceal, our ignorance, and are ſeldom willing to allow any excellence beyond the limits of our own attainments: like the ſavages, who thought that the ſun roſe and ſet for them alone, and could not imagine that the waves, which ſurrounded their iſland, left coral and pearls on any other ſhore. Another obvious reaſon for the neglect of the Perſian language, is the great ſcarcity of books, which are neceſſary to be read, before it can be perfectly learned; the greater part of them are preſerved in the different muſeums and libraries of Europe; where they are ſhown more as objects of curioſity, than as ſources of information; and are admired, like the characters on a Chineſe ſcreen, more for their gay colours, than for their meaning. Thus, while the excellent writings of Greece and Rome are ſtudied by every man of a liberal education, and diffuſe a general refinement through our part of the world, the works of the Perſians, a nation equally diſtinguiſhed in ancient hiſtory, are either wholly unknown to us, or conſidered as entirely deſtitute of taſte or invention.

"But if this branch of literature has met with ſo many obſtructions from the ignorant, it has certainly been checked in its progreſs by the learned themſelves; moſt of whom have confined their ſtudy to the minute reſearches of verbal criticiſm; like men who diſcover a precious mine, but inſtead of ſearching for the rich ore, or for gems, amuſe themſelves with collecting ſmooth pebbles and pieces of cryſtal. Others miſtook reading for learning, which ought to be carefully diſtinguiſhed by every man of ſenſe, and were ſatisfied with running over a great number of manuſcripts in a ſuperficial manner, without condeſcending to be ſtopped by their difficulty, or to dwell upon their beauty and elegance. The reſt have left nothing more behind them than grammars and dictionaries; and though they deſerve

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deſerve the praiſes due to unwearied pains and induſtry, yet they would perhaps have gained a more ſhining reputation, if they had contributed to beautify and enlighten the vaſt temple of learning, inſtead of ſpending their lives in adorning only its porticos aud avenues.

"There is nothing which has tended more to bring polite letters into diſcredit, than the total inſenſibility of commentators and critics to the beauties of the authors whom they profeſs to illuſtrate: few of them ſeem to have received the ſmalleſt pleaſure from the moſt elegant compoſitions, unleſs they found ſome miſtake of a tranſcriber to be corrected, or ſome eſtabliſhed reading to be changed, ſome obſcure expreſſion to be explained, or ſome clear paſſage to be made obſcure by their notes.

"It is a circumſtance equally unfortunate, that men of the moſt refined taſte, and the brighteſt parts, are apt to look upon a cloſe application to the ſtudy of languages as inconſiſtent with their ſpirit and genius; ſo that the ſtate of letters ſeems to be divided into two claſſes; men of learning who have no taſte, and men of taſte who have no learning."

"But there is yet another cauſe," continues the learned Author, "which has operated more ſtrongly than any before mentioned, towards preventing the riſe of Oriental literature; I mean the ſmall encouragement which the princes and nobles of Europe have given to men of letters. It is an indiſputable truth, that learning will always flouriſh moſt where the ampleſt rewards are propoſed to the induſtry of the learned; and that the moſt ſhining periods in the annals of literature are the reigns of wiſe and liberal princes, who know that fine writers are the oracles of the world, from whoſe teſtimony every king, ſtateſman, and hero muſt expect the cenſure or approbation of poſterity. In the old ſtates of Greece, the higheſt honours were given to poets, philoſophers, and orators; and a ſingle city (as an eminent writer* obſerves) in the memory of one man, produced more numerous and ſplendid monuments of human genius than moſt other nations have afforded in a courſe of ages."

He then proceeds to lay down Rules for ſtudying the Perſian Language, and concludes with holding out a ſtrong encouragement to thoſe who may be deſirous to acquire a knowledge in it.

"I am perſuaded," ſays he, "that whoever will ſtudy the Perſian language according to my plan, will, in leſs than a year, be able to tranſlate and to anſwer any letter from an Indian prince, and to converſe with the natives of India, not only with fluency, but with elegance. But if he deſires to diſtinguiſh himſelf as an eminent tranſlator, and to underſtand, not only the general purport of a compoſition, but even the graces and ornaments of it, he muſt neceſſarily learn the Arabic tongue, which is blended with the Perſian in ſo ſingular a manner, that one period often contains both languages, wholly diſtinct from each other in expreſſion and idiom, but perfectly united in ſenſe and conſtruction."

To the Grammar, the Editor of theſe works has added, a Hiſtory of the Perſian language, which it was Sir William's original intention to have annexed to it in the year 1771, when the Grammar was firſt printed. In this treatiſe, he takes a comprehenſive view of his ſubject, traces the progreſs of the Perſian language through a period of two thouſand years, and relieves the dryneſs of the narrative by interſperſing it with pleaſing citations from the poets and moral writers of Perſia.

The laſt tract in this volume is a Commentary on Aſiatic Poetry, written in the Latin language, and it is no leſs diſtinguiſhed for various and extenſive learning, than for pure taſte, and correct and elegant compoſition. Our only material objection to this treatiſe, is, the language in which it is written. Surely the Engliſh tongue is ſufficiently copious to expreſs our ideas on any ſubject whatever. Why then render a work of this nature repulſive to men of the world, by writing in a language in which, it is well known, they are not converſant? It has indeed been ſaid, in defence of the practice of writing on learned ſubjects in the Latin, that as it is a general language, it introduces a performance at once into the great commonwealth of letters. But as the French language is univerſally known throughout Europe, and as moſt Engliſh works of any importance, have, for theſe twenty

* Aſcham.

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twenty years back, been translated into that tongue, we confess we can discover no possible utility in composing interesting works in Latin, especially on Oriental subjects, which it should be our first endeavour to clothe, in an agreeable and familiar attire.

In the third volume of these works, we come to the most important and valuable of all Sir W. Jones's translations, namely, his *Version of the Institutes of Hindù Law, or, the Ordinances of Menu, according to the Glofs of Calluca*, literally translated from the Sanscréet original. This work is a compendium of that system of duties, religious and civil, and of law in all its branches, which the Hindùs believe to have been promulgated in the beginning of time, by Menu, the grandson of Brahmà, and the eldest and holiest of legislators. According to the calculation of the learned translator, it received its present form about 880 years before the birth of our Saviour, and about 300 years subsequent to the promulgation of the Védas, or Hindù scriptures. No production of the present age contains so much new and curious matter. It throws more light upon the Hindù system than all the publications that have heretofore appeared on the subject; and it proves beyond all dispute that the people of India had made great advances in civilization, at a period when the nations of Europe were in the rudest stage of social life. But it is peculiarly worthy of observation, that in many parts of it we find much of the wisdom, sublimity, and eloquence of the sacred scriptures; and though the text be deformed with innumerable absurdities, it always breathes the spirit of legislation and the fervour of a pious morality. Of its general utility we cannot give a more satisfactory account than in the words of Sir W. Jones himself.

"It contains," says he, "abundance of curious matter, extremely interesting both to speculative lawyers and antiquaries, with many beauties which need not be pointed out, and with many blemishes, which cannot be justified or palliated. It is a system of despotism and priestcraft, both indeed limited by law, but artfully conspiring to give mutual support, though with mutual checks: it is filled with strange conceits in metaphysics and natural philosophy; with idle superstitions, and with a scheme of theology most obscurely figurative, and consequently liable to dangerous misconception; it abounds with minute and childish formalities, with ceremonies generally absurd and often ridiculous; the punishments are partial and fanciful, for some crimes dreadfully cruel, for others reprehensibly slight; and the very morals, though rigid enough on the whole, are, in one or two instances (as in the case of light oaths and of pious perjury) unaccountably relaxed: nevertheless a spirit of sublime devotion, of benevolence to mankind, and of amiable tenderness to all sentient creatures, pervades the whole work; the style of it has a certain austere majesty, that sounds like the language of legislation, and extorts a respectful awe; the sentiments of independence on all beings but God, and the harsh admonitions even to kings, are truly noble; and the many panegyrics on the *Gayatri*, the *mother*, as it is called, of the *Véda*, prove the author to have *adored* (not the visible material *fun*, but) *that divine and incomparably greater light*, to use the words of the most venerable text in the *Indian* scripture, which *illumines all, delights all from which all proceed, to which all must return, and which alone can irradiate* (not our visual organs merely but our souls and) *our intellects*. Whatever opinion, in short, may be formed of Menu and his laws, in a country happily enlightened by sound philosophy and the only true revelation, it must be remembered, that those laws are actually revered, as the word of the Most High, by nations of great importance to the political and commercial interests of Europe, and particularly by many millions of Hindù subjects, whose well directed industry would add largely to the wealth of Britain, and who ask no more in return than protection for their persons and places of abode, justice in their temporal concerns, indulgence to the prejudices of their own religion, and the benefit of those laws which they have

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have been taught to believe sacred, and which alone they can possibly comprehend."

From the following extracts from the work itself, the reader will be enabled to form a competent idea of its importance, as well as of the degree of perfection which the science of legislation had attained in Hindustàn nearly *three thousand* years ago.

ON EDUCATION.

1. "Know that system of duties which is revered by such as are learned in the *Védas*, and impressed, *as the means of attaining beatitude*, on the hearts of the just, who are ever exempt from hatred and inordinate affection.

2. "Self-love is no laudable motive; yet an exemption from self-love is not *to be found* in this world. On self-love is grounded the study of Scripture, and the practice of actions recommended in it.

3. "Eager desire *to act* has its root in expectation, in some expectation of some advantage; and with such expectation are sacrifices performed. The rules of religious austerity and abstinence from sin are all known to arise from hope of remuneration.

4. "Not a single act here below appears ever to be done by a man free from self-love; whatever he performs, it is wrought from a desire of a reward.

5. "He indeed, who should persist in *discharging* these duties without any view to their fruit, would attain hereafter the state of the immortals, and, even in this life, would enjoy all the virtuous gratifications that his fancy could suggest.

6. "The roots of law are the whole *Véda*, the ordinances and moral practices of such as perfectly understand it, the immemorial customs of good men, and, *in cases quite indifferent*, self-satisfaction.

7. "Whatever law has been ordained for any person by MENU, that law is fully declared in the *Véda*; for he was perfect in divine knowledge.

8. "A man of true learning, who has viewed this complete system with the eye of sacred wisdom, cannot fail to perform all those duties, which are ordained on the authority of the *Véda*.

9. "No doubt, that man, who shall follow the rules prescribed in the *Struti* and in the *Smrĭti*, will acquire fame in this life, and in the next inexpressible happiness.

10. "By *Struti*, or *what was heard from above*, is meant the *Véda*; and by *Smrĭti*, or *what was remembered from the beginning*, the body of law: those two must not be oppugned by heterodox arguments, since from these two proceed the whole system of duties.

11. "Whatever man of the three highest classes, have addicted himself to heretical books, shall treat with contempt these two roots of law, he must be driven, as an Atheist and a scorner of revelation, from the company of the virtuous.

12. "The Scripture, the codes of law, approved usage, and, *in all indifferent cases*, self-satisfaction, the wise have openly declared to be the quadruple description of the juridical system.

13. "A knowledge of right is a sufficient incentive for men unattached to wealth or to sensuality; and to those who seek a knowledge of right, the supreme authority is divine revelation:

14. "But when there are two sacred texts *apparently inconsistent*, both are held to be law; for both are pronounced by the wise to be valid and receivable." * * * *

154. "Greatness is not conferred by years, not by grey hairs, not by wealth, not by powerful kindred. The divine sages have established this rule—'Whoever has read the *Védas* and their Angás, he amongst us is great.'

155. "The seniority of priests is from sacred learning; of warriors from valour; of merchants from abundance of grain; of the servile class only from priority of birth.

156. "A man is not therefore aged because his head is grey; him, surely, the Gods considered as aged, who, though young in years, has read *and understands* the *Véda*.† " * * * *

159. "Good instruction must be given without pain to the instructed; and sweet gentle speech must be used by a preceptor who cherishes virtue.

160. "He, whose discourse and heart are pure, and ever perfectly guarded, attains all the fruit arising from his complete course of studying the *Véda*.

161. "Let not a man be querulous, even though in pain; let him not injure another in word or in thought; let him not even utter a word, by which his fellow-creature may suffer uneasiness; since that

† Every reader will here be reminded of the language of Scripture: "Honourable age," saith Solomon, "is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

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that will obſtruct his own progreſs to future beatitude.

162. "A *Bràhman* ſhould conſtantly ſhun worldly honour as he would ſhun poiſon, and rather conſtantly ſeek diſreſpect as he would ſeek nectar.

163. "For, though ſcorned, he may ſleep with pleaſure, with pleaſure may he awake, with pleaſure may he paſs through this life; but the ſcorner utterly periſhes."

ON MARRIAGE.

1. "The diſcipline of a ſtudent in the three *Védas* may be continued for thirty-ſix years, in the houſe of his preceptor; or for half that time, or for a quarter of it, or until he perfectly comprehend them.

2. "A ſtudent, whoſe rules have not been violated, may aſſume the order of a married man, after he has read in ſucceſſion a *ſác'há*, or branch, from each of the three, or from two, or from any one of them.

3. "Being juſtly applauded for the ſtrict performance of his duty, and having received from his natural or ſpiritual father the ſacred gift of the *Véda*, let him ſit on an elegant bed, decked with a garland of flowers, and let his father honour him, before his nuptials, with a preſent of a cow.

4. "Let the twice-born man, having obtained the conſent of his venerable guide, and having performed his ablution with ſtated ceremonies, on his return home, as the law directs, eſpouſe a wife of the ſame claſs with himſelf, and endued with the marks of excellence.

5. "She, who is not deſcended from his *paternal or maternal* anceſtors within the ſixth degree, and who is not *known by her family name to be* of the ſame primitive ſtock with his father, *or mother*, is eligible by a twice-born man for nuptials and holy union." * * * *

13. "A *Súdra* woman only muſt be the wife of a *Súdra*; ſhe and a *Vaiſyà* of a *Vaiſya*; they two and a *Cſhatriyà* of a *Cſhatriya*; thoſe two and a *Bràhmaní* of a Bràhman.

14. "A woman of the ſervile claſs is not mentioned, even in the recital of any ancient ſtory, as the firſt wife of a *Brahmán*, or of a *Cſhatriya*, though in the greateſt difficulty to find a ſuitable match.

15. "Men of the twice-born claſſes, who, through weakneſs of intellects, irregularly marry women of the loweſt claſs, very ſoon degrade their families and progeny to the ſtate of *Súdras*.

16. "According to ATRI and to (GOTAMA) the ſon of UTAT'HYA, he, who thus marries a woman of the ſervile claſs, *if he be a Prieſt*, is degraded inſtantly; according to SAUNACA, on the birth of a ſon, *if he be a warrior*; and, *if he be a merchant*, on the birth of a ſon's ſon according to (me) BHRIGU." * * * *

55. "Married women muſt be honoured and adorned by their fathers and brethren, by their huſbands, and by the brethren of their huſbands, if they ſeek abundant proſperity:

56. "Where females are honoured, there the Deities are pleaſed; but where they are diſhonoured, there all religious acts become fruitleſs.

57. "Where female relations are made miſerable, the family of him who makes them ſo, very ſoon wholly periſhes; but where they are not unhappy, the family always increaſes

58. "On whatever houſes the women of a family, not being duly honoured, pronounce an imprecation, thoſe houſes, with all that belong to them, utterly periſh, as if deſtroyed by a ſacrifice for the death of an enemy.

59. "Let thoſe women, therefore, be continually ſupplied with ornaments, apparel, and food, at feſtivals and at jubilees, by men deſirous of wealth.

60. "In whatever family the huſband is contented with his wife, and the wife with her huſband, in that houſe will fortune be aſſuredly permanent." * * * *

ON PRIVATE MORALS.

1. "Let a *Bràhman*, having dwelt with a preceptor during the firſt quarter of a man's life, paſs the ſecond quarter of human life in his own houſe, when he has contracted a legal marriage.

2. "He muſt live with no injury, or the leaſt poſſible injury, to animated beings, by purſuing thoſe means of gaining ſubſiſtence, which are ſtrictly preſcribed by law, except in times of diſtreſs:

3. "For the ſole purpoſe of ſupporting life, let him acquire property by thoſe irreproachable occupations which are peculiar to his claſs, and unattended with bodily pain." * * * *

11. "Let him never, for the ſake of a ſubſiſtence, have recourſe to popular converſation; let him live by the conduct of a prieſt, neither crooked, nor artful, nor blended *with the manners of the mercantile claſs*.

12. "Let him, if he ſeek perfect happineſs, be firm in perfect content, and check all deſire of acquiring more *than he poſſeſſes*; for happineſs has its root in content, and diſcontent is the root of miſery." * * * *

29. "Let him take care, to the utmoſt of

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of his power, that no guest sojourn in his house unhonoured with a seat, with food, with a bed, with water, with esculent roots, and with fruit:

30. "But let him not honour with his conversation such as do forbidden acts: such as subsist, like cats, *by interested craft*; such as believe not the scripture; such as oppugn it by sophism; or such as live like rapacious water-birds." * * * *

133. "Let him shew no particular attention to his enemy or his enemy's friend, to an unjust person, to a thief, or to the wife of another man;

134. "Since nothing is known in this world so obstructive to length of days, as the culpable attention of a man to the wife of another." * * * *

137. "Let not a wise man, despise *even* himself on account of previous miscarriages: let him pursue fortune till death, nor ever think her hard to be attained.

138. "Let him say what is true, but let him say what is pleasing; let him speak no disagreeable truth, nor let him speak agreeable falsehood; this is a primæval rule.

139. "Let him say 'well and good,' or let him say 'well' only; but let him not entertain fruitless enmity and altercation with any man." * * * *

141. "Let him not insult those who want a limb, or have a limb redundant, who are unlearned, who are advanced in age, who have no beauty, who have no wealth, or who are of an ignoble race." * * * *

ON GOVERNMENT.

1. "I will fully declare the duty of Kings; *and shew* how a ruler of men should conduct himself, in what manner he was framed, and how his ultimate reward *may be attained by him*." * * * *

13. "Let the king prepare a just compensation for the good, and a just punishment for the bad: the rule of strict justice let him never trangress.

14. "For his use BRAHMA formed in the beginning of time the genius of punishment, with a body of pure light, his own son, even abstract criminal justice the protector of all created things:

15. "Through fear of that genius all sentient beings, whether fixed or locomotive, are fitted for natuaral enjoyments, and swerve not from duty.

16. "When the king, therefore, has fully considered place and time, and his own strength, and the divine ordinance, let him justly inflict punishment on all those who act unjustly.

17. "Punishment is an active ruler; he is the true manager of public affairs; he is the dispenser of laws; and wise men call him the sponsor of all the four orders for the discharge of their several duties.

18. "Punishment governs all mankind; punishment alone preserves them; punishment wakes, while their guards are asleep; the wise consider punishment as the perfection of justice.

19. "When rightly and considerately inflicted, it makes all the people happy; but inflicted without full consideration, it wholly destroys them all." * * * *

22. The whole race of men is kept in order by punishment; for a guiltless man is hard to be found: through fear of punishment, indeed, this universe is enabled to enjoy its blessings.

23. "Deities and demons, heavenly songsters and cruel giants, birds and serpents, are made capable, by just correction, of their several enjoyments.

24. "All classes would become corrupt; all barriers would be destroyed; there would be total confusion among men, if punishment were either not inflicted, or were inflicted unduly:

25. "But where punishment, with a black hue and a red eye, advances to destroy sin, there, if the judge discern well, the people are undisturbed.

26. "Holy sages consider as a fit dispenser of criminal justice, that king, who invariably speaks truth; who duly considers all cases; who understands the sacred books; who knows the distinctions of virtue, pleasure, and riches.

27. "Such a king, if he justly inflict legal punishments, greatly increases those three means of happiness; but punishment itself shall destroy a king who is crafty, voluptuous and wrathful:

28. "Criminal justice, the bright essence of Majesty, and hard to be supported by men with unimproved minds, eradicates a king, who swerves from his duty, together with all his race.

29. "Punishment shall overtake his castles, his territories, his peopled land, with all fixed and all moveable things, that exist on it: even the Gods and the sages, *who lose their oblations*, will be afflicted and ascend to the sky.

30. "Just punishment cannot be inflicted by an ignorant and covetous king, who has no wise and virtuous assistant, whose understanding has not been improved, and whose heart is addicted to sensuality:

31. "By a king, wholly pure, faithful to his promise, observant of the scriptures, with good assistants and sound understanding, may punishment be justly inflicted.

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32.

32. " Let him in his own domains act with juſtice, chaſtiſe foreign foes with rigour, behave without duplicity to his affectionate friends, and with lenity to *Brâhmans*.

ON PRIVATE AND CRIMINAL LAW.

1. " A king deſirous of inſpecting judicial proceedings, muſt enter the court of juſtice, compoſed and ſedate in his demeanour, together with *Brâhmans* and counſellors, who know how to give him advice.

2. " There, either ſitting or ſtanding, holding forth his right arm, without oſtentation in his dreſs and ornaments, let him examine the affairs of litigant parties.

3. " Each day let him decide cauſes, one after another, under eighteen *principal* titles of law, by arguments and rules drawn from ſocial uſages, and from written codes." * * * *

12. When juſtice having been wounded by iniquity, approaches the court, and the judges extract not the dart, they alſo ſhall be wounded by it.

13. " Either the court muſt not be entered *by judges, parties, and witneſſes*, or law and truth muſt be openly declared: that man is criminal, who either ſays nothing, or ſays what is falſe or unjuſt.

14. " Where juſtice is deſtroyed by iniquity, and truth by falſe evidence, the judges who baſely look on *without giving redreſs*, ſhall alſo be deſtroyed.

15. " Juſtice being deſtroyed, will deſtroy; being preſerved, will preſerve: it muſt never, therefore, be violated. " Beware, O *judge!* leſt juſtice, being overturned, overturn *both* us *and thyſelf*.

16. " The divine form of juſtice is repreſented as *Vriſha*, or *a bull*, and the Gods conſider him who violates juſtice, as a *Vriſhala*, or one who ſlays a bull: let the king, therefore, and his judges beware of violating juſtice.

17. " The only firm friend, who follows men even after death, is juſtice: all others are extinct with the body."

The laſt tracts in the third volume are, *The Mahommedan Law of Succeſſion to the Property of Inteſtates*, in Arabic, from an original manuſcript, with a verbal tranſlation, preface, and notes; and, *The Mahommedan Law of Inheritance* from the Arabic text of *Sirajiyyah*, with a Preface and Commentary. Both theſe tracts are of the utmoſt importance towards the due adminiſtration of civil juſtice in India, inaſmuch as it regards upwards of three millions of Britiſh Mahommedan ſubjects; and they ought therefore to be ſtudied with the greateſt attention, by all gentlemen intending to enter the civil ſervice of the Hon. Company.

The three remaining volumes, contain many elegant compoſitions in Hindû literature, and ſome intereſting tranſlations from the Sanſcrêet; but for the reaſons already aſſigned, we ſhall reſerve the conſideration of them, for our next volume. We, therefore, take our leave, for the preſent, of theſe invaluable works, truſting, that although our narrow limits have prevented us from doing juſtice to their merits, it will be found that we have furniſhed many hundreds of our readers, who have not had the pleaſure, or the opportunity of peruſing them, with the means of forming an adequate eſtimate of their importance, as well as a juſt notion of the arts, ſciences, and general literature of Aſia.

(To be continued.)

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An Epitome of the Ancient Hiſtory of Perſia, extracted and tranſlated from the JEHAN ARA, *a Perſian Manuſcript, by* W. OUSELEY, *Eſq.*—*In one Volume ſmall Octavo, embelliſhed with a View of the Ruins of Perſepolis.* CADELL and DAVIES. 1799.

This little volume, is recommended to the public, and particularly to the lovers of Oriental Literature, not more by the novelty of the original Manuſcript from which it is extracted, than by the high reputation which the talents, learning, and induſtry of its Author, have deſervedly gained. MAJOR (now SIR WILLIAM) OUSELEY, merits the notice and the praiſe of every Eaſtern Scholar, as well for his indefatigable exertions in procuring Perſian Manuſcripts, as for his fine taſte in the ſelection of them. Without having travelled into Aſia, and amidſt the interruptions and viciſſitudes inſeparable from a military life, he has acquired a proficiency in the Perſian language which we cannot but admire. His *Perſian Miſcellany*, and *Oriental Collections*, afford proofs of his acquaintance with Aſiatic Literature; and the laſt of theſe works, which is publiſhed quarterly, we beg leave to recommend to our learned Readers, as a performance in which they will meet with much curious and inſtructive entertainment.

The preſent work conveys not any information intereſting to the Public at large; but it is highly valuable to the Orientaliſt and Antiquary, both as it opens to them ſome part of the annals of ancient Perſia, in the language of a native hiſtorian, and as being introductory to a work of conſiderable magnitude and importance, in which our learned Author is now engaged, and with which, we underſtand, the Literary World will ſoon be gratified. *

The Epitome contains the annals of four Dynaſties of Perſian Kings, antecedent to the Mahommedan Conqueſt; namely, the eleven *Peiſhdadian Kings*, the ten *Caianian Kings*, the *Kings called Molouk al Towayuf*, and the Race of *Saſſan*, or *Akaſreh*. Theſe annals are conciſely detailed; but it were to be wiſhed, he had relieved the extreme dryneſs of the ſubject with more copious notes.

In the Preface, he explains the object of this work, as we have ſtated it above; and gives an account of the Perſian writings which he has had occaſion to conſult, and which, for the ſatisfaction of the Oriental Reader, we ſhall here inſert.

" Of

* This work he intitles, " *Illuſtrations of Perſian Hiſtory and Antiquities; or an Attempt to reconcile the Ancient Hiſtory and Chronology of Perſia (according to dates and traditions preſerved in Manuſcripts of that Country,) with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Records.*" It will compriſe, an introductory Eſſay on the ſtudy of Perſian Hiſtory, Antiquities and Romance, and that ſection of the *Leb al Towarikh*, which contains the Ancient Hiſtory of Perſia from Caiumuras to Yezdijird; together with copious illuſtrations.

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"Of the Hiſtorical Works," ſays our Author, "or Manuſcript *Tarikhi*, from which I have principally derived my materials, I ſhall here ſubjoin the titles—naturally beginning with mention of *Tabari's* "*Great Chronicle**," the moſt ancient and moſt excellent of all. It is compriſed in two large volumes, containing a general hiſtory of the Aſiatick World from the Creation, the Perſian and Arabian annals, with the Jewiſh records, interſperſed with many curious traditions which muſt have deſcended to the venerable Hiſtorian through ſome other channel than that of the Koran. Tabari, though a native of Perſia, compoſed this admirable Work in the Arabick language. Fortunately, however, it underwent a Perſian tranſlation within a few years after the authors death—for the original Arabick is no longer to be found.†

"But the Antiquary may conſole himſelf for this loſs, as the Perſian tranſlator has added to the text of *Tabari* much curious and important matter. From the original work, *Elmakin*, an Arabian writer, has principally compiled his Annals of the Saracens, beginning with that epoch at which my reſearches end, the age of Mohammed. I have uſed three copies of *Tabari*, all fine manuſcripts; following, in general, one brought from India, and given to me by that moſt ingenious Orientaliſt, Jonathan Scott, Eſq. This copy (in two folio volumes) was tranſcribed in Perſia, A. Hegiræ 850, (A. D. 1446.)

"Having dwelt ſo long on this article, I ſhall briefly mention the other *Tarikhs* which I have conſulted; not obſerving in this place any chronological order, as a more full and regular deſcription of them ſhall be prefixed to my *Illuſtrations*.

"*Tarikh Moagem*, تاريخ معجم a very elegant and flowery compoſition, interſperſed with poetry; containing the Hiſtory of Perſia till the time of Nuſhirvan.

"*Tebkat Nefferi*, طبقات ناصري "This precious work," ſays M. Anquetil du Perron‡, "is of the year of the Hegira 655, of Chriſt

* "تاريخ كبير by ابو جعفر محمد بن جرير الطبري *Abu Jaffer Mohammed ebn Jarir*, ſurnamed *Altabari*, from *Taberiſtan* in Perſia—where he was born, Anno Hegiræ 224, (A. D. 838.) His work is frequently quoted in Perſian manuſcripts by the title of *Tarrikh Jafferi*, or *Tarikh ebn Jarir*.

† "Some ſcattered fragments of it ſtill exiſt—See Ockley's Hiſtory of the Saracens; D'Herbelot and my catalogue of the Oriental Manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum, Oriental Collections, Vol. II. p. 185.

‡ "*Mem. Acad. Inſcrip.* Vol. 31, p. 379.

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Chriſt 1257;" yet my copy, the only one I have as yet ſeen, is dated 650, سنه خمسين و ستماية (of Chriſt 1252.) It contains the Hiſtory of Aſia, Jews, ancient Arabians and Perſians, Khalifs, Mohammedan Kings of India, Perſia, Khoraſſan, &c. to the deſcendants of Gengiz Khan.

" *Tarikh Gozideh*, تاريخ گزيده a moſt excellent compilation of Aſiatick Hiſtory, by *Hamdallah Muſtoufi*, author of the *Nozhat al Coloub*. It concludes with an account of *Cazvin*, his native city.

" *Rozet al Sefa*, روضة الصفا a general Hiſtory of the Eaſtern World; in ſeven (ſometimes in nine, or twelve) volumes, by *Mirkhond*, who lived in the fifteenth century. A geographical index is ſubjoined to the laſt volume.

" *Khelaſſut al Akhbar*, خلاصة الاخبار an abridgment of the *Rozet al Sefa*, by *Khondemir*, the ſon of *Mirkhond*, above mentioned. My copy of this abridgment conſiſts of above 1200 pages, quarto.

" *Habib-al Seir*, حبيب السير a general Hiſtory of Aſia, by the ſame *Khondemir*: a moſt valuable compoſition, in ſeveral volumes: the copy which I have uſed, conſiſts of four volumes of unequal ſize.

" *Zein-al-akhbar*, زين الاخبار a very curious and extraordinary work; containing the ancient Hiſtory of Perſia, Jewiſh, Chriſtian, Magian and Hindoo religious faſts and ceremonies, annals of the Mohammedan Kings and Khalifs, geographical anecdotes, and chronological tables, &c.

" *Tarikh Kapchak Khani*, تاريخ قپچاق خاني ſo called after the author, *Kapchak Khan Kuli Beig*, of *Balkh*; who has moſt ingeniouſly written the Hiſtory of Aſia from the creation of Adam, of the Deluge, Moſes, Chriſt; the Greeks and Romans, from the time of Alexander; Arabians, Copts, Chaldeans, &c. &c.; the Khalifs, Mohammedan Kings of Perſia, Hindooſtan, Tartary, &c. down to the year 1137 of the Hegira (of Chriſt 1724.) The latter part of this work affords many curious hiſtorical anecdotes concerning Balkh, Bokhara, the countries bordering on the river Jihoon (or Oxus), &c.

" A very excellent *Tarikh*, the title or author of which I am not yet able to aſcertain; it begins (after the uſual *biſmillahi*) with the words بعد از حمد الهي and contains an account of the Creation, the Prophets and Patriarchs, ancient Kings of Perſia, the Khalifs, &c. to the year 951 of the Hegira, (of Chriſt 1544.) This manuſcript bears the impreſſion of *M. Le Gentil*'s Perſian ſeal.

" Another

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" Another very curious and valuable *Tarikh*, or Hiſtory of the Patriarchs, Prophets, ancient Perſians and Arabians, Mohammedan Princes of Perſia, Arabia, Hindooſtan, &c. to the year 773 of the Hegira, (A. D. 1371.) Of this work I cannot diſcover the title; it is a large folio volume, and begins abruptly امّا بعد بد انکه حق تعالي

" *Tarikh Subah Saduk*, تاريخ صبح صادق a general Hiſtory of the Aſiatick World, ancient and modern, by *Mohammed Saduk*, of Isfahan; in four large volumes, folio: a very rare and valuable work.

" A folio volume, imperfect both at the beginning and ending. It contains a variety of moſt curious hiſtorical anecdotes, ſome of which ſhall be tranſlated in another work.

" *Tarikh Alfi*, تاريخ الفي or *the Chronicle of a Thouſand Years*, (i. e. after Mohammed; a very excellent compilation of Aſiatick hiſtory, in three large folio volumes. The beginning of the firſt volume affords ſome anecdotes of *Yezdegerd*, and the invaſion of Perſia by the Muſulmans.

" The *Nizam al Towarikh*, نظام التواريخ a very curious epitome of Perſian hiſtory, by *Abou Saied Abdallah ben Almouelli*.

" *Tarikh Nizam al Molk*, تاريخ نظام الملک or *Seiaſet wa Seir al Molouk*, سياست و سير الملوک a celebrated work, compoſed about the year of the Hegira 485, (A. D. 1092.)

" *Merat al Aulum*, مرات العالم or *Tarikh Bakhtaver Khani*, تاريخ بختاورخاني a general hiſtory of the ancient and modern Sovereigns of Aſia, by *Bakhtaver Khan*; in two large quarto volumes.

" The *Dabiſtan*, دبستان of which part has been tranſlated in the *New Aſiatick Miſcellany* of Calcutta.

" But few of theſe hiſtorical compoſitions in proſe, afford more uſeful or curious information to the Perſian Antiquary, than the great Heroick Poem of *Ferdouſi*, فردوسي intituled شاه نامه *Shah Nameh*, or *Book of Kings*, compoſed in the tenth and eleventh centuries of the Chriſtian æra,* from ſome original annals in the *Pehlavi* language, which eſcaped the general deſtruction of Perſian books when the Muſulmans invaded and conquered *Iran*. This celebrated work contains, in more than ſixty thouſand diſtichs, the ancient records of Perſia, from *Cain-*

" * Ferdouſi died, A. Hegira 411, (A. D. 1020.)

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Caiumurs to *Yezdegerd*, interſperſed with aſtoniſhing fiction and delightful romance. But from the traces of real hiſtory, which frequently appear, I am induced to ſuſpect that the Chronicle of *Tabari* was not unknown to our Perſian Poet: this ſuſpicion I may be allowed to entertain, without derogating from the authority of thoſe *Pehlavi* annals above mentioned; ſince I am well perſuaded, that even at this day, many valuable manuſcripts, in the ancient language of *Iran*, ſtill exiſt in that country, and may yet reward the labours of ſome inquiſitive and ingenious traveller.

"From three fine copies of this admirable work,* I have derived much curious information. I have occaſionally uſed, alſo, the two Perſian abridgments of this work; the firſt of which M. Anquetil du Perron ſtyles, "*Tavarikh du Schah Namah*†," an epitome by *Tavakkol Hoſſeini*; this is, however, the work uſually denominated *Muntekhyb Shah Nameh*, منتخب شاه نامه or *Muntekhyb Shemſhir-Khani*, شمشير خاني compoſed by *Tavakol Beig*, and dedicated to *Shemſhir Khan*; it contains, in almoſt every page, ſome verſes of the original *Shah Nameh*. The other abridgment is that quoted by the learned Hyde, in his *Relig. Veter. Perſarum*, as "*rariſſimus liber*," intitled *Shah Nameh Neſr*, شاه نامه نثر This work was compoſed for the uſe of Dr. Hyde, by deſire of the Engliſh agent at Surat. The Parſi, whom he employed, mentions this circumſtance in the preface, and in ſome wretched verſes which he has ſubjoined at the end: the abridgment, however, is very ingeniouſly executed, in the moſt pure and eaſy proſe. Of this work, which is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, there did not exiſt a ſecond copy until I obtained permiſſion to tranſcribe it‡.

"* One of theſe is peculiarly beautiful; a very large folio, written in Perſia, and decorated with a variety of moſt ſplendid and extraordinary paintings: what it originally coſt in *Iran*, I cannot aſcertain: but it appears from a note, that one thouſand rupees (about 100l.), were paid for it in Bengal.

† "Tavarikh du Schah Namah, abregé rare et precieux," &c. Zendaveſta, Tom. I. Appendix DXXXVI. The learned *Wahl*, in his *Altes und Neues Vorder und Mittel Aſien*," &c. (p. 203, 204) has confounded this with the *Shah Nameh Neſr*, hereafter mentioned.

‡ "Some extracts from the *Shah Nameh Neſr* have been publiſhed in the Oriental Collections—As I have nearly tranſlated the whole work, it will probably be ſoon offered to the lovers of Perſian Antiquity and Romance.

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"Of *Niami's* five poems,* three afford ſome curious matter: the *Sekander Nameh*, سکندر نامه or Hiſtory of Alexander; the هفت پیکر *Heft Peigur*, or *Seven Forms*, containing the romance of *Baharam Gour*—and *Khoſru Shireen*, خسرو شیرین or the ſtory of *Khoſru Parviz* and his celebrated miſtreſs *Shireen*—the *Aineh Sekandery*, اینه سکندری or *Mirror of Alexander*, by *Emir Khoſru*—and the خرد نامه سکندری *Kherd Nameh Sekandery*, *Alexander's Book of Wiſdom*, by the celebrated *Jami*, furniſh ſome paſſages on the Macedonian Conqueror's hiſtory.

"From the *Behariſtan*, and other works of the voluminous *Jamit*, I have extracted many curious illuſtrations; ſome alſo I have found ſcattered through the various works of *Feridoddin Attar*, ſuch as his جواهر الذات *Jouahir Alzat*—خسرو گل *Khoſru Gul*—لسان الغیب *Leſan al Ghaib*—منطق الطیر *Mantek al Tair*, and the others.

"Beſides the work of *Emir Khoſru* above mentioned, his نه سپهر *Neh Speher*—هشت بهشت *Heſht Behiſht*—شیرین خسرو *Shiren Khoſru*, &c. afford hiſtorical matter; alſo the Boſtan, Guliſtan, Riſaleh, and other compoſitions of *Sadi*—the جام جم *Jam-i-Jem*, or *Cup of Jemſheid*, by *Anhedi*—the *Hadiket of Senai*, حدیقه سنای—the مثنوی *Meſnavi*, of *Gelaledin Rouni*; and many other poetical works which the limits of this preface will not allow me to enumerat

"The geographical treatiſes, from which I have derived my illuſtrations, are, that admirable work, the نزهت القلوب *Nozhat al Coloub*, by *Hamdallah Muſtouſi*, whom M. D'Herbelot ſtyles, "*Le Geographe Perſan.*" The مسالک و ممالک *Meſalek u Memalek*

* "A ſixth poem is ſometimes added to the پنج گنج or *Five Treaſures of Nizami*, as his works are emphatically ſtyled. Of theſe, I ſhall hereafter give a full account; following the moſt ancient of three fine copies in my own Collection, tranſcribed A. Heg. 767, (A. D. 1365.)

† "Beſides copies of this author's works in diſtinct volumes, I am ſo fortunate as to poſſeſs the whole, conſiſting of forty different compoſitions in proſe and verſe, Arabick and Perſian, all uniformly written, and bound in one large volume; tranſcribed with ſuch exquiſite accuracy and elegance, and illuminated in ſuch a ſplendid manner, that one of its late poſſeſſors paid for it, in the Eaſt, a ſum nearly equivalent to 140 guineas.

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*lek**—the عجايب البلدان *Ajaieb al buldan*—the شيراز نامه *Shiraz Nameh*; a moſt curious and rare manuſcript, quoted by Kæmpfer in his *Amœnit. Exot.*†—the هفت اقليم *Heft Aklim*—the تحقيق الاعراب *Tahkikh al Irab*, a geographical dictionary, by *Mohammed Saduk Isfahani*—the *Ajaieb al Makhloucat*, عجايب المخلوقات—the تحفة العراقين *Tohfut al Irakein*, by the celebrated *Khacani*—the *Ajaieb al Gheraieb*, عجايب الغرايب —the geographical index at the end of *Mirkhond's Rozet al Sefa*, and many others.

"In Philological explanations I have uſed a variety of manuſcripts; to enumerate which, would extend this work beyond the limits preſcribed: the principal of theſe, however, are the dictionaries, or *Ferhungs*, intituled *Jehangeeri*, برهان قاطع—جهانگيري *Borhan Katea*—كشف اللغات *Kaſhf al Loghat*—سروري *Sururi* لطايف اللغات—رشيدي *Reſhidi*—*Lutayef al Loghat*—بحر الجواهر *Bahr-al-Jouahir*, &c. Many curious Philological Remarks I have likewiſe found in miſcellaneous works, ſuch as the *Behari Sukhun*, بهار سخن—*Sherah Sekander Namah*, شرح سكندر نامه—the *Nefaias al Akhbar* نفايس الاخبار *Sherah Khakani*—the ذخيرة الملوك *Zekhiret al Molouk*—the اخلاق ناصري *Ahklak Naſſeri*—the وقعات مطول *Wakaat Matoul*—the نگارستان *Negariſtan* of *Jouini*—a moſt excellent work of the ſame title, by *Al Ghuffari* (author of the *Jehan Ara*); and a third *Negariſtan*, by *Ali ben Taifour Buſtami*. I muſt alſo acknowledge my frequent obligations to the Lyrick and *Souſi* Poets, for aſſiſtance in my Hiſtorical and Antiquarian Reſearches. The alluſions of *Anvari*, *Hafiz*, *Saieb*, *Naziri*, *Oorfi*, *Helali*, *Firokhi*, *Shems Tabrizi*, *Kemal addein Isfahani*, and a multiplicity of others, to anecdotes of ancient Hiſtory and Mythology, have ſometimes ſerved to illuſtrate the moſt obſcure paſſages of the proſe writers; even the dull and voluminous commentaries on the Koran, and unwieldy *folios* of Mohammedan Law, have not been without their uſe;

* "Of this moſt valuable work I have given a ſhort deſcription in the Appendix: my tranſlation of it will, I hope, be ready for publication in four or five months.

† "(P. 301.) I have reaſon to believe that this copy is the ſame which Kæmpfer brought from Perſia.

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and something has been extracted from the numerous works of fiction and romance, which often exhibit very pleasing representations of Asiatick manners; I allude to such as the انوار سهيلي *Anwar Soheily*—the خاور نامه *Khawer Nameh*—the قصه امير حمزه *Kiſſeh Emir Hamzeh*—چهار درويش *Chehar Derveſh, the Four Derviſhes*—the بختيار نامه *Bakhtyar Nameh*—the بوستان خيال *Boſtan-i-Kheyal*—the نگار زيبا *Negar Ziba*, &c.

"Many topographical notes, and incidental references to the ancient Hiſtory of Perſia, are ſcattered through ſome of thoſe *Tarikhs* which contain the Annals of modern Mohammedan Princes; among theſe are the *Aalum Arai*, عالم آراي an Hiſtory of the *Abbaſſides*, in three large volumes—the تاريخ عاصم كوفي *Tarikh Aaſim Cufi*—the اكبر نامه *Akber Nameh*—the تيمور نامه *Timour Nameh*—the طبقات تيموري *Tebcat Timouri*, &c. alſo in Biographical works and collections of Anecdotes, the various تذكرة الشعراء *Tuzkerreh al Shoara*, or Lives of the Poets—the *Tarikh ebn Khalikan*, تاريخ برمكيان—the تاريخ ابن خلكان *Tarikh Barmekian*—the مجالس المومنين *Mujalis al Momenin*, &c.

"There is another claſs of manuſcripts which I have attentively peruſed, yet ſparingly quoted; becauſe, though numerous, they afford but little, and even that little is of queſtionable authority: I mean thoſe feeble compoſitions in modern Perſick, ſaid to be tranſlations from the ancient *Zend* and *Pehlavi*, which European travellers procure from the *Parſis* of Surat, and of which the learned Dr. Hyde and M. Anquetil du Perron have given us ſufficient ſpecimens.

"Had I not hopes of diſcovering ſome works of infinitely greater value than the *Sadder*, *Erdaviraf Nameh*, or the *Zend-a-veſta*, (as we have it in French) of *Zoroaſter* himſelf, I ſhould conſider any further attention to the ancient dialects of Perſia, as a miſapplication of ſtudy, and a waſte of time: theſe, however, have contributed, with the various manuſcripts before mentioned, materials for my future work."

A Voyage

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A Voyage to the East Indies, containing an Account of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the Natives, with a Geographical Description of the Country, collected from Observations made during a Residence of thirteen Years, between 1776 *and* 1789, *in Districts little frequented by Europeans. By* FRA PAOLINO DE SAN BARTOLOMEO, *Member of the Academy of Velitri, and formerly Professor of the Oriental Languages in the Propaganda at Rome. With Notes and Illustrations by* JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, LL. D. *Professor of Natural History in the University of Halle.* VERNOR and HOOD. 1799.

[Translated from the German by WILLIAM JOHNSON.]

FRA PAOLINO DE SAN BARTOLOMEO, the author of this work, resided thirteen years in India, as a Roman Catholic missionary. He was born at *Hof*, in the Austrian dominions, in 1748; and he was known by the name of *John Philip Wesdin*, previous to his embracing the monastic life. He was for some time Professor of the Oriental Languages in the Propaganda at Rome. He went to India in 1776, and returned to Europe in 1789: in 1790, he published a grammar of the *Sanscréet* language; and the original of the work before us, written in the Italian, appeared at Rome in 1796, since which time, it has been translated both into the Latin and German languages. A copy of the Latin edition is deposited in the British Museum; and the English edition now published, is a literal version of the German one, of the celebrated Dr. Forster.

To the indefatigable zeal of the Romish missionaries, Europe has certainly been indebted for a considerable part of the information which was obtained in the course of the last, and beginning of the present century, respecting the nations of Asia. Of China, in particular, until the late Embassy of Lord Macartney, all our knowledge was derived from their publications, which, though we now know to be incorrect in a few of the statements they contain, are nevertheless much more valuable than some writers who have profited by them seem disposed to allow. With regard to India, many of those pious travellers were led into greater errors, from their total ignorance of the Sanscréet and Persian languages; yet their descriptions of the manners and customs of the Hindûs, are often accurate, though they be accompanied with reflections that betray much of the illiberal and intolerant spirit of their order. Paolino, aware of the mistakes, and apparently superior to the narrow prejudices of his brethren, resolved, on his arrival in India, to study the language and literature of its ancient inhabitants, in which his book evinces that he has made some proficiency. He also gave his attention to the vernacular idioms of *Telingana* and *Malabar*, and we understand, that he speaks them with fluency. These attainments have enabled him to give a more faithful account of the character, civil institutions, arts, sciences, and antiquities of the Hindûs, than has hitherto been exhibited by any European, except our own illustrious countrymen. And as their researches have been principally directed to the northern parts of India, his inquiries, which were solely confined

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confined to the ſouthern provinces of the peninſula, are the more deſerving of our notice.

This work does not indeed open to us any thing new in the higher walks of Aſiatic literature; but it throws ſome additional light on the natural hiſtory and topography of the peninſula, as well as on the local habits and peculiar ceremonies of its inhabitants. And as it brings a conſiderable deal of amuſing information within a narrow compaſs, and is written in a familiar ſtyle, it may be peruſed with great advantage by thoſe who may not have made Indian ſubjects their particular ſtudy.

There are, however, one or two points on which we conceive him to be totally miſtaken, and which his learned annotator, Dr. Forſter, notwithſtanding the general accuracy of his illuſtrations, has neglected to explain. We ſhall therefore give an outline of the work, and mark the principal errors which it contains.

Our author has divided his work into two books; the firſt conſiſting of ten, the ſecond of thirteen chapters. In the firſt book he gives an account of his voyage to, and arrival at, Pondicherry *; deſcribes that ſettlement minutely, and makes ſome very juſt obſervations on its native inhabitants. He takes notice of the Chriſtian ſeminary at Veriparam, a ſmall place a few miles diſtant from Pondicherry; and gives a tolerably correct etymological catalogue of places in Tanjore and Madura. From thence he proceeds to make ſome hiſtorical obſervations on theſe provinces; to which he has prefixed (rather inaptly and out of order) a kind of catalogue of the principal cities in the northern parts of Hinduſtân. Speaking of the ancient city of *Huſtînapuri*, famed in Hindû fable as the place at which King *Pandû*, the father of *Arjûn*, reſided, Paolino perulently remarks, that that monarch "lived 1550, not 3102 years before the birth of Chriſt, as Mr. Wilkins *erroneouſly aſſerts.*" In prudence, if not in candour, a contradiction ſo poſitive, ſhould have been ſupported by ſome ſort of evidence; but the ſame vanity which prompted him to urge it, alſo led him to imagine that his bare affirmation would carry conviction along with it, and that his word, like that of the ancient Oracle, could not poſſibly be doubted! We muſt however contend, in oppoſition to the learned Carmelite, with whom we ſhould be very glad to have an opportunity of diſcuſſing this, as well as ſome other queſtions in Indian antiquities, that Mr. Wilkins's calculation is not far wrong, and that Paolino's, therefore, is *groſsly erroneous.* It is indeed a matter of mere curioſity, and of no moment to the public; but it is ſurely of ſome ſervice to the cauſe of Oriental literature, to ſupport the authority of one of its greateſt ornaments, againſt a bold but falſe criticiſm, and to reprehend one of its moſt boaſtful votaries for his arrogant aſſumption.

In another part of this catalogue, he gives a chronological account of the Muſſulman Emperors of Hinduſtân, as well as of ſome of the revolutions recorded in the annals of their

* *Paolino* very properly calls this place by the native name *Puducheri*, which he however, as he wrote in the Italian language, ſpells *Puduceri*, the *c* before the vowels *e* and *i* being pronounced *tch*. To all the other places he deſcribes, he gives the native names; a practice which we regret we cannot ourſelves adopt at preſent, becauſe Engliſhmen have been ſo long accuſtomed to another ſet of names, which are conſtantly uſed in all writings on the affairs of India, that we muſt, by ſlow degrees only, endeavour to reconcile them with the right ones.

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their government: and in this account he takes occaſion to deliver an opinion reſpecting the religion of the *Seiks*, which is not leſs novel than it is unfounded and ridiculous. "The *Seiks*," ſays he, "I conſider as a people ORIGINALLY CHRISTIANS! but who again adopted the *Pagan religion*."—We do not remember ever to have met with more ignorance and pertneſs expreſſed in fewer words. What the grounds are, on which he has formed his opinion, he has not condeſcended to ſtate; nor ſhall we ſtop to inquire. It is ſufficient to inform our readers, that the *Seiks* never were CHRISTIANS; that their hiſtory is fully known to us; and that there is nothing in their religious tenets which can lead any one to ſuppoſe they had ever profeſſed Chriſtianity. The *Seiks* were originally Hindûs of the lower claſſes, who were induced to renounce the worſhip of images, together with many of the doctrines of BRAHMA, and to embrace a more ſimple theology, which was promulgated in Hinduſtân, towards the latter end of the fifteenth century of our æra, by *Nâneek Sâh*, a native of the *Panjab*, and a Hindû of the *Cſhatriya* tribe. This man is ſaid to have been endowed with great patience and fortitude; and by theſe virtues, no leſs than by a flowing and captivating eloquence, to have gained many proſelytes to his faith. He wrote a book, intitled, the *Gurû-Mûkhee*, which contains the doctrine, rules, and precepts of his religion; and which teaches, that there is only one Omnipotent and Omnipreſent Ruler of the univerſe, who alone is to be worſhipped and invoked; "that there will be a day of judgment; and that there is a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments." And it moreover inculcates an univerſal toleration and an univerſal philanthropy. *Nâneek* died in A. D. 1539; after which this doctrine was taught by his diſciple *Angût*, who was alſo a Hindû of the *Cſhatriya* tribe: and it appears to have been eſtabliſhed among the people of Panjab by another Hindû, named *Ammurdus*, who died in 1574. The *Garû-Mûkhee* is preſerved in the Seik College at Patna, together with another religious book; both of which Mr. Wilkins*, who ſaw them, has deſcribed in *Vol. I. of the Aſiatic Reſearches*.

The Seiks are certainly a very extraordinary people. In the principles of their religion, as it has been ſhewn, they are pure DEISTS; but in their manners, habits, and cuſtoms, they are ſtill Hindûs: they retain the diviſion of caſts and the diſtinction of profeſſions; and, in theſe particulars, ſtrictly adhere to the Brahminical law †.

In the fourth chapter of his firſt book, our author gives an entertaining account of his journey from Pondicherry to Madras; but, here again, he betrays his petulence and barrenneſs of information, reſpecting a matter with which he ought to have been well acquainted. Deſcribing the town of Sadras‡, he obſerves: "One part of it is occupied by *Brâhmans*, whoſe ſole buſineſs is commerce. Among them ſeldom can be found a man who poſſeſſes knowledge, and who, at the

* The Seiks' College at Patna was viſited by Mr. Wilkins, who informs us, that their religious books are written in a dialect made up of a mixture of Sanſcrêet, Perſian, Arabic, and the provincial idiom of the Panjab

† See an intereſting account of the Seiks in Forſter's Travels, vol. i. p. 253.

‡ A place ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, about thirty miles ſouth from Madras.

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the same time, will be so candid as to communicate it to strangers. It is of no use, therefore, to enter into conversation with these people, or to request information from them respecting the religion of the Indians. The *English, however, do so*; for they always boast of having obtained their knowledge immediately from Brâhmans appointed to the service of some temple; *as if it were not known that these priests seldom converse with Europeans!!!*" Does then *Paolino* imagine that all that information is spurious which the Brâhmans of *Kishenagur* and *Benares* have, at different times, communicated to Sir William Jones, Mr. Wilford, and other learned members of the Asiatic Society, and which has been published in their Researches? If that be really his opinion, it is unworthy of our notice, although it cannot but excite our contempt. We shall not descend to produce any evidence to convince him of a fact which none but himself has ever had the effrontery to call in question. But we shall acquaint him with another fact, of which he was probably not aware: *We* have very frequently conversed with the *Brâhmans at Sadras*, and must do them the justice to say, that we never found them backward in communicating information respecting their sacred writings; though they have told us, that they invariably avoided any intercourse with the Romish priests, whose prying disposition they disliked, and who, they said, "*come to India with the sole, but the hopeless view of subverting, the Brahminical faith.*"

The author's fifth chapter, on Indian weights, measures, coins, and merchandise, merits commendation for its accuracy; though the observations with which it is interspersed are trite, superficial, and sometimes erroneous. In this chapter he has been not a little indebted to Stephen's *Guide to the Trade of India*, a work of infinite utility.

The sixth chapter gives a highly interesting topographical description of Malabar; the value of which we shall not depreciate by slight objections. He here points out, with great propriety, the mistakes which *Niebuhr* fell into, as well as the gross errors of *Anquetil du Perron*, respecting the inhabitants of Malabar, their languages, manners, and customs. To this chapter he has added a table of the distances of the different places in Malabar from Cochin.

In the seventh chapter he gives a full account of the population of Malabar, as well as of its various inhabitants, who are composed of Hindûs, Arabs, Europeans, Jews (both black and white), and Indian Christians of the Nestorian and Romish churches. The whole together he estimates at *two millions*, which, we are of opinion, is rather below the actual number: for Malabar is by far the most populous part of the peninsula. It contains 450 geographical square miles, as Dr. Forster justly observes; and to each of these miles we should reckon 3800 persons, instead of 3700, as Paolino has calculated. He then describes, with perfect correctness, the state of agriculture and horticulture in Malabar, and enumerates its principal plants and shrubs: and he concludes with taking a political view of the country, which, though sufficiently accurate, displays not any sagacity, comprehension, or general knowledge. In speaking of the *Rajah of Travancore*, he makes one remark, at which we cannot but smile. "He is," says *Paolino*, "an affable, polite, contented, prudent, and friendly man. On account of the intrepidity of his character, and

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and his many good moral qualities, it is the more to be lamented that he is so zealously attached to idolatry, and is *so much blinded* as not to perceive the value of the Christian religion!" The encomium on the Rajah is strictly just; and the lamentation would have done honour to *St. Francis Xavier* himself!

In the eighth chapter he gives a curious history of the missionary affairs on the coast of Malabar, and an entertaining account of an audience which he had with the Rajah of Travancore, whose assistance he had been obliged to solicit, for the purpose of quieting some petty broils among the Christians. We present our readers with the following extract from this chapter, as being descriptive of manners which we have ourselves witnessed, and as being very amusing in itself.

"Christian young women, who have no property, always receive a dowry, either from the congregation or the treasury of the church, or the fines imposed upon the rich. In general it amounts to a thousand fanams, or twenty-five scudi; but, according to their circumstances, they receive sometimes no more than ten or twelve scudi, because they are never destitute of work. Such of the clergy as do their duty, must always keep a list of the female orphans who belong to their parish; and they and the overseers are bound to provide them with husbands. This is never done by lot, but according to their age; and in choosing the husbands no regard is paid to property, but whether they lead regular lives, and are in a condition to maintain a wife by their industry. Vanity, sensuality, and indolence are too often characteristic properties of the European women; but those of Malabar distinguish themselves by simplicity of manners, diligence, and contentment. I should never have done, were I here to delineate a picture of the harmless inoffensive manners of the Christians and Pagans who live retired among the distant mountains and forests, where they seldom have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the vices and shameful practices of the Europeans. With these, however, the inhabitants of the maritime towns are unfortunately too much infected. Many centuries ago Plato expressed a wish, that people of virtuous morals might never settle on the sea-coast, because it was always to be apprehended that their good morals would be corrupted by the vices of the strangers who arrived there. In this he was right; for we are taught by experience, that the inhabitants of a country are no where so worthless and debauched as in places lying near the sea. In Malabar it is much easier to keep in order fifty congregations, in the interior part of the country, than two on the sea-coast, where the inhabitants have intercourse with the Europeans. Disturbances prevail there without end, and break out anew at least every three years. They are to be ascribed chiefly to their *cassanaris*, or priests; for these men, who are both ignorant and proud, incite the people and encourage them to rebel against the bishop and missionaries. Had these native priests sufficient learning, were they in any degree acquainted with their duty, and did they know how to procure from the Pagans the least respect, they might certainly be fit to be entrusted with the care of Christian congregations; but unfortunately they are strangers to these qualities, live like the irrational animals, and, by these means, are the cause that their parishes are converted into dens of thieves. The following instance will serve as a specimen of the way of thinking of these people. The Christians of St. Thomas are accustomed to abstain from their wives during Lent. A certain female Christian having asked her *cassanar*, why this custom had been introduced, the priest replied, 'That it was established by the church, in order that the wives of the Christians, during the above period, might sleep with the *Cassanaris*."

In the ninth and tenth chapters, our author gives a description of the quadrupeds, birds, and amphibious animals on the coast of Malabar, of the different kinds of snakes in India, and of the fish and shell-fish of the Indian seas, together with a brief account of the vessels that are navigated upon them. He also gives the Sanscrêet names of the principal rivers in Hindustân. Both these chapters are in every particular very correct; and the author has the merit of bringing within a nar-

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row compaſs much uſeful information.

Such are the contents of the firſt book of Paolino's Travels, which we have endeavoured to analize with impartiality and candour, though truth and juſtice, in ſome places, compelled us to be ſevere. If, however, the learned Carmelite ſhould feel himſelf inclined to defend thoſe opinions of his which we have controverted, we ſhall be happy to inſert in our next volume any communications he may favour us with; as in it we purpoſe to review the ſecond book of his travels. We ſhall at preſent only mention two very prominent paſſages in the Latin edition of our author's book; one of which it is neceſſary to contradict, and the other calls loudly for our animadverſion.

In a note, at the end of his chapter on the *State of Marriage among the Indians*, he obſerves, "That there is juſt reaſon to conclude that the Hindûs of Malabar retain more of their original purity than thoſe of Bengal and Behar." This he ſays in oppoſition to Sir William Jones, who he quotes as being of a different opinion. It were therefore uſeleſs in us to attempt to convince him of his miſtake; but we conceive it to be our duty to aſſure the public, that the Brahminical ſyſtem always was, and ſtill is, beyond all doubt or controverſy, in much greater purity at Benares, Kiſhenagur, and Nuddeah, than in any other parts of India.

In his chapter on the laws of the Indians, he commences with an hiſtorical and critical diſſertation on the antiquity of the *Védas*, reſpecting which he again controverts the opinion of Sir William Jones; and moreover talks of that great man, as well as of Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Halhead, and all the other learned members of the Aſiatic Society, in a ſtrain of contumely ſuitable enough to the inſolent dogmatiſm of his order, and the captious vanity of his diſpoſition, but equally unbefitting the liberal ſpirit of ſcience, and the dignified ſentiments of a gentleman. Paolino may perhaps accuſe us of attacking him with his own weapons; but we truſt our language is as different from his, as the voice of truth is from the murmers of malice. He has thought it becoming the *meekneſs of his Chriſtianity* to inſult thoſe talents which he envied; whereas we have, for the honour of literature, endeavoured to defend that genius which we admire.

Still, however, we are willing to do every juſtice to his work; and ſhall therefore ſubjoin, as a ſpecimen of it, the whole of the chapter on the *State of Marriage among the Indians*, which, excepting the note above alluded to, is in every reſpect perfectly correct, and will be found extremely entertaining; but, at the ſame time, we cannot help reminding the learned Carmelite, in the words of *Krĕſhnă*: "The heart which followeth the dictates of the moving paſſions, carrieth away his reaſon, as the ſtorm the bark on the raging ocean."

"Marriage, in the Sanſcreet language, is called *Vivâha*, or *Pânigrahanna*; the latter of which implies joining of hands, from *pani* the hand, and *grahanna* laying hold. In the common Malabar dialect it is called *Penbetta*; that is a bond or an union with a female. *Kettunu* ſignifies to bind; *Pennkettunu* to bind one's ſelf, or to unite a woman to one's ſelf, by means of a bond. *Kettiaſtri* ſignifies a bound woman; *Kettaven* a bound man; that is, a man who gives a woman a love pledge; who puts a necklace round her neck, betrothes himſelf to her in this manner, and declares her to be his married wife. *Bharta* ſignifies a huſband, he who rules; and *Bharya*, a woman or wife, who is ſubject to rule. Theſe modes of expreſſion are, however, common only among the noble caſts, and are to be diſtinguiſhed from the word *Kùtticondupŏgunu*, which implies the ſame

same as to lead a woman to your father's house, or to take her home to your own; by which is signified, at the same time, the method of betrothing practised among the meaner casts. This second kind of marriage is performed, as among the Romans, *per usucapionem*; but with this difference, that the bridegroom must present himself before the superintendent of his cast, tell him the name of his bride, and, as a token that he actually takes her to wife, put into his hand a small stone. From this it appears, that the foundation of marriage among the Indians is in all cases a real contract or agreement, which acquires perfect validity according to the laws, and in a court of justice.

"Though polygamy is tolerated by the Indian laws, because it tends to promote population, the *Bharta*, whatever number of wives he may maintain, has only one lawful spouse to whom he is actually married, and who superintends his domestic concerns. She is called in the Sanscrêet, *Pànigrahidi*, the woman with whom he joined hands; *Pradhanini*, the chief; *Mahisi* the great; *Cudbumbini*, the housewife; *Sadhadharmani*, the woman of a thousand services, virtues, and advantages. The rest are called only *Bhòguinya*, concubines. The children of the former are called *Sudharmaputra*, that is, lawful, and inherit the property left by their father; but the children of the concubines, as soon as born, are degraded into the cast of *Sudra*, which may with propriety be considered as a nursery for the illegitimate children of the higher casts, as almost all concubines belong to that of the *Sudra*, and as the rule in law, *partus sequitur ventrem*, prevails in full force throughout all India. It thence follows, that a prince who espouses a woman of a cast different from his own, cannot make her children his heirs, and much less appoint them his successors. Such was the case while I was in India, with the king of Cochin, Perumpadapil, and the king of Travancore, Rama Varmer. When I resided at Triuvandaburam, I saw with my own eyes that the children of the latter were educated in the same manner as the *Sudras*. The particular object of this law is, that persons of a low condition may never rise to the throne or the priesthood.

"The crime of adultery, *Abàradha*, which may be committed by two betrothed as well as married persons, is punished by expulsion from the cast, and, according to circumstances, even with banishment. If the bride or spouse is alone guilty, she loses the prerogative of her cast, and is sold as a slave to some foreigner, whether he be Christian, Jew, or Mahommedan. This was the case, in particular, with the celebrated wife of a Bràhman at Allangatta, who had been degraded and sold; and who was afterwards baptised by the Bishop of Areopolis in Malabar. She spoke and wrote the Sanscrêet language with great ease. I myself once baptised, at Edapalli, a Bràhman woman who had also been guilty of the like offence. When I asked her why she wished to embrace the Roman Catholic religion, she replied: "*Inika dosham vannu poi*;" that is, I have been guilty of a sin. This is the common mode of expression employed by the Indians in such cases; for adultery is one of the five mortal sins, which they call *pancia mahà pavà*. Other women, however, not of the Bràhmanic cast, are sold as slaves when they hold criminal intercourse with a man of inferior condition, or do so when they have married into another cast. But this crime is overlooked when women, over whom their cast has no power, lead irregular lives, or when they indulge in such licentiousness with men belonging to a higher cast. If the wife of a man who married *per usucapionem*, and who belongs to an inferior class, is guilty of conjugal infidelity, the husband repairs to the superintendant of the cast, and causes him to return the stone which he delivered to him at his marriage. If he has accused his wife of adultery only in this manner, he conducts her back to the house of her parents; and this ceremony supplies the place of an actual separation. In India, marriages are allowed to the third degree of consanguinity. On the coast of Malabar a custom prevails, in the cast to which the braziers belong, that the eldest brother alone marries; but the rest, when he is absent, supply his place with their sister-in-law.

"According to a custom which the Bràhman's, the *Vaisy*, the *Cshatriya*, and the Christians of St. Thomas in Malabar have introduced among themselves, the bride must always carry her dowry to the bridegroom. When she has done this, and left her father's house, she receives nothing farther, and loses her right of inheriting any of the patrimony destined for the female part of the family. By means of this regulation, which prevails throughout all the superior casts, the Indians endeavour to prevent their property from being divided, and their families from being reduced to poverty, which would undoubtedly be the consequence if the married daughters were allowed to come in for an equal share. The govern-or of

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of Cochin, M. Van Angelbeck, whom I have already had occasion to mention, was desirous of making some change in this respect among the Christians belonging to the Malabar cast, *Mundacârer*, who were subject to the Dutch East India Company. He therefore commissioned me to negotiate, on this head, with these Christians, who assembled several times for that purpose in my habitation at Mattincéra; but I was not able to prevail on them to comply with his wishes They always referred to the antiquity of the practice; and maintained, that the greater part of their families would be infallibly ruined if any other was substituted in its stead. However this may be, it is certain that many young women never get husbands, because it is considered as absolutely necessary that they should bring with them a handsome portion. This is the case in particular with the daughters of the Brâhmans, six or seven of whom are often in the same house together, and remain unmarried for want of dowories. The condition of these girls is indeed deserving of pity; and chiefly for this reason, because the Indians, as I have already observed in another place, combine a very contemptible idea with a state of celibacy. The *taly*, or love-pledge, is hung round the neck of a betrothed girl, even so early as her seventh year, though she remains in the house of her parents till her twelfth.

"The ceremonies used in India, at betrothing and marriages, are as follows:—when the parents of the *canya*, or young woman, have made choice of a young man, whom they wish to give her as a husband, they announce their intention to the two Brâhmans, whom the two families employ in astrological affairs. These Brâhmans make strict inquiry respecting the young man's character, and examine the constellations under which the presumptive bride and bridegroom were born. If these constellations have a favourable aspect. the parents of the *canya* must procure a considerable quantity of white sandal wood, magnel, salt, cocoa-nut oil, betel, areca, and about two or three hundred cocoa-nuts. When all these articles are ready, the bridegroom is conducted to the house of the *canya*, and the Brâhman, in the presence of all the relations assembled, performs in due order the ceremony of the *hôma*, or burnt offering, presented to the whole *dêvâ*, that is, the gods, under whom are understood the seven planets, which are solemnly invoked as witnesses of this betrothing, and entreated to grant a fortunate and long continuance to the union. For this purpose he takes different kinds of costly and sweet-smelling wood, such as sandal, *aghil*, *arasu*. and camphor wood; cuts them in pieces about a palm in length; places them in a square pit, and makes a fire of them; which, however, must not be blown, but excited by a fan. As soon as it begins to burn, the Brâhmans repeat certain forms of prayer, by which they solicit the protection of the before-mentioned gods; and throw into the fire, oil, butter, sugar, honey, barley, and rice, boiled in milk. The bride and bridegroom stand by with the most devout attention, and from time to time throw into the fire also inflammable substance of the like kind, that it may burn incessantly for at least a fourth part of the day. When this ceremony is finished, the Brâhman causes the bridegroom to kneel down; places a piece of gold or silver brocade on his head; puts a gold ring on his finger, and paints a cresent on his forehead with pulverised sandal wood and *curcuma*. When he has ornamented the bridegroom in this manner, he puts into his hand a cocoa-nut painted with all sorts of colours, and says: "Such a person (repeating his name), the son of ———, in presence of all the gods, now gives his daughter (here he repeats her name), as wife to ———, who is the son of ———." This form the *canya* must repeat word for word, and at the same time mention all the names. Two copies of it are then written upon *olas*, or palm-leaves, on which are inscribed also the day of the betrothing, and the names of the constellations under which the bride and bridegroom were born. These *olas*, painted with *curcuma*, and ornamented with various kinds of figures, are exchanged by the newly-betrothed pair; and from that moment their union is considered as insoluble. Different musical instruments are then heard in concert, with singers of both sexes, who join in songs of joy; and female dancers exhibit their whole art, to afford entertainment to the wedding guests. During this time, the mother of the bride presents to the Brâhmans, a bason filled with consecrated ashes, the remains of the above-described burnt-offering; and she always chuses such a position that her face is directed towards the east. The Brâhman takes from the bason, three times in succession, a handful of ashes. and suffers them to escape slowly through his fingers. When these ashes form on the ground a round figure, it is called *sudha'shana* and *ciakra*, that is the wheel of happy omen; for the *ciakra*, or wheel, is the badge and characteristick mark of *Vishnu*, and consequently

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frequently has a reference to the unanimity, happineſs, and fruitfulneſs of the new-wedded pair. Theſe conſecreated aſhes, together with the above mentioned *Olas*, are carefully preſerved in a particular veſſel, and conſidered as a valuable pledge of mutual fidelity. The Brahman, however, firſt diſtributes a ſmall quantity of them to every perſon preſent; and paints on their forehead, with a ſort of ointment, conſiſting of pulveriſed ſandal wood, ſaffron, and dried cows dung, the name of God, or the word *Tirunàma*. When theſe ceremonies are ended, the bride's mother waſhes the Brahman's feet; but the father pours water on his hands, and having dried them, preſents him with a piece of ſilk or cotton ſtuff, and a few *fanams* in gold or ſilver. Sometimes the Brahman receives only a calf; and this preſent is, in general, the moſt agreeable.

"When the marriage contract has, in this manner, been confirmed on both ſides, the bridegroom returns home, and the *canya* is left at her own houſe; for the conſummation does not actually take place till the bride has had her monthly purifications, ſo that no doubt can remain of her being arrived at the ſtate of puberty. As ſoon as this is told to the bridegroom, he makes preparations for the wedding, and with that view repairs, accompanied by all his relations, to the houſe of the bride, before which an arbour has been conſtructed. It is made faſt to four poles ſunk to a conſiderable depth in the earth; but before the firſt pole has been erected the Brahmans approach the hole deſtined to receive it, and, in honour of *Gannèſha* and *Lakſhmi*, beſprinkle it with milk and water, and throw into it a few *Araſu* leaves, together with a little raw rice, mixed with ſaffron. When all the four poles are placed upright, a red cord, to which a great number of *Mava* leaves are faſtened, is wound three or four times round them at the top. In the middle of the arbour is raiſed a ſmall altar, on which is depoſited the image of the god *Poleyar*, who is the ſame as is before mentioned *Gannèſha*; and behind the altar is planted a twig of the tree *Anaſu*, which, as I have already ſaid, is conſidered as a ſymbol of the Trinity of the Indians; that is to ſay, of *Bràhma*, *Viſhnu*, and *Shiva*. Near this branch is placed ſeven earthen veſſels, in which rice has been ſown, and which, at the time of this ſolemnity, muſt be at leaſt two inches in height. Theſe ſeven veſſels have a ſymbolic reference to the ſeven planets.

"When the arbour has been ſufficiently ornamented in this manner, preparations are made for waſhing and purifying the bride. For that purpoſe, ſeven married women, each of whom bears a veſſel, go in company with the Brahmans, and attended by muſicians, ſingers, and female dancers, to ſome river, or pond in the neighbourhood, and draw from it water, which, with various ceremonies, and the greateſt carefulneſs, is carried to the houſe where the wedding is celebrated. Widows are altogether diſqualified for this office, and in general for all thoſe which relate to marriage; and on ſuch occaſions dare not even ſhew themſelves, becauſe they are conſidered as beings from whom ſociety derives no benefit whatever. The above ſeven women undreſs the bride; pour a few drops of water upon her head, and rub her body over from top to bottom with the fibres of the *Ingia* plant. They then anoint her breaſts, ſhoulders, and knees, with the curcuma, and bind a piece of white muſlin round her loins. This piece of white muſlin is made faſt behind to a girdle, which conſiſts alſo of a piece of muſlin of the like kind. Over this ſort of apron they clothe the bride with the ſo-called *pidambara*, being a piece of very fine ſilk, of a golden yellow colour, which hangs down from the head, is drawn under the left arm-pit, and forming a kind of mantle on the middle of the body, deſcends to the feet, ſo as to cover the legs behind. The Indians conſider this *pidambara* as ſacred; becauſe *Viſhnu*, according to their mythology, always uſes ſuch a robe when he appears to thoſe who worſhip him. Such of my readers as are acquainted with antiquities, will here no doubt call to mind the *flammeum* of the ancient Romans, which ſeems to have had a ſtriking ſimilarity to this *pidambara*.

"The ornaments which the bride puts on, are very numerous, and conſiſt of the following articles:

"1. The *Tolvalè*; a bracelet, which is faſtened on above the elbow.

"2. The *Cadacum*; a golden bracelet, worn below the elbow.

"3. The *Nettipatam*; a ſmall golden frontlet.—Both theſe may be ſeen on the ancient Egyptian monuments.

"4. The *Shigamani*; a golden pin, round which the hair is twiſted up in ſuch a manner, that it lies quite flat.

"5. The *Kærniga*; a golden roſe, which the Indian women, when they wiſh to appear in ſtate, faſten in the aperture of their ears, becauſe they are very long and wide.

"6. The *Cundala* golden ear-rings, which are often ſet with jewels.

"7. The

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"7. The *Màla*; a gold chain, which is put around, and hangs down to the middle.

"8. *Urmiga*; a gold ring, which the bride wears on her finger.

"9. *Talà*; a silver hoop or ring, which the Indian women faſten round their naked ancles, becauſe they uſe neither ſhoes nor ſtockings.

"10. *Cadacam*; a ſecond golden bracelet, which, beſides the one mentioned, ſurrounds the wriſt.

"11. *Puſhpamàla*; a necklace of artificial flowers.

"12. *Tulaſimàla*; a garland of ſweet baſil, for which the Indians have a particular fondneſs.

"When the bride is completely dreſſed, and covered with all her ornaments, ſhe is conducted by the before-mentioned ſeven women, to the door of the dreſſing-room, where ſhe remains ſtanding for ſome time with her face looking outwards. She is preceded by one of the women, who holds in one hand a burning lamp with ſeven wicks, and in the other ſeven pieces of rice dough mixed with *magnel*. The Brahman then repeats ſome prayers, the intention of which is to protect the bride from all kinds of misfortune and witchcraft; but, in particular, from the witchraft of the eyes. For the ſame purpoſe, the women who goes before her, raiſes the ſeven pieces of rice dough three times above the bride's head, and then does the ſame thing with the lamp.

"When this ceremony is ended, and the bride's feet have been waſhed, ſhe is ſeated on a mat, which ſupplies the place of a marriage-bed. The bride, in the mean time, holds a betel leaf before her face, in order to conceal her virgin bluſhes. As a ſpecimen of their ſongs, I ſhall ſubjoin the following in the dialect of Malabar:

Shri ſagala gunna nàthane
Shri Lakſmi gunna madàve
Mahà Meru yatha ſughame
Sadadam pùrti tarename
Sàdhu dèhangam ſuſhilaye
Sadhu cuſuma ſùgha bale
Mahà viraki ſu canyaghe
Mahà viren Kitti Bartavine.

That is: "Happy Sun! the giver of all felicity; and thou, happy mother Lakſhmi; grant them the enjoyment of all thoſe good things which rejoice the heart on the mountain *Meru* (the abode of the bleſſed gods). Enſure this pleaſure to the modeſt, timed bride, who exhales an odour like that of the ſweeteſt flowers.—Grant this ye who have bleſſed the beautiful, worthy maid, with a good huſband!"

"While theſe ſongs are ſung, the bridegroom puts on his wedding dreſs, in another apartment in the ſame houſe in which the *Canya* reſides, and as ſoon as he appears, the *Homa* is kindled, which the new married couple carefully endeavour to keep up, by throwing into it ſandal wood, frankincenſe, oil, butter, and other inflammable ſubſtances. After this ceremony, the bridegroom ſeats himſelf on a kind of ſtool, called *pida*; places both his hands together, and holds them ſtraight out before him. The Bráhman fills them with rice, betel, and areca; puts a cocoa-nut on the top, and binds around his left arm a woollen band, to the end of which is faſtened a piece of *curcuma*, or Indian ſaffron. Whilſt he is doing this, he repeats the names of the three chief Indian deities, viz. *Bràhma*, *Viniſhu*, and *Shiva* (or *Pudra*); and at the ſame time, caſts three knots on the band; ſtill repeating the names of theſe deities. He next paints a ſacred ſign on the bridegroom's forehead, with the hallowed aſhes of the *Homa* which have remained; and which are called *Tirunira*. This figure repreſents either the eye of *Shiva*, a creſent, the water-lily, *(Nymphæa)*, or a pyramid, the emblem of fire. When theſe ceremonies are finiſhed, the bridegroom orders a ſmall diſh to be brought; throws into it every thing put into his hands, as a token of his reſpect for the gods; and makes a preſent of the whole to his barber, or the man who waſhed him, and to the ſurrounding muſicians. The Bráhman then ſteps forward, and hangs a garland of flowers round his neck; upon which he riſes up from his ſtool, places himſelf in a palankeen, and in that manner is carried through all the ſtreets of the town. He is attended by the company aſſembled to celebrate the wedding, and by all the muſicians, ſingers, and female dancers, making a loud noiſe, which reſounds throughout the whole place. As ſuch marriage proceſſions are generally in the night, a great number of torches, lamps, candles, and lights are exhibited on the occaſion; and various ſmall tranſparent figures, painted upon paper, and repreſenting different Indian deities, are carried round at the ſame time.

"As ſoon as the bridegroom and his attendants have returned to the houſe, a number of ſuperſtitious ceremonies are performed, the object of which is to preſerve the new-married pair from witchcraft. When they are finiſhed, a ſmall copper veſſel is placed before the bridegroom,

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groom, filled with betel, areca, and bananas, on the top of which lies a cocoa-nut streaked with saffron, and also the *taly*, or pledge of conjugal fidelity. The father then desires the bride to hold out her hands, pours all the above-mentioned articles into them, and lays a piece of gold coin on the top. As soon as the bride has received them, the father lays hold of her hands, and taking every thing from her that she held in them, puts them into the hands of his son-in-law. At that moment, the Bráhman says, with a clear loud voice, "All the gods are witnesses, that I give thee this my daughter to wife. Behold her portion!" These words are repeated three times by the bride's father. The Bráhman then takes the *taly*, pronounces a prayer over it, divides the cocoa-nut, which lay in the bason, into two equal parts, and again deposits in it the two halfs. After this he presents the *taly*, to be touched by each of the wedding guests, and when that is done, gives it to the bridegroom, who hangs it round the neck of the bride. The observation of this circumstance is of the greatest importance; for upon it depends properly the validity of the marriage, which is afterwards considered as insoluble. The *taly* itself is a small gold figure, representing the deity *Poleyar*, or, what amounts to the same thing, Gannèsha. It is suspended by a small cord, dyed with saffron, and consecrated by the Bráhman. Some of the inferior casts use, instead of this gold figure, the tooth of a tyger, which is dedicated to *Shiva*. When the bridegroom has hung the *taly* around the bride's neck, the Bráhman lays hold of the new-married pair, each by the ring-finger, and in that manner leads them thrice round the small altar, upon which the image of Gannèsha is placed. During this ceremony, the new-married pair must always have a burning lamp near them. One thing never neglected, is, that the bridegroom, when he passes with his bride over the flat stone on which the Bráhman broke the cocoa-nut, must always manage so, that the bride may touch the stone with her foot. When these ceremonies are ended, the bridegroom takes a vessel with milk, applies it to his mouth, and gives it to his bride to drink: the vessel is then handed round from guest to guest, who all put it to their lips in succession. The solemnity is then concluded with a second procession. The bridegroom again places himself in his palankeen, and is borne round through the city in the same manner as before. Some days after, the band, which the Bráhman, as already observed, bound round his arm with great solemnity, is unloosed. The young wife now attends to the management of her domestic affairs; performs her ablutions, purifications, and offerings; and never goes beyond the threshold of her house without the express permission of her husband.

To conclude this chapter, I shall here subjoin some Sanscrêet verses, which relate to the illicit amours of the Indians, and which place the morality of these people in a very advantageous point of view.

Reguinì, Reggiasuàlá, Garbhanni, Dhrdàvrda,
Ràgia vargida brshya, Lagida, Bhayàdhara.
Ittaram ésuvidham strigenanghele Cennu
Satvaram parigrahicíduvan yógyamallá.

That is, "It is unworthy of a man to make use of the following kinds of women: 1*st*, A sick woman, *Ròguinì*; 2*d*, One who has her monthly purifications, *Reggiasuàlá*; 3*d*, One who is pregnant, *Garbhanni*; 4*th*, One who has been divorced, *Dhrdàvrda*; 5*th*, One who has been proscribed, or excluded from her cast, *Ràgia vargida brshya*; 6*th*, One who has no shame, *Lagida*; 7*th*, One who is afraid of the mysteries of love, *Bhayàdhara*.—Could any one have expected among these Pagans such pure and sound morality?

"I must also observe, that the marriage ceremonies, which I have here described, are every where practised in the same manner throughout Malayalam, that is Malabar; in the kingdom of *Pandi*, or *Madura*; in *Maïssur*, *Congao*, and *Carnàdage*, or *Carnate*. I will not, however, assert that they are generally used in districts where the ancient religious system of the inhabitants is not preserved in its original purity. In the northern part of India, which has been exposed to the hostile incursions of the Persians, Greeks, Arabs, and Tartars, many things may perhaps be established on a different footing; but I cannot speak of this with any certainty, as I never had an opportunity of visiting those parts of the country.

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TRAVELS *in* UPPER *and* LOWER EGYPT, *undertaken, by Order of the Old Government of France, by* C. S. SONNINI, *Member of several Scientific and Literary Societies, and formerly an Officer and Engineer in the French Navy.—Illustrated by Engravings, consisting of Portraits, Views, Antiquities, Plants, Animals, &c. drawn on the Spot, under the Author's Inspection; to which is subjoined a* MAP *of the* COUNTRY.—*Translated from the French. With a* PREFACE *and* APPENDIX *by the Translator, and a copious* INDEX. *In one very large Volume, 4to, elegantly printed on fine yellow Wove-Paper. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in boards.*—DEBRETT, 1800.

The Plates, which are engraved by LANDSEER, MILTON, ANKER SMITH, WATTS, *and* J. COOKE, *comprehend all those given in the original Work, with an additional View, now first published, of a celebrated Turkish Mosque, and part of the Delta.*

IT does not fall within our province to analyze this most interesting work; which, whether we view it in a philosophical or political light, is equally worthy of our serious attention. Inasmuch only as it unfolds the designs of France against our possessions in India, or as it is immediately connected with Asiatic affairs, does it seem proper for us to notice it. We shall therefore give a brief account of the work, together with an extract from that part of it which relates to the recent expedition to Egypt.

The six first chapters are occupied in making general observations on travelling and travellers, on the changes operating by the French in Egypt, and in a description of the author's voyage from Toulon to Alexandria, and of the islands of Corsica, Sicily, Malta, and Candia. He then gives a pleasing account of his arrival in Egypt, and describes Alexandria and the circumjacent country with minute accuracy, both as to their political condition, their natural productions, and their antiquities. In his ninth chapter he gives a natural history of the jerbo of Egypt, together with remarks on that curious subject, on natural history in general, and on the sketch of a plan of travels into the interior of Africa. His thirteenth chapter comprises his journey from Alexandria to Rosetta, with a description of the latter place, and a view of the Delta. From this he proceeds to give a philosophical and most entertaining account of the Egyptians, as well as of their manners, customs, and ceremonies, and of all the natural productions of the country.

In his twenty-fifth chapter he takes his departure from Rosetta, and proceeds to Aboukir; from which place he crosses the desert to *Bahira*, describes his journey with singular elegance, and leaves no part either of animate or inanimate nature unexplored. He also gives a particular description of the famous lakes of *Natron*, of a convent of the *Copts*, of the *Bedouins*, and of many curious particulars relative to both these people. In visiting one of the monastries of the Copts, our author met with a monk who had been in Abyssinia, and who told

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old him of the celebrated Mr. BRUCE, of whose merits he spoke in high terms, and observes, that he was universally esteemed in that country. Our author, who had met with Mr. BRUCE at *Montbard*, the country-seat of the famous BUFFON, here takes occasion to pay him a handsome compliment, and to remark with perfect truth, "that his journey does honour to the present age."

In his thirty-second chapter, he gives an account of his journey to Cairo; and, in the chapter immediately following, describes the city of Cairo, its inhabitants, the Europeans settled there, its situation, and its government; to which he adds a summary of the revolutions of Egypt since the time of Augustus; together with some reflections on the approaching downfal of the Ottoman empire. After entering very largely into the natural and civil histories of this part of the country, he gives an entertaining narrative of his voyage up the Nile to Upper Egypt, where he remained a considerable time, and where he seems to have pursued his researches in natural philosophy with increased ardour. No object escaped the notice of his prying and inquisitive mind; and he has unquestionably given the fullest account of that wonderful country that has hitherto appeared. In his last chapter he relates, with his accustomed accuracy, the occurrences of his voyage back to *Rosetta* and Alexandria; from the last of which he took his departure in October, 1778.

Sonnini's reasons for delaying his publication till the present time, are mentioned, but not fully explained, in the author's preface. We may however conclude, that he was anxious to introduce into his work those political opinions with which it abounds, and which, under the old government of France, he could not safely have broached; for he is a zealous, if not an enthusiastic, Republican, and was doubtless a very active agent in planning the late famous expedition to Egypt. He appears, however, to be little infected with the morality of the new school, though some of his reflections certainly border on the licentious principles of its fanatic disciples. But such objections occur too seldom, and are in their nature too trivial to demand our particular notice, or to lessen the high merit of this admirable work, which contains much curious and useful matter, and which is one of the most philosophical as well as elegant books of travels that has been presented to the public for many years.

In our next volume we shall have occasion to return to these interesting travels, for the purpose of illustrating a dissertation on Indian antiquities, by drawing a comparison between the *Copts* and *Hindûs*.

Of the merits of the English translation we cannot offer an opinion, as we have not had an opportunity of comparing it with the original; but we have every reason to believe it to be as faithful and correct as it is spirited and elegant.

The plates in this work, though far inferior to those published in Mr. Bruce's Travels, are yet finished with exquisite taste, and engraved in a very masterly style.

The following extract will enable the reader to judge for himself as to SONNINI's manner and language, and will serve to explain his political opinions with regard to the views of the French government in forming an establishment in Egypt.

"Having spent upwards of five months in travelling over Upper Egypt, that is to say, over an extent in latitude of about a

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hundred and eighty leagues, watered by the Nile above Cairo, and terminating at the cataracts, or at the tropic, and having frequently refided in the principal parts of that country, I have been able to obtain fufficient knowledge of it to expreſs my opinion on the expedition of the French. There are ſo many people who ſpeak on this ſubject, without being acquainted either with the nature of the ſoil or climate of Egypt, or with the manners of its inhabitants; there are ſo many encomiaſts, as inſipid as they are ignorant; ſo many perfidious detractors, that, perhaps, ſome degree of intereſt will be excited by the candid and free language of an obſerver, jealous of the glory and power of his country; to whom the adulation of the ſlave, and the gloomy ill-humour of the cynic, are equally unknown, and who cannot be denied the privilege, if not of being attended to or conſulted, at leaſt with ſpeaking with ſome advantage upon a ſubject of which he has taken no ſmall pains to acquire the beſt information.

"It has been ſeen, in the courſe of this work, that I conſidered the project of replacing our diſtant, and perhaps inſecure, colonies by another colony; the proximity of which to the mother-country, the almoſt miraculous fecundity of its ſoil, the facility of its culture, its ſingular ſituation (which makes it the emporium of the commerce of the richeſt nations), its vicinity to countries the moſt fruitful in valuable productions; laſtly, the eaſe and diſpatch with which communications might be maintained between France and Egypt, render that colony of far higher importance: all theſe conſiderations induced me to regard this project as a happy conception, a ſublime idea, and its execution as one of thoſe rare acts which render nations illuſtrious, and which bear the internal and ſtriking ſtamp of immortality.

"In fact, the poſſeſſion of Egypt would enſure to an induſtrious and enlightened nation the commerce of the Levant and of Barbary, as well as that of the opulent country of Yemen. The Indian ſeas, carrying their waters through a long gulph into its ſands, afford the greateſt facility to navigation and commerce (the ſources of inappreciable wealth), eſpecially when the canal of communication between the Nile and the Arabian Gulph, one of the moſt conſiderable and moſt uſeful works of the ancient kings of Egypt, ſhall have been diſcovered and again perfectionated. The river itſelf, when better known in its courſe, will be diſencumbered from the obſtacles which now obſtruct its navigation, and will, in ſecurity and at a moderate expence, convey the gold and other productions which nature has placed under the ſcorching climate of the interior of Africa; while the ſun-burnt Moor, the indefatigable broker of theſe fiery regions, will forſake the route of the coaſts of Africa, and conduct his caravans into Egypt, as ſoon as he is certain of there finding ſafety and protection, as well as an abundance of the articles which conſtitute his returns. Connexions founded upon trade and intereſt, but unfettered by all ambition of religious conqueſt, the pious mania of injudicious miſſionaries, and which has excluded the Europeans from an intereſting and immenſe country, will be eſtabliſhed with the Abyſſinians, whoſe territories are watered by the ſame river. With new nations new riches will be brought to light; and in gradually and ſucceſſively extending theſe communications, a knowledge will be acquired of a part of the globe; into the boſom of which neither the heroes of antiquity, nor the boldeſt adventurers of modern times, have hitherto been able to penetrate.

"In ſpeaking of diſcoveries, I have indicated the only kind of conqueſt which philoſophy ſanctions, and which occaſions neither the ſpilling of blood nor the ſhedding of tears; that which alone affords a pure and real enjoyment, and which an enlightened people places in the higheſt rank. Egypt will likewiſe become the ſeat of the arts and ſciences; and the riches reſulting from this ſource, will have a wider and more generous deſtination, ſince their diffuſion will extend to every nation in the world.

"Agriculture will aſſume a new aſpect, and, being better underſtood, will add the treaſures of plenty to an accumulation of wealth, already ſo conſiderable. I have enumerated the principal productions of Egypt; I have mentioned thoſe, the culture of which might be attempted with ſucceſs, and which, when concentrated, will eclipſe the moſt valuable commodities our moſt wealthy colony affords. The limits of fertility will be enlarged, at leaſt as far as the chains of mountains which ſeem to mark its boundaries on both ſides of the Nile; and perhaps induſtry, guided by ſcience, will even diſcover the means of eſtabliſhing vegetation upon the ſandy and deſert plains, which, behind theſe mountains, ſtretch to the eaſt and to the weſt.

"But what would not fail to happen in favourable circumſtances, is retarded by

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by thoſe which have attended the French expedition to Egypt. War, it is univerſally admitted, is the moſt unpropitious period for the eſtabliſhment of colonies. Like a conſuming conflagration, it burns, it deſtroys every thing that it approaches: commerce, agriculture, all the ſources of public proſperity, are dried up or annihilated; the bright flame of the torch with which the genius of the arts and ſciences ſtrives to enlighten mankind, grows dim at the aſpect of public calamities, and is at length extinguiſhed by the tears which misfortune every where cauſes to flow. The deſtructive breath of ambitious paſſions, ſtifles the voice of philoſophy; every kind of good vaniſhes, while every kind of evil accumulates. Inſtead of foſtering waters, the earth is inundated with blood, producing a fertility at which nature revolts. Ravage ſucceeds to culture, and ſcarcity takes the place of abundance. All ſorts of miſery occupy the enſanguined ſtage of the theatre which infuriate war erects; and the man of ſenſibility, his ſoul overwhelmed with grief, and his heart worn out with agony, indignantly beholds the atrocious beings, who, in the courſe of an ambitious carreer, cruelly ſport with the happineſs and the lives of mankind. The ferociouſneſs of ſome men has no couterpart in nature; tygers even do not gorge themſelves with the blood of tygers*.

"Without peace, no real happineſs can exiſt, without peace no ſociety can proſper. If theſe inconteſtible truths be applied to the expedition to Egypt, it will be eaſy to perceive that the new colony, deſolated by the double ſcourge of inteſtine commotions and external war, cannot acquire a flouriſhing condition. The various tribes by whom it is inhabited, and whom it would perhaps have been better policy to diſpoſe for a revolution, than to attack in the field, animated by an inordinate fanaticiſm, founded upon the groſſeſt ignorance, and excited, beſides, by the enemies of France, and of general tranquillity, will abandon the cultivation of the ſoil, or deſtroy the crops it may have produced. The fields are over-run by warriors, and covered with all the implements uſed in battle; lands, which a ſucceſſion of ages had ſeen decorated with the richeſt harveſts, are aſtoniſhed at being ſhatled by encampments. The labour which the art of war requires, cannot be executed but to the detriment of that of agriculture. Several ſpots on the ſurface of the earth, thus change both their aſpect and nature; and it will eaſily be conceived how prejudicial theſe partial injuries are in a country, where fertility was, in a manner, merely factitious, and where it cannot ſubſiſt without the ſuccours which the people of ancient Egypt multiplied with ſo much ingenuity and ſkill.

"The deva[illegible]tation which the wants of a large army produce, and military operations, in general, are ſo many wounds inflicted on agriculture. The trees which are ſo valuable in Egypt, where every ſort of wood is very ſcarce, will fall beneath the axe of neceſſity or malevolence; plantations, of many years ſtanding, which afforded a neceſſary ſhelter againſt the heat of the climate, will be deſtroyed; and even verdant groves, loaded with agreeable and cooling fruits, will ſhare a ſimilar fate. So that at the moment when peace ſhall be reſtored, the ravages of war and of barbariſm, ſhould be repaired, before any amelioration is attempted; an immenſe taſk, but not beyond the courage and activity of the French.

"An exceſſive heat, particularly in the ſouthern part of Egypt; the hurricanes from the ſouth, rolling along clouds of fiery duſt, will perhaps appear inconveniences ſufficiently ſerious to deter individuals from indulging an inclination to inhabit the new colony. But the coolneſs of the night relieves the burning temperature of the day; and the ſoutherly gales of wind, which are certainly not unattended with danger, very rarely occur. There is no ancient colony that does not preſent a more diſcouraging aſpect; but there is none that combines ſuch numerous advantages. The climate is far from being unhealthy. With a little precaution, a perſon might there hope to attain a great age, and be exempt from every complaint, did not the diſorders of the eyes, in a great meaſure, appear unavoidable in that country.

"In Lower Egypt the temperature of the air is conſiderably milder. Rains, waters diſtributed in more abundance, there maintain greater coolneſs over immenſe humid plains, which are neither confined nor parched up by the burning heat reflected from arid mountains. The manners of the inhabitants, like the climate, are alſo more mild, and the traveller is there expoſed to much leſs danger."

* ——————— *parcit*
Cognatis maculis ſimilis fera, JUV.

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A Journey from INDIA *towards* ENGLAND, *in the Year* 1797, *by a Route commonly called* OVER-LAND, *through Countries not much frequented, and many of them hitherto unknown to Europeans; particularly between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, through Kurdistan, Diarbeck, Armenia, and Natolia, in Asia; and Romalia, Bulgaria, Walachia, Transylvania, &c. in Europe. Illustrated with a Map, and other Engravings. By* JOHN JACKSON, *Esq.* 8vo. CADELL *and* DAVIES, 1795.

Mr. JACKSON left Bombay in May 1797, and went by sea to Bussora; from whence he proceeded to Corney, a place situated at the confluence of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. From this place he sailed up the Euphrates, as far as *Shuke-Shue*, and thence up the *Shat-el-Hie*, which brought him into the Tigris at Coote. From Coote he continued his voyage to Bagdad, where he arrived on the 14th of July. He here met with many civilities from Mr. Maucsty, the English East India Company's Resident at that city, who supplied him with every necessary intelligence relative to his future journey. Being supplied with the dress of a *Tatar*, or messenger of government, as well as with a guard, &c. he placed himself under the protection of one of these messengers, and proceeded, on horseback, at the rate of four miles an hour, through Kurdestan to *Mosul*, and thence to *Marden*, a town situated on the summit of a mountain near the confines of Armenia. This place is large and populous. "It is surrounded with a strong and lofty wall, built with hewn stone, and is besides defended by a strong fortress, on which, however, only a few cannon are mounted. Its inhabitants are chiefly Armenians, who carry on several manufactories with much industry. The complexion of the people is as fair as that of the English, and, for the most part, they appear ruddy and healthy. Many of the women are very beautiful, and expose their persons nearly as much as the ladies in Europe. Provisions are plentiful, of good quality, and very cheap; and there is a superabundance of the finest fruits." Our author here met a Romish missionary.

On the 30th of July, he left *Marden*, and pursued his journey across the lofty mountains of Armenia, and on the 2d of August arrived at Argeenah. "This town is built on the acclivity of a mountain, still steeper and more difficult of access than that of Marden. There is, however, a road up each side of it; and across its front are some tracks so narrow and steep, that a false step would be attended with the most dangerous consequences. The mountain appears, at a distance, like a barren rock, and it does not in reality produce any thing spontaneously; but the industry of the inhabitants amply supplies their wants. In many places they have gardens, which yield various kinds of fruits and vegetables. There is abundance of good water; and the mountain contains a vein of iron ore, in the working of which many people are employed."

From this place, Mr. Jackson continued his route through Armenia, with considerable expedition, and reached the city of Amasia in Natolia, by the 12th of August. "Amasia

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"Amasia is an extensive and populous town, situated in a valley surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains, some of which are nearly half a mile in perpendicular height; and in several of them there are places cut in the solid rock, similar to the excavations in India. The river Cosalmach runs through Amasia, where it is a large river, but too rapid for navigation. The town is well watered, particularly the lower parts of it, by means of wheels nearly thirty feet in diameter. These are turned by the stream, having a great many large buckets fastened to them. As the wheel turns round, those buckets empty themselves into troughs fixed within a few feet as high as the wheel. By this method they are enabled to keep up a continual stream of water, which is conveyed by pipes from the troughs to the hummums, fountains, &c. The houses at Amasia are mostly built of wood, covered with tiles; but some are of stone. The greater part of the inhabitants being Christians, there is only one mosque, and two lofty minorets, all of them built with hewn stone, and very handsome structures. The dome of the mosque is covered with lead. A kind of white wine is made at this place, something like sherry, and very strong." From Amasia our author proceeded through *Osmanjike*, *Tosca* and *Sabanja*, to *Constantinople*, at which city he arrived on the 18th of August, having been in all fourteen weeks from Bombay. He remained a week only at Constantinople, and took his route to England, through Bulgaria, Walachia, and Germany; so that, except in crossing the *Dardanels*, he went by land the whole way from Bagdad to Hamburgh.

Mr. Jackson has prefixed to his volume an accurate chart of his route, which, as it is little frequented, will be found extremely useful to other travellers who may be possessed of that fortitude and perseverance which induced him to undertake so long a journey on horseback.

This journal does not convey much information respecting the interesting countries through which its author passed. He seems to have travelled with too much rapidity to have observed many objects highly worthy of notice in Persia and Armenia, but what he has seen, he has related with the simplicity of truth, and in the language of a gentleman. We have perused his volume with satisfaction; and we recommend it to our readers as a production in which they will find nothing to offend, and something to amuse them. We make the following extract from his description of Bussora, as it is a place much spoken of, though but little known in this country.

"During my stay, I frequently visited the city of Bussorah, which is very large and extremely populous. The bazar, or market-place, is near two miles long, and appears to be well supplied. It abounds with drugs of various kinds peculiar to the country, and which, though of considerable value in Europe, may be bought here at a moderate price, money being of more value here than in many other countries.

"European manufactures are scarce and dear; and the people prefer those of England to all others. Our superfine broadcloth, and our watches, will sell for more than double what they cost in England.

"The length of the city walls, from the river toward the Great Desart, is about four miles, and from north to south about three miles. The walls are chiefly built of clay, and of course cannot make any very stout resistance, particularly against artillery. Of this, however, there is very little in the country: in the city I observed only ten pieces, most of them brass indeed, but only two or three of them serviceable. Being exposed to the sun, the carriages were dropping to pieces.

"Here are several mosques and minorets,

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rets, many of which are very handſome buildings. Some of the latter are covered with variegated tiles, which have a very ſingular appearance. Moſt of the public buildings, as moſques, minorets, and hummums, are built of brick; but the Engliſh factory is now by far the beſt ſtructure in the whole city.

"Within the walls are ſeveral vacant ſpots not built upon, and which appear to have been occaſioned by fire. The houſes in general are very indifferent, being chiefly built of clay, with a ſmall proportion of bricks. Their timbers are the trunks of date trees, not ſquared, but round, and in the ſame ſtate as when brought from the plantation: they are alſo very ſoft and ſponey, and will not laſt long. The very thick walls, and thoſe clumſy timbers, form together a very uncouth piece of architecture.

The roofs are flat, and ſurrounded by a parapet. Here the inhabitants ſleep during the ſummer ſeaſon, in the open air. To an European every houſe appears like a priſon, as it can receive no light from the ſtreet, becauſe it has no windows. Every houſe forms a ſquare, and the inhabitants have no communication with their neighbours. Within the ſquare are various offices, ſome under ground, where the people retire during the heat of the day. The kitchen, the water, and not unfrequently the horſes, are kept on the ground floor. The hall, where they receive company, the harem, and many other offices, are on the ſecond, which has generally a gallery ſupported by pillars continued nearly round the inſide of the whole building. They have generally two flights of ſteps; one leading to the hall, where alone ſtrangers are admitted; the other leading to the harem, to which none but the family can have acceſs.

"Women of the higher claſs are ſeldom ſeen out of doors; but when they do go out, they are always veiled. Many of the Arab women, particularly of the lower claſs, expoſe their faces.

"Both men and women ſlaves are ſold publicly in the bazar. I have before ſaid that the city is very populous. The majority of the people are Arabs, the reſt are Turks and Armenians.—The Turks are moſtly men of ſome conſequence, either being officers in the army, or holding ſome other poſts under government. The Armenians are the merchants, and ſome of them very reſpectable. They have a conſiderable trade with the Eaſt Indies, and chiefly to Bengal. In this trade ſeveral ſhips are employed, the largeſt of which does not exceed 400 tons, on account of a difficulty in croſſing the bar. The ſhips from Baſſora to Bombay, or Bengal, uſually receive a full cargo, the greater part of which conſiſts of copper in ſmall cakes, and drugs of various kinds; and the Bombay ſhips generally take dried fruits. It is very ſeldom, however, that a veſſel ſails to any part of India without taking a conſiderable number of Arab horſes. There are many inſtances of ſhips carrying away ſilver, in bars and ſpecie, to the amount of twenty lacks of rupees, the ſpecie chiefly in Spaniſh dollars and Venetian ſequins. The greateſt part of the trade of this branch of the Turkiſh empire, is in the hands of the Armenians, who, when they have a conſiderable ſum on hand, in order to prevent the Turks from laying hold of it (which is ſometimes the caſe), export it to India, where they often receive twelve *per cent.* intereſt. The intereſt is uſually remitted back in piece goods, with which they ſupply the greateſt part of the Turkiſh empire. A conſiderable quantity of ſugar and rice alſo is frequently imported from India. The ſpecie is ſent here by the Armenians to their correſpondents in moſt parts of the empire; conſiderable ſums likewiſe are often ſent from Conſtantinople. Theſe are uſually forwarded under the care of the Tartars*, meſſengers of government, who receive a handſome premium for their trouble. The Tartars, however, are ſometimes robbed and ſlain by the wandering tribes, who in formidable bodies infeſt the greater part of the Turkiſh dominions in Aſia. An inſtance of this happened only a month ago, when a Tartar, returning from Conſtantinople to Bagdad, with 6000 Venetian ſequins, was attacked, robbed, and murdered, between Diarbekir and Moſul.

"With reſpect to the Arabs, the moſt numerous claſs of inhabitants, there are a few reſpectable men amongſt them; but great numbers are extremely poor, labouring very hard for ſmall wages. With a very little pay, however, they are enabled to ſupport their families; for their dreſs coſts them little; and their food

* Uſually, but very improperly, printed *Tartar*. See "Campbell's Journey over-land to India," and other Works. It is pronounced *Tartár*, the accent being on the laſt ſyllable.

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food conſiſts of dates, bread, and water, with which they are perfectly ſatisfied; and indeed, though their food is ſo ſimple, they have, generally ſpeaking, twice the ſtrength of Europeans, and are able to endure much more fatigue.

"The ſtreets in this city are ſo extremely narrow, as frequently to admit only one horſe at a time; added to which, they are in many parts ſo rough, as to make it difficult for horſes to paſs.

"Here is a Roman Catholic church, a tolerably good building; and the people of that perſuaſion are not the leaſt moleſted.

"Every perſon wears the dreſs of the country, particularly muſtaches. I met here with the famous Armenian JOSEPH EMIN, who had been many years in England, and has lately publiſhed, in the Engliſh language, his travels and adventures, written by himſelf. He propoſed going with his ſon to Bengal, and thence to take him to England. I made him an offer to take his ſon with me to England, as he would have been a very good interpreter, underſtanding the Armenian, Arabic, Turkiſh, and Engliſh languages. The ſon, who was about ſeventeen years of age, was very willing to accompany me; but the father, after deliberating ſome time, determined on following his original plan."

A VIEW *of the Politics and Commerce of* INDIA, *as they are connected with* EUROPE. *By* M. ANQUETIL DU PERRON.—*French*, 2 *vols*, 8*vo*.

M. ANQUETIL DU PERRON is well known to Oriental ſcholars, as the author of the ZENDAVESTA, or the writings attributed to ZOROASTER, which have long ſince been proved to be altogether ſpurious. He is alſo author of ſome books on Aſiatic literature, which poſſeſs leſs ingenuity, but infinitely more merit than the ZENDAVESTA. He is a man of ſplendid talents, but of little ſagacity, of much ſprightlineſs, but of ſlender judgment, and of various acquirements, but of no great depth of knowledge. Nevertheleſs he has been for many years juſtly eſteemed one of the firſt Orientaliſts in France; and his own reſearches in Hinduſtân, no leſs than the admirable edition which he has given of Father TIEFENTALLER's moſt valuable Geographical work, intitle him to the applauſe of his country, as well as to the thanks of all labourers in the arts and ſciences of Aſia. He is indeed often inaccurate in his ſtatements, but his publications muſt be allowed to contain much uſeful information.

Of the work now before us we ſhall, at preſent, only give our readers a general idea, as we underſtand that Meſſrs. Cadell and Davies have a tranſlation of it now in the preſs in great forwardneſs, and which, from the importance of its ſubject, well deſerves the attention of the public.

The profeſſed object of this work, is, to unfold the political intereſts, and the commercial relations and advantages of India: but, it more particularly aims at inducing the French Republic to attempt the reeſtabliſhment of an Eaſt India Company, with ſovereign power, and an excluſive privilege. Of the ſucceſs, as well as the utility of ſuch an eſtabliſhment, the author holds out the moſt ſanguine hopes; and he repreſents it as the moſt effectual means of reviving and extending the commerce of France, to the great annoyance and detriment of her formidable rival.

The work is divided into two parts: The firſt takes a ſurvey of the political relations and intereſts

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of India: The ſecond inveſtigates the ſtate of its trade and commerce. By the political intereſts of India the author underſtands; 1ſt, The perſonal views which the Indians and Europeans may entertain in the trade from Europe to India. With theſe views, ſays the author, the Indians connect reaſons and conſiderations of an higher nature, which oblige him to examine, 2d, The political intereſts of the princes and the nations of India, both as they regard themſelves, and as they relate to the European eſtabliſhments in that country. In diſcuſſing theſe points, he takes an opportunity of examining, whether it be expedient for France to take any part in the quarrels that ariſe among the different powers in India, and at the ſame time to animadvert on the ambition, which prompted England to undertake different expeditions in India, from the year 1776 to 1783.

In the ſecond part, our author preſents a comparative ſtatement of the commerce on the coaſts of *Malabar* and *Coramandel*, as connected with the trade from Europe to India; and inſiſts upon the propriety and advantage of forming eſtabliſhments in that part of Aſia. This ſtatement is followed by reflections on the diviſion of commerce beyond the Cape of Good Hope. In theſe reflections, he endeavours to convey a vaſt idea of the trade which may be carried on by France, in and beyond the Indian ſeas. And he concludes, by inquiring what are the moſt effectual and advantageous means of carrying on in Europe a commercial intercourſe with India, which he aſſerts to be the eſtabliſhment of an East India Company, poſſeſſing excluſive privileges, and ſovereign power in India.

Such are the important objects which this work of ANQUETIL DU PERRON embraces, the bare enumeration of which is ſufficient to recommend it to the political, commercial and literary world.

LETTERS

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LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS,

ON

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SUBJECTS.

MR. DEBRETT,

I BEG the favour of you to allow a few pages of the ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER, for conveying the following Letter.

A. L.

To the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY inſtituted in BENGAL, for inquiring into the Hiſtory and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of ASIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE benefits which your ſociety has conferred upon literature and learned men, by inveſtigating the ancient ſources of Eaſtern knowledge, are great and extenſive, and will probably extend much farther than even you have conceived. I am anxious to profit by your labours in this fertile ſoil, as well as to pay my individual thanks to the laborers.

I wiſh to recommend to your conſideration a ſubject that may well deſerve it. It is a queſtion of ancient aſtronomy, ariſing out of a paſſage in that ſingular poem, the Book of Job; the ſolution of which might remove the greateſt difficulty now remaining in the way of the learned, who have commented upon it. I mean by this, the period of time, or the age, in which that poem was compoſed: which ſeems to me capable of proof, if that paſſage could be ſatisfactorily and truly explained. For as to the country or nation of the author, Dr. Lowth has collected from the ſeveral commentaries, and from the internal evidence of the work, ſufficient reaſons to conclude that it was Idumea; and any one who expects farther light than he has thrown upon that point, may be accuſed of too much curioſity.

The peculiar principle of ſeparation from other nations, by which the Iſraelites were governed, would not have ſuffered the book to be received and preſerved among their ſacred writings, if they had not had proof of its being compoſed by one of their own people; in that enlarged ſenſe of the word in which it comprehended all the deſcendants of Abraham. The Idumeans or Edomites were of this

number,

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number, and the Hebrews by their acknowledged descent from Esau. Herod the Great was of this country, and would never have been received by the Jews for their king, if they had not considered him one of themselves.

The passage of Job to which I particularly desire your attention, is the 31st verse of the 38th chapter, which in our translation is thus, "Canst thou bind the sweet influence of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?" So the Septuagint has it, and the translation of Tremillius and Junius. But the Vulgate gives a different turn to the verse, and the name of Acturus, to the word we render Orion. Some of your Society understand Hebrew, which I regret that I don't, and they may be able to judge of these versions, by their affinity in Hebrew to the Arabic and Persian names of these constellations.

The learned commentator on this book, Codure, (Codureus) whose version and notes have been the occasion of this letter, renders the passage thus: "Nunquid *Vergiliarum* delicias legabis, aut solves contactiones *Antaris*?" His comment I translate as follows: "*Here are two proper names of stars and constellations,* KEMA *and* KESIL (Hebrew) *which we meet with, in the same form of expression, in only three places of the Bible; namely, in this chapter, and the ninth of Job, and Amos fifth. The latter word occurs again in the plural number* (Kesilehem) *in Isaiah 13th*. Aben Ezra writes upon the above passage, that they are two stars of the Zodiac, of which one, Kema, is in the north, and the other, Kesil, in the south; and that the ancients supposed Kema to describe the seven stars in the tail of the Ram, of which, six only are seen. These then are the Pleiades, in the fore quarter of the Bull, beneath his chest, well known to the Latins and by them celebrated under the name* Vergiliæ, *(spring stars.) Now when the Sun is in this sign, which happens in April and May, we, of this side of the equator, enjoy the most agreeable season of the year. Therefore it is with propriety that the Hebrew phrase,* Mahadenooth†, *delights, is given to this constellation. To this opinion respecting Kema, I find no author disagree. But as to* Kesil, *there is not the same agreement; for some translate it Orion, as the Septuagint, and also the Vulgate in another place (though here it is rendered Arcturus), and many others. Some call it Ursa minor, some the Hyades in the Bull's head, some the Planets. Camius, in Radicibus, relates, that R. Jona, thought Kesil was the name of that star which the Arabians call* Suhil. *Perhaps from this word, the Latin* Suillæ *or* Suculæ *may have been derived; or the Arabians may have imitated the latter. But Aben Ezra, whom I have before cited with commendation, asserts, that the ancients understood by Kesil in this place, the Scorpion's Heart, a very glittering star of the second* magnitude, called Antares; with which opinion he himself agreed. However, he does not explain the reasons for this opinion. It is mine likewise, and I am fully persuaded that Kesil is Antares, or the Scorpion, by the following arguments:*

Every

* This must be in the 10th verse, which the translations before mentioned, render *the stars of Heaven*, to which the Septuagint adds, *and Orion.*

† Rendered *Deliciæ* in the Latin Bibles; in ours, *sweet influences.*

* In our catalogues, of the first.

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Every Hebrew author underſtands Keſil and Kema to be ſtars, or conſtellations, oppoſite to each other, and the leading ſigns of contrary and oppoſite ſeaſons. Now we find here the Scorpion oppoſed to the Bull, Antares to the Pleiades. One is called a northern, the other a ſouthern ſign. Kema holds the middle of the ſpring quarter; therefore Keſil ſhould be found in the ſame ſtate of the autumnal. Kema, which is the Bull, or a part of that conſtellation, is believed by aſtrologers to be equally warm and rainy, and the Scorpion, in like manner, cold and dry. In the ninth chapter of this book there are theſe four names given, as if to deſcribe the four oppoſite quarters of the heavens, viz. HAIICH †, HADRE-THEMAN, KEMA, and KESIL. *Now, Haiich is the arctic quarter, and Hadre-theman the Antarctic. Therefore, Kema and Keſil muſt have been contraſted together likewiſe, to deſcribe the eaſt and the weſt. So they ſeem to be contraſted in Amos 5th, which may receive illuſtration from what is here ſaid. For the words bind and looſe, contracted and delightful, are relative terms of contradiſtinction. But farther, beſides the oppoſite places of theſe conſtellations, and their adverſe affections and effects,* MOSCHOTH, *the Hebrew term for the qualities aſcribed to Keſil, agree beſt with the Scorpion, or Antares. For he is claſſed by aſtrologers among the deſtructive ſtars; and contraction is the peculiar quality of the Scorpion, to whom cold and dryneſs are aſcribed.‡"*

The author proceeds to add other reaſons to theſe, but I need not ſtate more. One of them, drawn from the quotation of Iſaiah xiii. 10. is very appoſite to the latter part of my tranſlation. For though the word there is *Keſilehem* (in the plural number), if, as he ſuggeſts, it is underſtood to be uſed figuratively for *deſtructive ſtars*, the ſubject, which is the fall of Babylon, will receive it ſo with great beauty and propriety. The prophet, in a ſublime ſtrain, recites the terrible omens of the approaching deſolation; and among them, "The ſtars of Heaven, and the conſtellations thereof, ſhall not give their light. The ſun ſhall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon ſhall not cauſe her light to ſhine."

You perhaps anticipate the uſe to which I would apply the paſſage above mentioned. If certain known conſtellations are deſcribed at any time, as introducing the correſpondent ſeaſons of the year, or holding a particular ſtation in the heavens, then it may be calculated from the preceſſion of the equinoctial points, at what period of time this circumſtance could be referred to as then exiſting, by any contemporary author. The ſubject, however, is not without its difficulties: for it is poſſible, that among the people in queſtion, as well as among us, eſtabliſhed phraſes and alluſions may have been adhered to, though the ſubjects of them had paſſed away or changed. As we now write of the ſun being in Aries, when he is far gone in Taurus; and our poems are full of heathen and ancient images, which we repeat by rote, as if really exiſting. But it happens to be the peculiar character of the people among whom this poem is ſuppoſed to have originated, to have been

† This is the ſpelling and ſound of a French author, and we ſhould write it *Haiſh*.

‡ It may be worth the reader's while to look into Clavigero's Hiſtory of Mexico, for his account of this conſtellation, in the article of the Mexican aſtronomy.

been deeply learned in aſtronomy, which was their principal ſtudy. It is, therefore, probable, that what they wrote upon that ſubject was accurate, and drawn from preſent obſervation.

Now, if the true meaning of the verſe above quoted can be diſcovered to contain a deſcription of the ſtation of certain ſtars, it follows, that the age of the poem can be aſcertained. My commentator wrote in the middle of the laſt century, and was perhaps unacquainted with the revolution of the Zodiac, by the preceſſion of its equinoctial points. It reſults from this ſyſtem, that the ſtars which were characteriſtic of the ſeaſons in the time of Job, could not be ſo in the laſt century, nor a thouſand years earlier. If, therefore, he ſhould have led us to a right underſtanding of the names of the ſtars in queſtion, their times and ſeaſons muſt receive a different application from that deſcribed by him. The following paſſages from Bailly's *Aſtronomie Indienne* may aſſiſt you in this inquiry. In page 30 of the preface, he ſeems to have deſcribed the very period I allude to. After obſerving that the origin of the Indian Zodiac muſt be aſſigned to the 5th or 6th degree of Aquarius, he proceeds thus,

"*Qu'il y ait des obſervations de cette date dans l'antiquité, c'eſt ce dont il ne ſemble pas poſſible de douter. Les Perſes diſent que* quatre belles etoiles ont été établies pour gurder les quatre coins du monde. *Or il ſe rencontre qu'au tems du commencement de l'âge Caliougam,** 3000 *ou* 3100 *ans avant notre ère, l'oeil* du Taureau et le Cœur du Scorpion étoient préciſement dans les équinoxes, *le Cœur du Lion et le Poiſſon auſtrall aſſez près des ſolſtices. Une obſervation du lever des Pléiades du ſoir ſept jours avant l'equinoxe d'automne, appartient encore à l'an* 3000 *avant notre ère. Cette obſervation et celles de la même eſpèce, qui ont été recuillies dans les calendriers de Ptolémé, ſans qu'il en ait nommé les auteurs, ces obſervations qui ſont plus anciens que celles des Chaldéens pourroient bien être l'ouvrage des Indiens. Ils connoiſſent parfaitement la conſtellation des Pléïades et tandis que nous la nommons vulgairement la Pouſſiniere ils la nommont Pillalou Cedi, les petits et la Poule. Ce nom a donc paſſé de peuple en peuple, et nous vient des plus anciennes nations de l'Aſie. On reconnoit que les Indiens ont dû obſerver le lever des Pléïades, et s'en ſervir pour régler leurs années et leurs mois; car cette conſtellation eſt auſſi nommé chez eux Cartiguey. Or ils ont un mois qui porte le même nom; et cette conformité n'a pû avoir lieu que parce que le tems de ce mois étoit annoncé par le lever ou le coucher de la conſtellation.*†

In page 133 of the work, he ſays, "*Il eſt dit dans le Zendaveſta qu'il y a* 4 *étoiles qui gardent les* 4 *points cardinaux du monde. Ces points ne ſont que les équinoxes et les ſolſtices. Ces étoiles, les ſurveillantes des autres, ne peuvent être que des étoiles conſidérables. Or à l'époque dont il s'agit, l'an* 3102. Aldebaran, *et* Antares *le Cœur du Scorpion, deux étoiles de la première, grandeur, diamétralement oppoſées, précédoient les deux équinoxes de* 40, *et cette circonſtance a été aſſez ſingulière pour être remarquée. Regulus ou le Cœur du Lion étoit à onze degres du ſolſtice d'été, et le Poiſſon Auſtral à puit degres du ſolſtice d'hiver. Voila donc*

* In your publications called the *Cali Yug*.

† Codurcus thinks the Jews month *Keſleu* has its name in the ſame manner from the conſtellation Keſil, and the Chaldaic *Nepa* for the ſame reaſon.

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'onc une observation, ou du moins une remarque qui date d'environ 3000 ou 3100 ans avant notre ère."

Your researches, gentlemen, in the mines of Asiatic literature which you have opened, may lead to the discovery I have in view. If the constellations mentioned in Job should be found to be those of the equinoctial stations, this circumstance, according to M. Baillie's authorities, would carry the poem much further into antiquity than the history even of the Jewish origin. According to *Dantine, l'Art de verifier les Dates*, the æra of Abraham was only 2015 years before that of our Saviour; according to the Septuagint Chronology, I think about 2500 years. But there is yet much doubt to be cleared away, before the materials I offer you will be fit to work up. The greatest work in chronology, Sir Isaac Newton's, was formed upon a similar system; and although your labours have produced good reason to reject the celebrated foundation of it, the Argonautic expedition, as an historical fact, still the superstructure, where it rests on history, is not the less solid. You have taught us to expect a continual accession to science from the stores of Sanscrêet learning which remain to be explored. I confess I am sanguine enough to believe that there may be found in them some traces of this very poem. When you consider its high antiquity as already known, how sublime and simple it is, how accordant in style and imagery with some of those which your society has discovered in Sanscrêet; if you add to this the constant commercial intercourse which you have given proof of subsisting in the most remote antiquity, between India and the Euphrates, my hope may not be thought extravagant.

The general opinion of the learned who have considered this poem seems now to be, that its date is earlier than the time of Moses. Dr. Lowth is of this opinion. Upon a review of the whole subject, I find there were some of the Jewish commentators who thought it might have been composed during the Babylonish captivity, and from thence brought into Judea. This opinion has met with no supporters in modern times. But there can be no doubt of its going to Babylon with the captives, if it was then among their sacred books; and the learned there must have become acquainted with it during that period: From whence its progress eastward is natural enough.

I am not conversant in these studies, having been by mere accident and unwarily drawn into them. I hope, therefore, you will receive this letter with indulgence: and particularly the remainder of it, which is the result of my own observation upon the internal evidence of the book, relative to the question of its antiquity. 1. The years assigned to the life of Job, *after* his restoration, are 140: his sufferings having happened *after* he had ten children settled in life. This circumstance, seems to place him in what is called the Patriarchal age: so does the next following. 2. In the account of his substance, no local inheritance of land, or territorial property is mentioned, and no horses. 3. The manners of the characters introduced, are those of a polished people; and could not be ascribed to Israelites contemporary with those who invaded Palestine, and destroyed its effeminate inhabitants; whose manners were more like those of the Huns, in their invasion of the Roman Empire, or the modern Tartars of the Ukraine. 4. The

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uſe of books, and a certain degree of literature ſeem to belong to them, and a very correct knowledge of Aſtronomy. The Hebrew word *Mazzaroth*, chap. xxxviii. v. 32, is rendered *Zodiac* in moſt of the tranſlations: and I think, I have obſerved a note ſomewhere, that it ſignified the circle of lunar manſions well known in the eaſt. In this place I cannot refrain from introducing a conjecture (for which I could give nothing like authority) that the next ſentence of the ſame verſe relates to the Polar ſtar, and the revolution of the reſt (there rendered *his ſons*) around the pole. 5. A belief in Aſtrology is implied in more places than one, but particularly in verſe 33, ib. Codurcus tranſlates it thus, "Noſtine leges Cælorum? Statuiſtine eorum Jomiorium in Terram?" 6. Froſt and ſnow are mentioned as familiar ſubjects. The hunting of the Oſtrich on horſeback is referred to. The elephant is deſcribed as an animal not reclaimed, not capable of it. Nothing in the whole poem ſeems to me more extraordinary than this article. I take it for granted, that *Behemoth*, is the elephant. So moſt of the verſions render it; and in ours the deſcription is cloſely applicable to that animal, and no other, except in one word, in which it is ſtrangely wrong. What others have rendered *proboſcis*, in our Bible is called his tail. He is ſaid to move his *tail* like a cedar; which, indeed, cannot be underſtood of an elephant's. The river Jordan (if rightly tranſlated) is mentioned as one of his haunts. The laſt verſe of this deſcription implies, in our tranſlation, that ſnares were laid for the animal: but this is different from every other that I have ſeen, and particularly inconſiſtent with the deſign of the poet, in introducing theſe creatures; which is to ſhew the inability of man to controul them. I ſhould therefore imagine this paſſage to be more juſtly rendered by Tremellius, thus, "*An in oculis ejus capiet eam quiſquam? Tendiculis perforabit naſum?*" Which may allude to a well known practice of putting out the eyes of tamed bears, and forcing a ring through their ſnout. Yet I have underſtood, that elephants have been uſed in war in the eaſt, as early as any hiſtory extends, and that the game of cheſs, with a caſtled elephant for one of its pieces, is equally ancient. The poet's animated and glowing deſcription of the horſe, ſhews that he would probably not have paſſed over the might and majeſty of the elephant, in war and parade, if theſe qualities had been known to him. 7. Joſephus, in his anſwer to Apion, where he takes great pains to collect arguments from every author, to prove the high antiquity of his nation, makes no mention of this poem. Which is a proof that *he* conſidered it either as leſs ancient than the time of Moſes, or, that nothing could be found in it to prove a higher antiquity.

A. L.

London, Jan. 5, 1800.

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